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P R E F A C E.

RARE BOOK

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IN a new, extensive, and free country, daily encreasing in population, commerce, and manufactures; hence it follows, that deserts will be traversed, rivers and mountains explored; and what was but a few years ago, a pathless region, is now become a rich, and flourishing settlement; interspersed with pleasant towns, and thriving villages. But as population increases it contracts the sphere of mens action, and their personal knowledge of Geography will be confined to a few places; to prove this we may only cast our eye to some city or populous town, and there we will find a man transact more business without stepping beyond the limits of a mile, than he who resides in the country by travelling fifty. And hence it is, that amongst the citizens of Kentucky we find a more comprehensive knowledge of the geography of their state, than is found amongst the citizens of the atlantic states respecting their's; and amongst the citizens of the atlantic states, than amongst the inhabitants of the old settled countries of Europe.

When to these considerations we add the extensive boundaries of the United States, the rapid increase of population; commerce and wealth, which has taken place in consequence of our happy revolution, the establishment of numerous towns, and settlements; since that immortal period (which renders it impossible for every individual to obtain a personal knowledge of the whole,) and the indispensable duty which every man owes to himself, to become acquainted with the geography of the country wherein he resides; are circumstances which, I conceive, must strongly operate on every reflecting mind, in pointing out the utility of a work, that will comprise an accurate, and faithful account of the whole.

Although general systems of geography have long engrossed the attention of readers, as well here as in Europe; and have obtained a degree of celebrity, which on examination we find

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Rare Books from 1600-1800

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they but little merit; for no geographical description of a country can be general, but that which relates to the whole; but general systems do not contain an account of one tenth of the towns in any country, neither the relative distances of those few which they mention, nor their latitude, nor longitude; and seldom do they give the courses of the rivers. We therefore find general systems very imperfect ones. Another great imperfection in these systems, is the difficulty of finding out a place, when we know not the particular country in which it is situated; as for example, if I hear a stranger tell his friend, that there was a bridge erected across the Merrimack river, last year, at Haverhill; curiosity, no doubt, will lead me to search my *general system*, to know where this river and town are; but not knowing whether they are situated in Kentucky, Vermont or Massachusetts, I turn over leaf after leaf, until the day is half spent, before I discover that the Merrimack is a considerable river which rises in New-Hampshire, passes into Massachusetts, and empties into the ocean: but of Haverhill, though a flourishing place, I can gain no intelligence in this my *general system*. In short, a general system of Geography may, with propriety, be compared to the outlines of a great landscape; whereas a geographical dictionary, wherein every article is alphabetically arranged, may, with justness, be compared to the same landscape, when the shades are judiciously disposed, and fully drawn.

To those who are but partially acquainted with the geography of the United States, I think it is necessary to observe, that I have travelled through many of the states myself, and have been in several of the towns throughout the Union. There are many of the towns, it is true, I have never been in; but the account which I give of these, I am persuaded, is no less accurate; as I received my information from several of the members of Congress. To a number of these enlightened gentlemen I am highly indebted, for many useful and interesting articles of information, with which they furnished me; I am therefore happy in taking this opportunity of returning them my warmest acknowledgments, alike for their information, and the politeness which they shewed on the occasion; unaccompanied with that fastidious pride, and sullen haughtiness, which too often characterize the European legislators. To the late Secretary of War I am indebted for my information respecting the military force

of

of several of the states. But to none am I more highly indebted, than to the Commissioner of the Revenue, author of an interesting work, entitled "A View of the United States." From this learned gentleman I have received such documents as to enable me to give the amount of the exports of the different states, for the four last years preceding the present; so that the friend of liberty and equal rights, may, at one view, with pleasure contemplate the growing prosperity of the several states, under the wise regulations of the general government. The same gentleman, likewise, furnished me with the amount of the exports of the different ports of entry throughout the Union, for the year 1794. A list of the post-towns, and their distances from Philadelphia, I received from Mr. Patton, of the Post-Office, who obligingly furnished me with that necessary and useful information. These the Reader will find arranged in their proper places.

But while I am returning my thanks to these gentlemen, I ought not to be unmindful of the obligations I am under to a number of the members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Although I have been in several of the towns in this state, yet when I know that some of these gentlemen, from their local residence, and many other circumstances, had a better opportunity of being acquainted with several particulars relating to a number of the towns, I would not impose so far on the Public, by substituting my own knowledge, if it were in contradiction to the information I received from a few of these gentlemen. And while I am paying thus my tribute of gratitude, it would be injustice to forbear mentioning, that my account of the caves and minerals in Virginia, I have taken from Mr. Jefferson's notes on that state, and a few particulars relating to the rivers; I have also taken the liberty of making use of Mr. Bartram's and the Marquis de Chastellux's travels; and in my account of Pennsylvania, I have made use of Marshal's *Arbrustrum Americanum*, in the description of a few trees and shrubs. The number of inhabitants in the states respectively, in the counties and some of the towns, I have taken from the census published by order of Congress in 1790. But generally, instead of giving the number of inhabitants in each town, I have given the number of dwellings (six inhabitants are generally allowed by most writers

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to each dwelling.) The number of dwellings in each town is not taken from actual enumeration, but many of them are, and the others are estimated by comparison; so that I presume no great error will arise. But, notwithstanding all these considerations, (till I do not usher it into the world as a work free of error; for when we reflect that no gazetteer has ever been published of the United States, I may with some degree of justice say, I have "trodden an unbeaten path;" and to possess a presence and comprehension of mind, capable of embracing such a variety of objects, and all the particulars relating to each, is perhaps the lot of few. Possibly I may have overlooked some places worthy of a description, and some particulars relating to those places which I have noticed.

The maps I have drawn and engraved myself, and I trust they will be found, on examination, as accurate as circumstances would admit, and probably more so than any collection of maps that has hitherto been published of the United States. But of their comparative merit, in that respect, the Public alone will determine. The longitude of the towns is calculated from the meridian of Philadelphia. Through the whole work I have endeavoured to adopt the language to every capacity, and preserve it as simple, plain and free of ambiguity as possible. Perhaps the Critic may find opportunity to cavil, but a faithful attention to the description of things, was more an object with me, than the niceties of language.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1st, 1795.

ERRATA.

E R R A T A.

The Reader is requested to correct the following errors, which are found in some copies.

- Connecticut state—for Strassford, read Stratford.
Henrico, Virginia—for in the course of the year, read in the course of a year.
Lewistown, Delaware—for open an easy, read opens an easy.
Maine—for which divides it Nova-Scotia, read divides it from Nova-Scotia.
Muscogulgee—for lands are rich, read the lands are rich.
Newhaven city—for dwellings are about, read dwellings is about—for are reckoned, read is reckoned—for exports, read exports.
Newport, Rhode-Island—for the expense, read exports.
Niagara river—for Grand-Island, read a small Island.
Norwich city—for supported by individuals, by a donation, read by individuals, and a donation.
Pennsylvania state—for were driven to the disagreeable alternative of suing his neighbour, or of being sued by some other, read were either driven to the disagreeable alternative of suing their neighbours, or of being sued themselves.
Saco—for it said that, read it is said that.
Salem, New-York—read the courts of justice are now held at Fort-Edward.
Vincent, St.—for it the neighbourhood, read in the neighbourhood.
Wilmington, Delaware—for and it 140 by 40, read and is 140 by 40.

~~Capt~~

Jacob Sharp

departed this life
the 14 of February 1864

~~Capt Jacob Sharp~~
~~departed~~

My
Sharp's Book
let. at H Baker's sale

T H E
U N I T E D S T A T E S
G A Z E T T E E R.

A B B

AARONSBURG, a town of Northumberland country, Pennsylvania, containing about 40 dwellings. It is situated a little more than a mile E. of Elk creek, which unites with Penn's, and falls into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sunbury. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg, 40 W. by N. of Sunbury, and 168 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

ABACOCHEE, or **COOSEE**, a large river which rises in the S. W. Territory; thence pursuing a S. W. course, passes into the State of Georgia, through the Cherokee, and into the Creek territory; where it unites with the Oakfulee, a few miles below M'Gillivray's town, and forms the Alabama. In its course it passes by a great number of Indian villages.

ABBEVILLE, a county of South Carolina, situated in the S. W. corner of the district of Ninety-Six. It is bounded N. E. by Saluda river, which separates it from Laurens county, S. E. by Edgefield, S. W. by Savannah river, which divides it from the state of Georgia, and N. W. by Pendleton county.

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in Washington district. It is a bout 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and contains 7,532 free inhabitants, and 1,665 slaves. The lands in this county are agreeably variegated with hills and dales, and the soil is rich and well watered. Chief town, Cambridge.

ABBOTSTOWN. See **BERWICK**.

ABINGTON, a post-town, and capital of Washington county, Virginia, situated near the E. side of the North branch of Holstein river. It contains about 50 dwellings a jail and court-house; contiguous to the town is a Presbyterian church. A district court is held here for the counties of Rufel, Wythe, Montgomery, and Washington, on the 2d of May and October, and county courts for Washington the 3d Tuesday in every month. It is 300 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 537 from Philadelphia. Lat. 36. 57. N. Lon. 7. 0. W.

ABINGTON, a small town of Harford county, Maryland, pleasantly situated upon an eminence, one mile W. S. W. of Harford. A college was instituted here by the Methodists in 1785, and named Cokesbury,

Cokesbury, in honor of their two principal Bishops. It is a large brick building, two stories high, and handsomely built. The situation is airy, and healthy; and the prospect which it commands is extensive and agreeable. It is 24 miles N. E. by E. of Baltimore, and 78 S. W. of Philadelphia.

ACCOMAC, a maritime county of Virginia, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It is bounded N. by the state of Maryland; E. by the Atlantic ocean; W. by the Chesapeake bay; and S. by Southampton county. It contains 9,697 free persons, and 4,262 slaves. A district court is held at the courthouse of this county, for Accomac and Southampton counties, on the 14th of May and October; and a county court for Accomac the last Tuesday in every month.

ADAMSTOWN, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing about 40 dwellings. It is situated near the Perks county line, and is 20 miles N. E. of Lancaster.

ADDISON, a county of Vermont, bounded on the E. by part of Orange and Windsor counties, W. by Lake Champlain, N. by Chittenden, and S. by Rutland county. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 37 miles, and 27 in breadth from E. to W. It is divided into 17 townships and contains 6,449 inhabitants: Here are no slaves. A range of the Green mountains passes through this county on the E. between which and Lake Champlain the lands are considerably fertile, producing good crops of wheat, and other grain peculiar to the climate. It is well watered by Otter river and its tributary streams. Chief town, Middlebury.

ALABAMA, a large navigable river of Georgia, which is formed

by the junction of the Abacoochee and Oakfuskee rivers; after running about 60 miles in a S. by W. course, it unites with the Tombeckbee, and forms the Mobile.

ALATAMAHA, a large navigable river of Georgia, which rises in the Cherokee or Appalachian mountains, on the confines of the South-western Territory, near the head of Tugelo river; thence pursuing a S. E. course through an extensive tract of mountainous, broken, hilly country, for nearly 200 miles descends into the plains under the name of Oakmulgee, and after meandering about 150 miles, receives on the E. the Oconee, a considerable river which rises in the lower ridge of the Appalachian mountains. These confluent streams become a large majestic river, and assume the name of Alatamaha; thence flowing with a gentle current through an extensive plain forest, for nearly 100 miles enters the Atlantic by several channels. At Fort Barrington, about 32 miles above its confluence with the Atlantic, it is 500 yards wide. The North channel glides by the heights of Darien, and meandering in a serpentine course enters the ocean between Sapello and Wolf's islands. The south channel, which is the largest and deepest, descends gently winding by M'Intosh's and Broughton islands, and by the W. side of St. Simon's, and enters the ocean through a sound of that name. On the W. bank the South channel, partly opposite Darien, are to be seen the remains of an ancient fortification. It is now a regular square terrace about 4 feet high, with bastions at each angle; the area may contain about an acre of ground; but the fosse which surrounds it is nearly filled. There are says Mr. Bartram, large live oaks, pines,

pine, and other trees, growing upon it, and the old fields adjoining. This fortification is supposed to have been the work of the French and Spaniards.

ALBANY, a populous and fertile county of the state of New-York; bounded N. by Saratoga county, E. by Hudson river, which divides it from Rensselaer and Columbia counties, S. by Ulster, and W. by Schoharie county. It is 46 miles from N. to S. and 28 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 8 townships. It contains 25,324 inhabitants, of whom 2,363 are slaves. Chief town, Albany.

ALBANY, city of, is situated in the state of New-York, and ranks next to New-York city, in population and riches. It stands on the W. side of Hudson river, in a county of its own name, 160 miles N. of New-York city. By its charter it extend one mile on the Hudson, and 16 miles W. The dwellings principally stand on Pearl, Market and Water-streets, and six other streets and alleys, which intersect them at right angles. The houses which are about 1,100 in number, are chiefly built in the old Gothic style, with the gable ends to the streets, which are mostly of brick. The buildings are seldom more than a story and a half high, with an iron horse at top for a weather-cock. Although neither elegant, nor even convenient, they are kept clean and neat, being rubbed every day with a mop, and scoured once a week. The citizens, however, are beginning to display much taste and elegance, in those buildings which have been lately erected; and we understand that some of the principal streets are now paving, which are to be lighted with lamps as soon as that is completed. The water

lots in front of the city have been sold, and a range of large commodious wharves are about to be erected along the river. The public buildings are a City Hall, a handsome brick jail, a Court-house, an hospital, with four houses for public worship, viz. one for Episcopalians, one for Germans, or High Dutch, one for Low Dutch, and one for Presbyterians, now building of brick in Washington-street, 74 feet by 62.

The bad quality of the water in this city, has long been cause of complaint, both with travellers, and the natives; we understand, however that measures are about to be taken, to have the city amply supplied with excellent water, by means of aqueducts. No inland town on the continent possesses a more eligible situation than this. Standing on the bank of one of the most considerable rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation, enjoying a salubrious climate; and in a fertile country, intersected by a great variety of navigable lakes, rivers and creeks, which generally communicate with the Hudson; enjoying such advantages as these, it has been the astonishment of many, why it has been so tardy in its progress. There are nails and glass manufactured here, besides a variety of other articles. It carries on a brisk inland trade. The number of free persons is about 3,590, and slaves 600. A session of the Supreme Court is held here, the last Tuesday in July, and 3d in October; a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, the third Tuesday in January, and first in June and October.

This city was incorporated by Col. Dongan in 1686, and is divided into three wards, named First,

First, Second, and Third. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, and six Assistants. The city has also a town Clerk, a Chamberlain or Treasurer, a Sheriff, a Coroner, a Clerk of the Market, one high Constable, six Sub-Constables, and one Marshal, or Sergeant-at-Mace. They are appointed in the same manner with similar officers in the city of New-York. The Alderman, Assistants, and Chamberlain, are chosen annually on the last Tuesday in September. It is 34 miles N. of Hudson city, 37 from Bennington, Vermont, and 261 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 43. 10. N. Lon. 1, 5, E.

ALBEMARLE a mountainous, and hilly county of Virginia, 35 miles long, and 35 broad. It is bounded N. E. by Orange county, N. by Rockingham, W. by Augusta, S. W. by Amherst, S. E. by Louisa, and S. by Fluvanna. It contains 7,006 free inhabitants, and 5,579 slaves. In this county are found rich mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which works have been erected. Chieftown, Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, a bay, or inlet of the Sea in North-Carolina, which extends W. into the country about 60 miles, and is from 4 to 15 miles in breadth. It communicates with the ocean by several inlets; but the principal one is Roanoke, which is in Lat 35. 52. N. Lon. 0. 58. W. It also communicates with Currituck Sound on the N. and Pamlico on the S. It receives several important rivers, which have been mentioned under their respective names.

ALEXANDRIA, a port of entry and post-town of Virginia, and capital of Fairfax county. It is

situated on the W. side of the Potomac, 95 miles above its confluence with the Chesapeake Bay, and about 160 from the Atlantic Ocean. It contains nearly 500 houses chiefly of brick, built upon parallel streets, which intersect each other at right angles: many of the houses are neat and elegant. The public buildings are, an Episcopal church, an Academy, a Court-house, Jail, and a Bank. It carries on a considerable trade to the West-Indies, and some little to Europe; the exports in 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 508,337 Dollars. It is a corporation, and contains 3,000 inhabitants, of whom 550 are slaves. A county court is held here, the third Monday in every month. It is 54 miles S. W. by S. of Baltimore, 122 N. N. E. of Richmond, and 156 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat 38. 52. N. Lon. 2. 3. W.

ALEXANDRIA, a small town of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Franktown branch of Juniatta river; eight miles above Huntingdon. It contains only about 12 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church; being but lately laid out and established as a town. It is 192 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

ALFORDSTOWN, the chief town of Moor county, North-Carolina. It contains a few houses, a jail and court-house. A county court is held here, the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

ALLEGANY, a large uncultivated county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by the state of New-York and part of Lake Erie, E. by Allegany river, which separates it from Lycoming and Westmoreland

land counties, W. by the North-Western Territory, and S. by Washington county. It is 144 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and contains 4,299,920 acres; and is divided into 6 townships, but the e contain only a small part of the lands in this county; the rest being comprehended under the title of the Depreciation, and Donation lands. The former of these was appropriated by the legislature, for the redemption of the certificates granted to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line. It is divided into nine districts, which take their names from the persons appointed by the legislature to survey them. It is about 34 miles from north to south, and 56 from east to west; and lies immediately on the N. side of the Ohio. The donation land, lying to the N. of the latter, is divided into ten districts, and was granted, by the legislature, as an additional compensation to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for the services they rendered their country during the revolutionary war. This tract is 80 miles from E. to W. and 75 from N. to S. Beyond this lies the triangle purchased of Congress by the legislature; the hypothesis of which extends on Lake Erie about 37 miles. It contains about 200,000 acres, and comprehends the valuable harbour of Presqu'Isle; at which place a town is now laying out.

This county is well watered by the Ohio, Allegany R. and French creek, besides a number of small streams. The land in some places is poor, but more generally rich and well timbered, particularly on French creek. In this county is Oil creek: It flows from a spring much celebrated for a bi-

tumen resembling Barbadoes tar, and is known by the name of Seneca Oil. It is found in such plenty that a man may gather several gallons in a day. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for various complaints; when taken internally it operates as a gentle cathartic. Here are found mines of iron ore, copper, and great abundance of coal. A furnace has been erected within a few miles of Pittsburg. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 10,309, of whom 159 were slaves. Chief town, Pittsburg.

ALLEGANY, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of Maryland, and the most westerly in that state. It is bounded N. by Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford counties, in Pennsylvania, E. by Washington county, W. by a due N. and S. line, which divides it from the state of Virginia, and S. by the Potomac, which also separates it from Virginia. It contains 4,551 free persons, and 258 slaves. It is 64 miles from E. to W. and 35 from N. to S. but in some places it is little more than five miles. The principal rivers, besides the Potomac, are Youghogany and Savage river, Will's and Town creek. Chief town, Cumberland.

ALLEGANY, a large, navigable river of Pennsylvania. It rises in Lycoming county, within a few miles of the head waters of Susquehanna, to which there is a portage of 23 miles. Thence pursuing a N. course, passes into the state of New-York, winding to the N. W. about 20 miles, turns gradually to the S. W. enters the state of Pennsylvania, and meandering

andering nearly in that direction about 170 miles through a broken uninhabited country, unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio. In its course it receives several large tributary streams; among these are the Kiskiminetas, Moholbuckitum, Tobias and French creek.

ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS. See PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEN'S-FRESH, a small post-town of the Western shore of Maryland. It is situated in Charles county, on a river of its own name, which unites with Pile's fresh, and forms the Wighcomico. It is 91 miles S. S. W. of Baltimore, and 193 S. W. of Philadelphia.

ALLENTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey, containing about 25 dwellings, and a large public school. It is situated in Monmouth county, about 8 miles E. by N. of Bordentown, and 34 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 14, N. Lon. 9, 30, E.

ALLENTOWN, a handsome and flourishing town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the point of land which is formed by the junction of Jordan's creek with the Little Lehigh. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 90 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church, an academy, and three merchant mills. It is 18 miles S. W. of Easton, 6 of Bethlehem, and 52 N. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 36, N. Lon. 0, 19, W.

ALLOWAY, a small river of New-Jersey. It rises in Salem county, and empties into Delaware bay in a W. by S. direction. It is navigable 16 or 18 miles, and over it are several draw-bridges.

AMBOY, a port of entry, and post-town of New-Jersey. It is pleasantly situated in Middlesex

county, at the head of Raritan bay, upon a point of land which is formed by the union of Raritan river, with Arthur-Kull sound. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 60 houses. The harbour lies open to Sandy-hook; and is one of the safest, and most commodious in the United States. Vessels from sea may enter it in one tide, in all seasons, and almost in any weather. The legislature, mindful of the great advantages which the state might derive, from possessing such an excellent harbour, have given liberal encouragement to merchants to settle here, in order to render it a place of trade: but their patriotic designs have proved unsuccessful. It was early incorporated with city privileges, and continued to send two members to the general assembly, until the revolution; previous to which event, it was the capital of East-Jersey, and the legislature and supreme court, used to sit here, and in Burlington, alternately. It carries on a small trade with the West-Indies. The exports in the year 1794, ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 58,159 dollars. It is 73 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 35 S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40, 29, N. Lon. 1, 2, E.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by Appomattox river, which separates it from Powhatan and Chesterfield counties, N. W. by Prince Edward, E. by Dinwiddie, and S. by Nottaway. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In this county are found large quantities of black lead; no works, however, are yet erected; those who want, go and procure it for themselves. The number of inhabitants in this county, including Nottaway, is

18,077, of whom 11,307 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 4th Tuesday in every month.

AMHERST, a rich, populous county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by Albemarle, E. by Fluvanna, N. W. by Rockbridge, S. and S. E. by James river, which separates it from Bedford, Campbell, and Rockingham counties. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and contains 7,407 free inhabitants, and 5,296 slaves. In this county a copper mine was once opened, but either from bad management or the poverty of the vein, it was discontinued. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 3d Monday in every month.

AMHERST, a post town of Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, agreeably situated on a branch of Sowhegan river. It contains nearly 170 houses, a congregational church, a court-house, jail, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1791, by the name of 'the Aurean Academy.' This town was incorporated in 1762. It is 52 miles S. W. by W. of Portsmouth, and 467 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 53. N. Lon. 3. 47. E.

AMMORIOOSACK, LOWER, a river of New-Hampshire, which rises in the western pass of the White mountains, commonly called the Notch, and by running a W. S. W. course empties into Connecticut river, in the township of Bath. It is about 100 yards broad at its mouth.

AMMORIOOSACK, UPPER, a river of New-Hampshire. It rises near the head of Moose river, a small stream which empties into Androscoggin, and running a N. W. course for several miles; thence turning to the W. falls into Con-

necticut river, in the township of Northumberland.

ANDOVER, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county, on the E. side of Shawheen, a small river which empties into the Merrimack opposite the township of Methuen. It contains about 120 houses, among these are a congregational church, a paper mill, and Phillips' academy, so called in honour of the principle founder. It was incorporated in 1780; and is under the direction of 3 trustees. It stands on an eminence with commands a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. The building is large and commodious. The lower story contains a school-room with accommodations for 100 students; besides two apartments for a library. The upper story contains a hall, 64 feet by 33, designed for exhibitions. It is 22 miles N. of Boston, and 370 of Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 40. N. Lon. 3. 52. E.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a considerable river of the district of Maine, issuing from Lake Umbagog, and several small ponds in its neighbourhood. After running about 25 miles in a S. course nearly parallel to the divisional line of Maine, and New-Hampshire, and about 25 from Connecticut river, it presently turns to the E. thence S. E. and passes into Maine. After watering a large extent of fertile country in that district, it empties into Merrymeeting bay in a N. E. direction forming a junction with the Kenebec about 20 miles from the ocean.

ANNAPOLIS city, the metropolis of the state of Maryland, is situated in Anne-Arundel county, on the S. W. side of Severn river, about 2 miles from its entrance in-

to the Chesapeake. The original plain of the city was designed in the form of a circle, with the state-house in the center, and the streets like radii, diverging from it. The greater part of the buildings are arranged according to this plan, which makes them have an irregular and confused appearance; as the streets are but partly built. The houses are about 320 in number, and chiefly of brick; several of them are large commodious, and elegant. The state-house stands upon an eminence, which commands an extensive, and delightful prospect of the bay, and Eastern shore. It is the largest and most superb building in the United States. It is said to have cost £.30,000 currency; and is not yet completed. In it are several apartments for keeping the public offices of the state, besides those occupied by the legislature; and in the great hall are generally held the courts of justice. The other public buildings are a college, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Methodists, a market-house, and a small theatre. The college is a large brick edifice, and stands on the N. side of the town. It was incorporated in 1784, and named St. John's College. It is under the direction of 24 trustees, and is supported by a permanent fund of £.1750 a year, appropriated by government, out of the monies arising from marriage licences, ordinary licences, fines, and forfeitures, on the Western shore. At present there are in it about 100 students. It increases daily in reputation, and may be ranked among the first colleges in the United States. The Episcopalian church is a large, elegant building, and has been lately finished. The harbour is on the E.

side of the town, and though large and commodious, yet the citizens have not availed themselves of those natural advantages, by establishing a trade with foreign countries. This city, previous to the year 1694, was called Severn, but by an act of Assembly which passed that year, it was made a port town, and a collector, and a naval officer, were ordered to reside in it: at which time it obtained its present name. The county courts were removed here, a church was built within the fort, which was made a parish; and in the year 1699 it was made the seat of government, for holding assemblies and the chief courts of justice, which it has ever since retained. It was incorporated, by charter granted by queen Anne about the year 1703; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and ten common-council-men. The mayor is chosen annually on Michaelmas day, and the choice is confined to the aldermen. The common council are elected annually by the freemen. A general court is held here for the Western shore the 2d Tuesday in May and October; courts of appeals the 2d Tuesday in June, and November; chancery courts, the 2d in December; county courts in April and September; and mayors court for the city, on the last Tuesday in January, April, July and October. There is also a federal circuit court held here on the 7th day of May. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Baltimore, and 130 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 59. N. Lon. 1. 30. W.

ANNE-ARUNDEL, a county of the Western shore of Maryland. It is bounded N. by Patapsco river, which separates it from Baltimore county, E. by the Chesapeake bay, which

which divides it from Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, on the Eastern shore, S. by Calvert county, and W. by Patuxent river, which separates it from Prince-George's, and N. W. by the above river, which also divides it from Montgomery. It is 55 miles in length, and 26 in breadth from Bodkin-point, at the mouth of Patapsco river, to Crow's mill on the Patuxent. It contains 12,468 free inhabitants, and 10,130 slaves. In this county, between Severn and Patapsco rivers, is an extensive forest of pine barrens; but in the N. W. parts, between the Patapsco and Patuxent, and along the latter, the lands, in general, are rich and well cultivated, and well adapted for raising tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. Mines of iron ore are found in this county; two furnaces and two forges have been established these several years, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, and hollow ware, to a large amount. Chief town, Annapolis.

ANSON, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina, bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Richmond, S. by the state of South-Carolina, and N. W. by Mecklenberg county. It contains 4,305 free persons, and 828 slaves. Chief town, Wadeborough.

APPALACHICOLA, a beautiful, large, navigable river of Georgia, which is formed by the union of Flint and Cataloochee rivers, thence running a S. course, passes into Spanish America, separating East from West Florida, and forming a bay of its own name, as it enters the gulph of Mexico.

APPAMATTOX, a river of Virginia, which rises in Campbell county, and runs an E. by N. course for several miles; thence winding to the S. E. by E. passes over falls

above Petersburg, presently turning to the N. E. flows by that town, and continuing its course for several miles; thence winding suddenly to an E. S. E. direction, unites with James river at City-point. It is navigable to Petersburg, where it has only 4 feet water.

APPALACHIAN, the most extensive range of mountains in the United States. They commence at the Hudson river, in the state of New-York, and extend nearly parallel to the sea coast, through New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, and into the interior parts of Georgia. In their course they separate the waters which empty into the Atlantic, from those of the Mississippi river. Their whole extent is estimated at about 900 miles, and from 100 to 140 in breadth. They are not scattered confusedly over the face of the county, or broken into abrupt precipices; but extend in uniform ridges nearly parallel to each other; which partake of different names in different states. In advancing from the sea-coast in a N. W. course through New-Jersey, into Pennsylvania, the first ridge that is met with, is the Blue-mountain, which extends through the northern parts of New-Jersey; and into Pennsylvania as far as the Susquehanna. The next considerable ridge in Pennsylvania, is Mahantango, and Broad mountain, which seem a continuation of the same ridge. Beyond these are several others. West of the Susquehanna, the first ridge, is the South mountain; next is the North mountain, then follow several others; but the largest and most extensive, is the Allegany mountain; which circumstances have led some writers to give the name

name of Allegany to this whole range. Beyond this last are Laurel hill and Chesnut-ridge. In Virginia the first range is known by the name of the Green, or South-west mountain; which is but small in comparison to the Blue ridge and North M. Beyond these two last, are the Allegany ridge and Laurel mountain. In North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, they are generally denominated the Appalachian mountains; a few spurs have obtained particular names. In Georgia they are sometimes called the Cherokee mountains. Between many of the parallel ridges which compose this range, are extensive valleys, which produce excellent crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, &c. In several of them are found large quantities of limestone, coal, and iron ore. A few people who were unable through indolence, or misfortune, to purchase land in the valleys, have settled in Pennsylvania on the top of some of these mountains, where there are extensive glades. And experience now proves, that oats and potatoes grow here in equal, or perhaps greater perfection, than in the valleys. But wheat and Indian corn do not succeed. At the foot of several of these mountains, the trees in the spring will be nearly in full bloom, when those at the top will scarcely have the appearance of vegetation. Their height has never been measured; some suppose them to be half a mile high, but that is merely conjecture; however, be this as it may, the tops of the highest are generally covered with a close fog, and few days elapse without rain, except in frosty weather.

APPOQUINIMINK, or APPOQUINIMY, a small trading town of

New-Castle county, state of Delaware. It is situated on a creek of its own name, between seven and eight miles from Delaware river, and contains about 40 houses. It carries on a small trade with Philadelphia and Brandywine in wheat and flour. It is 23 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington, and 51 S. W. of Philadelphia.

ASHBURNHAM, a small post-town of Worcester county, Massachusetts. It is situated on the W. side of Sowhegan, a small river which passes into New-Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack. It contains but few houses that are compactly built; among these however is a congregational church. It is 60 miles N. W. of Boston, and 402 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 37, N. Lon. 3, 8, E.

ASHEPPO, a small river of South-Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and running a S. by E. course, enters St. Helena Sound. by two channels, on the W. side of Fenwick's island. It is navigable for boats 10 or 12 miles.

ASHLY, a river of Charleston district, South-Carolina. It rises in St. John's parish, and running a S. S. W. direction about 20 miles winds gradually to the S. S. E. passes by Dorchester, and empties into Charleston harbour on the E. side of the town. It is navigable in boats for several miles.

ASHUELOT, a small river of New-Hampshire, that is formed by a great number of streams which flow from ponds in Cheshire county. After uniting in the township of Swanzy, these confluent streams pursue a S. W. course, and fall into Connecticut river about 4 miles N. of the Massachusetts boundary.

ASSYLUM, a town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; lately laid out

out on the S. W. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna at the Standing Stone. It contains between 30 and 40 dwellings. The inhabitants are entirely French. It is 54 miles above Wilksbarre.

AUCIQUAGANS, a small tribe of Indians residing on an eastern branch of the Susquehanna, in the state of New-York. They are supposed to be a family of the Senecas, and are about 150 in number.

AUGUSTA, a considerable and flourishing town of Georgia, and the present seat of government. It is pleasantly situated in Richmond county, on the S. W. side of Savannah river, 3 miles below the falls, upon a beautiful plain 5 miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains about 250 dwellings. The public buildings are, a church, an academy, a government-house where the governor, secretary of state, and other public officers transact their business, a market-house, a new stone jail, a spacious building where the courts of justice are administered, and the legislature hold their sessions; and three warehouses, large enough to contain 10,000 hogheads of tobacco. The academy generally contains between 80 and 90 students, who are under the direction of two tutors and a professor of oratory. It is governed by a board of trustees, who are a body corporate in law. The funds belonging to this institution, are considerable, consisting of lands, houses, and money, to the amount of several thousand pounds sterling. From the advantages which it enjoys, it probably will, on a future day, become a place of considerable note in the literary world. Opposite the centre of the town, a large wooden bridge has

been erected across the Savannah, which opens a commodious and easy communication with S. Carolina; it is 19 feet wide, and between 7 and 800 in length. It has already been of considerable advantage to the town, by inducing the planters in the upper part of South-Carolina to bring their produce to this market. In 1791, upwards of 6,000 hogheads of tobacco were inspected here. It drives on a brisk trade between the back country and the town of Savannah. It was incorporated in 1790, by an act of the legislature, and is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. It has been lately published, that in 1785, on the spot where the town now stands, there were not five houses; this appears somewhat paradoxical, and has a tendency to mislead the unwary in respect to its first establishment: Mr. Bartram was in it about the year 1773, when there were more than five houses there. The buildings, says he, are near the bank of the river, and extend nearly two miles, up to the falls. The houses which have been erected since 1785, stand as we have mentioned above, 3 miles below the falls, the inhabitants gradually moving down since that period, as the present situation was found more eligible. A federal district court is held here the 2d Tuesday in November, and a circuit court the 8th of that month. It is about 250 miles from the mouth of Savannah river, including its meanders, 120 N. N. W. of Savannah, and 746 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 33, 39, N. Lon. 5, 42, W.

AVASE, a river of the North-Western territory, which empties into the Mississippi, in a S. W. direction, about 60 miles direct above

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bove the Ohio. It is navigable in boats upwards of 60 miles.

AVERYSBURG, a small post-town of North-Carolina, 475 miles from Philadelphia.

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BAIRDSTOWN, a post-town, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky; situated on the E. side of Beech fork, one of the principal branches of Salt river. It contains nearly 100 houses, a church, a stone court-house, and jail. It is 35 miles from Frankfort, 60 W. S. W. of Lexington, and 880 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 49, N. Lon. 11, 0, W.

BALLSTOWN, a thriving town of the state of New-York; situated in Saratoga county. It contains about 80 houses, and a Presbyterian church. It is 30 miles N. of Albany.

BALTIMORE, the largest, and most flourishing, commercial town in the state of Maryland. It is situated in a county of its own name, and on the N. W. branch of Patapsco river. It extends from Harris's creek on the south until it reaches a branch of the Western or main branch of the Patapsco at Ridgely's Coves. It is divided into two parts by Jone's falls or the North Western branch, over which there are three wooden bridges. In the town the streets extend from E. to W. along the N. side of the basin, and these are again intersected by others at right angles, extending N. from it; except a few which run in different directions. At Fell's Point the streets also in general extend from E. to W. and are crossed by others at right angles; but immediately on the point there are

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a few which run in various directions, as circumstances would admit of. On the E. side of Jone's Falls, there are some which extend parallel with it, and vary their course from the former. The number of streets, lanes, and alleys, are about 130; but several of these are yet without a building. The buildings are principally placed between Howard's street, and the falls. The main street is 80 feet wide, and extends from E. to W. about three quarters of a mile; and is called Baltimore Street. Pratt, Water, Second, and East-streets, have the same direction, and are from 40 to 60 feet wide. These streets are intersected at right angles by Market street, 150 feet wide, Frederick, Gay, Smith, Calvert, Charles, Hanover, and Howard-streets, which are from 66 to 80 feet wide, and are compactly built. There are others partly built, as Holliday-street, 100 feet wide, where the new theatre stands. Lovely, and St. Pauls Lane, 30 feet wide, &c. The public buildings are, a court-house, jail, 3 market-houses, a poor-house which stands on the N. W. side of the town; besides two banks, an exchange, and a theatre already mentioned. These last are private property. The bank of Maryland stands in South-street, between Walnut-street and Lovely lane; and was incorporated in 1791. Its capital is 300,000 dollars. The branch bank of the United States stands at the corner of Baltimore and Gay-streets. The court-house is a brick building erected upon an arch, in the N. end of Calvert street. In the next square, a little to the N. W. is the jail. The houses for public worship, are eleven, viz. one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for German

man Lutherans, one for German Calvinists, one for the Reformed Germans, one for Nicolites or New Quakers, one for Baptists, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Methodists, one of which stands at Fell's Point. The Presbyterian church stands in East-street, and has been lately erected, with two towers, and a handsome portico, supported by six pillars in front. It is well finished, and is one of the most elegant churches in America. The houses, as numbered in 1787, were 1,955; about 1,200 of these were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. The number of houses at present, is about 3000; the greater part of these is of brick, and many of them are handsome, and elegant. The number of warehouses is about 170, chiefly placed contiguous to the harbour. And the number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 13,758, of whom 1,255 were slaves; but this must be far short of the present number. The basin is on the S. side of the town, in which the water at common tides is from 8 to 9 feet deep. The harbour at Fell's Point, is deep enough to admit ships of 500 tons burthen. The situation of part of the town is low, and was unhealthy until a large marsh was reclaimed about 25 years ago; since which time, the town has been as healthy as any other in the United States. Where the marsh formerly was, there is a market place 150 feet wide, which we have mentioned above; on each side is a row of buildings with the market-house in the center. Perhaps the increase of houses, and consequently of smoke, together with the improvements which have been made in paving the

streets, and keeping them clean, may have also contributed in rendering it so healthy. The articles manufactured here, are sugar, rum, tobacco, snuff, cordage, paper, wool & cotton cards, nails, saddlery, boots, shoes, ship-building in all its various branches; besides a variety of other articles. Within 18 miles of the town, there are 50 capital merchant mills, one powder-mill, and two paper-mills, besides several furnaces and forges. The rapid increase of this town has even surprised its friends; and it now ranks as the third commercial port in the Union. There were belonging to this town in 1790, 27 ships, 1 snow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops. Total, 102 vessels, containing 13,564 tons. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 5,294,248 dollars; in 1790, the exports amounted to 2,027,770, and the imports to 1,945,899—balance in favour of Baltimore, 81,971 dollars. The internal police of the town is directed by a board of town commissioners, a board of special commissioners, and a board of wardens; the first board fills its own vacancies, and is perpetual; the two last are appointed by electors, chosen every five years by the citizens. A county court is held here twice a year. An orphan's court, the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October, and December. A federal district court is also held here, the 1st Tuesday in March and September. It is 28 miles N. by W. of Annapolis, 176 N. N. E. of Richmond, and 102 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 18, N. Lon. 1, 35, W.

BALTIMORE, a large, populous, and well cultivated county of the Western shore of Maryland. It

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is bounded E. by Harford county, N. by York county, in Pennsylvania, S. by Anne-Arundel, S. W. by a small point of Montgomery, and W. by Frederick. It is 36 miles from N. to S. and 45 from E. to W. and contains 19,557 free persons, and 5,877 slaves. In this county are found immense quantities of iron ore of the best quality; four furnaces, and two forges have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar-iron, hollow ware, &c. extensively. Chief town, Baltimore.

BARBUE, a river of the North Western Territory, which runs a W. by N. course, and falls into Lake Michigan. It is about 150 yards broad at its mouth.

BARNSTABLE, a county, and peninsula of Massachusetts, bounded E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Cape-Cod bay, W. by Buzzard's bay, and N. W. by Plymouth county, where it is but four miles broad. This county lies nearly in the form of a man's arm when bent, with his hand turned inwards. The whole extent on the outer shore, from Wood end to Buzzard's bay, is about 120 miles; and the inner shore on Cape-Cod is nearly 70; its greatest breadth is not more than 12 miles. It is generally a barren sandy soil, and is perhaps more so than any other part of the eastern states. The trees which grow here are mostly pitch-pine. It abounds with ponds of fresh water, generally well stored with fish. The principal produce is Indian corn, and rye; but not in such plenty as to supply the inhabitants, were they not so generally engaged in the fisheries, which is their constant employment. It is divided into 10 town-

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ships, viz. Barnstable, Falmouth, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Harwich, Eastham, Weelfleet, Chatham, Truro, and Province-town, and contains 2,343 houses, and 17,354 inhabitants. Chief towns, Barnstable and Falmouth.

BARNSTABLE, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts; situated in the above county, at the head of a bay of its own name. It carries on a small trade in the fisheries. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted only to 117 dollars. The number of houses compactly built, is inconsiderable; among these is a congregational church: within the jurisdiction of the town, or township, there are however, 2,610 inhabitants. It is 72 miles S. E. by S. of Boston, and 419 of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 43, N. Lon. 4, 35, E.

BATH, a large mountainous county of Virginia, 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Augusta, W. by Green-brier county, N. by Pendleton, and S. by Botetourt. In this county are two springs remarkable for their medicinal quality. They are called the Warm, and Hot spring, and rise near the foot of Jackson's mountain, but more generally known by the name of the Warm Spring mountain. The Hot spring, so called from its possessing a greater degree of heat than the Warm spring, has frequently been so hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its heat to be diminished. It rises Farenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It sometimes, says Mr. Jefferson, relieves where the Warm spring fails. The stream which issues from it is small. A fountain of common water, which rises near its margin gives it

it a striking appearance. The Warm spring rises about six miles from the former, and issues with a bold stream sufficient to turn a grist-mill, and to keep the water of its basin, which is nearly 100 feet in circumference, at the vital warmth. Their water is strongest in the hottest weather, which occasions their being visited in the months of July and August. They remove rheumatisms and various other complaints. It rains here four or five days every week. For the population of this county, see AUGUSTA.

BATH, a port of entry, and post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kennebec river. The number of houses compactly built is inconsiderable. It carries on a small trade in fish; lumber, &c. The exports, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 23,642 dollars. It is 162 miles from Boston, and 513 from Philadelphia.

BATH, a small post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Ontario county, on the N. side of Conhocton creek, which empties into Tyoga river, 9 miles direct above the Painted Post. It is 264 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 221 W. of Hudson city. Lat. 42, 15, N. Lon. 2, 10, W.

BATH, a flourishing town of Berkely county, Virginia. It is situated at the foot of a small mountain, known by the name of the Warm Spring mountain. Contiguous to the town are springs much celebrated; they are however, found to be less efficacious than the Warm Springs in Bath county; the water is weakly mineralized and scarcely warm. Upwards of 1000 people collect here every summer, from different parts of the United States, either for

health or amusement. The country around is agreeably variegated with hills, and the soil rich and well cultivated. It is 35 miles from Winchester, 25 from Martinsburg, and 269 from Philadelphia.

BATH, a small town of Hyde county, North-Carolina; situated near a bay which sets N. from Tar river, 11 miles E. by S. of Washington, and 61 S. by W. of Edenton. Lat. 35, 31, N. Lon. 2, 1, W.

BATTENKIL, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Bennington county, and running a S. W. course, thence turning to the W. passes into the state of New-York, and empties into the Hudson, partly opposite Saratoga.

BEALSBERG, a small town of Kentucky, situated in Nelson county, on the E. bank of Rolling fork, one of the principal branches of Salt river. It contains about 20 dwellings, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of Bairdstown, 50 S. W. of Frankfort, and 890 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 42, N. Lon. 11, 17, W.

BEAUFORT, a small maritime district of South-Carolina, bounded N. E. by Cambahee river, which divides it from Charleston district, N. W. by Orangeburg, S. E. by the ocean, and S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; and is divided into four counties, viz. Shrewsbury, Greenville, Lincoln and Hilton. These were organized by an act of the legislature, which was passed since the revolution, and county courts established in each county. But this mode of administering justice not corresponding with the wishes of

of the citizens, they petitioned for, and obtained therefore a repeal of the law. County courts are no longer held in the maritime districts. The number of free persons is 4,517, and 14,236 slaves. The northern parts of this district abound with extensive forests of cyprus; the lands in general are, however, well calculated for raising rice, indigo, &c. Chief towns, Beaufort and Coofewatchie.

BEAUFORT, a maritime town, and the capital of Carteret county, North-Carolina. It is situated on the N. E. side of Core Sound, and contains about 20 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A county court is held here, the 3d Monday in February, May, August and November. It is 55 miles S. by E. of Newbern, and about 27 from Cape-Lookout. Lat. 34, 47, N. Lon. 2, 3, W.

BEAUFORT, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina, containing 3,830 free persons, and 1,632 slaves. It is bounded N. by Tyrrel, E. by Hyde, S. by Craven, and W. by Glasgow. Chief town, Washington.

BEAUFORT, a post-town of S. Carolina; situated in a district of its own name, on Port Royal Island, at the head of a harbour of that name. It contains about 60 houses, an Episcopal church, and an academy; here and on St. Helena Island, are several charitable societies which have been incorporated with funds to a considerable amount; they are designed principally for the education of poor children. The harbour which is on the S. side of the town, is the largest, safest, and most convenient in the state, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathom water at the town. The direction to enter the harbour, is when in 7 fa-

thom water, bring Hilton Head N. W. by N. on the ebb steer N. W. on the flood N. W. by N. The courts of law were formerly held here, but are now removed to Coofewatchie. It is 74 miles S. W. of Charleston, and 892 from Philadelphia. Lat. 32, 25, N. Lon. 5, 23, W.

BEDFORD, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of a county of its own name; situated on the S. side of the Raystown branch of Juniatta river, between two small creeks. It is regularly laid out, and contains 41 log, and 9 stone dwellings, a brick market-house, a stone jail, a court-house, and a brick building for keeping the records of the county. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring at the distance of half a mile, which is conveyed by wooden pipes to a basin, or reservoir, in the center of the town. It was incorporated by an act of the Assembly, passed the winter session of 1795, and is governed similar to Chester. It is 210 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 0, N. Lon. 3, 16, W.

BEDFORD, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Amherst, E. by Campbell, W. by Botetourt, and S. by Franklin county. It is 34 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contains 7,777 free inhabitants, and 2,754 slaves. Chalk and gypsum are met with in some parts of this county. It is agreeably variegated with hills. Chief town, New-London.

BEDFORD, the chief town of West-Chester county, New-York, situated on a small stream that falls into Long-Island sound. It contains about 50 houses compactly built, and a court-house. A court of common-pleas is held here,

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here, the 4th Monday in May, September and January, and a court of general sessions the 4th Monday in May and September. It is 46 miles N. N. E. of New-York. Lat. 41, 15, N. Lon. 1, 40, E.

BEDFORD, a large, mountainous county of Pennsylvania; bounded N. by Huntingdon, E. by the North mountain, which separates it from Franklin county, W. by the Allegany mountain, which divides it from Somerset, and S. by part of Washington and Allegany counties, in the state of Maryland. It is 50 miles in breadth from N. to S. and 54 in length from E. to W. and is divided into 9 townships, viz. Bedford, Woodbury, Hopewell, Dublin, Providence, Belfast, Bethel, Colrain, Cumberland valley, and Londonderry. The chief waters are, the Raytown branch of Juniatta, Wills, and Licking creek. The chief mountains are, Wills, Evits, Warriors, Sidelong-hill, Dunnings, &c. and a few others of inferior magnitude. The valleys between some of these are extensive, rich, and in many parts well cultivated. Limestone and iron ore are found in many places. The number of inhabitants in this county, together with Somerset, which was separated from it, and organized by a law passed this last session of assembly, is 13,124, of whom 46 are slaves. Chief town, Bedford.

BELLE-AIR, a post, and chief town of Harford county, Maryland. It contains a court-house, jail, and a few dwellings. It is 7 miles N. W. of Harford, the old county town, and is 86 from Philadelphia. This town has been established within these few years.

BELFAST, a small post-town of

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Maine district; situated on the W. side of Penobscot river, 246 miles from Boston, and 591 from Philadelphia.

BELPRE, a post-town, and small settlement of the North-western territory, 12 miles below Marietta, and opposite the mouth of the Little Kenhawa, on the north side of the Ohio. It is 479 miles from Philadelphia.

BENNINGTON; a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Rutland, E. by Windham, S. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by a due North and South line which divides it from the state of New-York. It is 34 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W. It is divided into 19 townships, viz. Arlington, Bennington, Bromley, Dorset, Graftonbury, Langrove, Manchester, Pownell, Reedsborough, Rupert, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Sunderland, Sundgate, Woodford, and Windhall; and contains 12,238 free inhabitants, and sixteen slaves. In the mountains of this county are found large quantities of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which, a furnace, and two forges have been erected. Chief town, Bennington.

BENNINGTON, a post, and the chief town of Bennington county, Vermont; and formerly the seat of government. It is situated near the S. side of Hoosack river, and contains about 150 houses, a congregational church, a court-house, and jail. A famous battle was fought near this town in 1777, between brigadier-general Starke, at the head of 800 militia, and a detachment of general Burgoyne's army, commanded by col. Baum. In this action, and the one which succeeded it in the same place, and on the same day, between a reinforcement of Bri-

tish troops under the command of col. Bregman, who was killed a short time after in a subsequent engagement, and general Starke, who was reinforced by col. Warner, with a continental regiment; the British were defeated, and 700 of their troops taken prisoners, with 4 brass field-pieces, and other military stores.

A supreme court sits here, the 1st Tuesday in August, and a county court, the 3d Monday in December. It is 203 miles N. N. E. of New-York, and 298 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 42, N. Lon. 1, 59, E.

BERGEN, a mountainous, rough, and hilly county of New-Jersey; bounded E. by Hudson river, which separates it from the state of New-York, N. W. by Suffex, S. W. by Pegunnock river, which divides it from Morris county, and Passaic river, which separates it from Essex, N. E. by the state of New-York, and S. by Arthur-Kull, or Newark bay, which divides it from Staten-Island. It is 30 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is divided into six townships, viz. New-Barbadoes, Bergen, Haken sack, Harrington, Franklin, and Saddle-river. It contains 10,300 free inhabitants, and 2,301 slaves. In this county is a mine of copper ore, which was wrought previous to the war, but has since been wholly neglected. Chief town, Haken sack.

BERGEN, a town of New-Jersey, situated in a county of its own name, about three miles W. by N. of New-York city. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 50 dwellings, and a reformed Dutch church. It is 92 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 44, N. Lon. 1, 15, E.

BERKELY, a fertile, and popu-

lous county of Virginia, bounded E. and N. by Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Maryland, S. E. by Loudon county, S. W. and W. by Hampshire, and S. by Frederick county. It is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,713 inhabitants, of whom 2,932 are slaves. Chief town, Martinsburg.

BERKSHIRE, the most westerly county of Massachusetts. It is bounded N. by the state of Vermont, E. by Hampshire county, W. by the state of New-York, and S. by the state of Connecticut. It is 51 miles from N. to S. and 18 from E. to W. and is divided into 14 townships, viz. Lee, Becker, Stockbridge, Loudon, Tyringham, Great Barrington, Alford, Egremont, Mount Washington, Sheffield, N. Marlborough, Sandisfield, Bethlehem, Laneshorough, Adams, Pittsfield, Williamston, Richmond, Lenox, Hancock, Partridgefield, Windsor, Washington, Dalton, and N. Ashford. It contains 4,476 houses, and 30,291 inhabitants. This county is considerably mountainous and hilly; in some of these are found quarries of marble. Chief town, Stockbridge.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, containing 30,114 free persons, and 65 slaves. It is bounded N. E. by Northampton, N. W. by Northumberland, N. by a point of Luzerne county, S. W. by Dauphine and Lancaster counties, and S. E. by Chester and Montgomery. It is 53 miles in length, and 28½ in breadth, and contains 1,030,400 acres, and is divided into 29 townships, viz. Manheim, Brunswick, Pinegrove, Bethel, Tulpehoken, Bern, Windsor, Albany, Rufcomb, Longswamp, Alface, Exeter, Amity, Brecknock, Heidleberg, Comru, Robeson,

Robeson, Caernarvon, Maiden-Creek, Richmond, Maxatanny, Greenwich, Rockland, Hereford, Colebrookedale, Douglafs, Union, District and Oley. In this county are found mines of iron ore, and coal in great abundance. Iron works have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig bar, iron, &c. extensively. The northern parts of the county are exceedingly rough and mountainous. It is well watered by Schuylkill river, which passes through the middle of it. Chief town, Reading.

BERLIN, a thriving town of Somerset county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Stony creek, which empties into Conemaugh river, on the W. side of Alleghany mountain. It is regularly laid out, and contains 60 dwellings. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Bedford, and 24^o W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 51; N. Lon. 3, 48, W.

BERLIN, a handsome, flourishing town of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. W. side of Conewago creek, at the confluence of a small stream. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 dwellings. It is 13 miles W. of York-town, and 101 W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 56, N. Lon. 1, 19, W.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, a port of entry, and post-town of Virginia. It is situated in Chesterfield county, on the W. side of James river, a few miles above the junction of the Appamattox, and about 19 direct below Richmond, but considerably more by the course of the river. It contains between 30 and 40 houses, among these are several warehouses. It carries on a brisk trade to the West-Indies, and the different states. There are few merchants

of wealth residing here; the exports, notwithstanding, in the year 1794, amounted to 773,549 dollars. The different articles shipped from this place, are chiefly collected at Richmond, and boated down the river, to the vessels of burthen lying here. It is 315 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 18, N. Lon. 2, 22, W.

BERTIE, a populous and fertile county of Edenton district, North-Carolina. It is bounded E. by Albemarle sound, N. E. by Hartford county, N. by Northampton, N. W. by Halifax, S. and S. W. by Roanoke river, which divides it from Martin and Tyrrel counties. It contains 7,465 free inhabitants, and 5,141 slaves. The lands in this county are generally low and fertile. Chief town, Windsor.

BERWICK, or ABBOTSTOWN, a handsome town of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W. side of a small stream which empties into Conewago creek at Berlin. The plan of the town is regular. It contains about 100 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of York, and 103 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 54, N. Lon. 1, 19, W.

BERWICK, a small town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; beautifully situated on the N. side of Susquehanna river, at Nescopeck falls. It contains about 25 dwellings, and a market-house, with a bell. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Sunbury, and 160 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 3, N. Lon. 1, 7, W.

BETHABARA, a town of North-Carolina; situated in Wachovia, on the W. side of Grassly creek, which unites with the Gargales, and

and several others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a Moravian church. This town was settled in the year 1753, by the Moravian brethren, who emigrated from Pennsylvania. It is 7 miles N. W. of Salem, 4 S. E. of Bethania, and 183 W. of Halifax. Lat. 36, 9, N. Lon. 5, 12, W.

BETHANIA, a post-town of N. Carolina; situated in Wachovia on Gargales creek, 4 miles N. W. of Bethabara. It is regularly laid out, and was settled about the year 1759, by Moravians from Pennsylvania. It contains about 60 houses, and a Moravian church. It is 10 miles N. W. of Salem, 187 W. of Halifax, and 568 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

BETHLEHEM, a post-town of Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated in Northampton county, on the N. side of Lehigh river, over which a large wooden bridge has been lately erected. It is partly built upon an eminence, and partly on the bank of Manakify creek, which empties into the Lehigh on the W. side of the town, and furnishes the inhabitants with plenty of red and yellow bellied trout, and other fish. Although the situation of the town is lofty, yet the prospect which it commands is not extensive, being obstructed by a range of Lehigh hills, that stretches up from the S. W. The town is laid out into regular streets, and consists of about 72 dwellings, built chiefly of limestone; a handsome Moravian church, the inhabitants being entirely of that persuasion, a ladies academy; besides three other large buildings, one of these is for single women; it is a spacious edifice, built with stone, and is divided into several large chambers, which are all heated with stoves

in the winter season, except a large apartment on the first floor, where the women sleep, each having a separate bed. Though this room is high and airy, a ventilator is fixed in the roof like those commonly used in play-houses. In the stove-rooms, some of the girls work at spinning either cotton, wool, or hemp; others again are employed in embroidery, working ruffles, pocket-books, pin-cushions, &c. in which they particularly excel. They dine in the refectory; and each individual puts three shillings and six-pence every week into the common stock, besides which, they are obliged to furnish themselves with fire and candle; this being deducted from their whole earnings, they enjoy the remainder. They are under the inspection of a female superintendent. This house has a chapel, which serves only for morning and evening prayers; it has an organ and several other instruments of music. The church, where the society attends on Sunday, is a simple stone building, furnished with an organ, and several religious pictures. The house for single men stands facing the main street; it differs but little from that occupied by the single women: here most of the single tradesmen, journeymen and apprentices board, under the direction of an elder, and warden. They have likewise, besides the church already mentioned, a house for morning and evening prayers; different trades are carried on here for the common benefit. All their beds are numbered, and near the door hangs a slate, on which the numbers are registered; he who wishes to be awakened at a certain hour, has only to write that hour under his number; the watchman who attends, observes this in going his rounds,

rounds, and at the hour mentioned goes immediately to the number of the bed, and gives him notice. On the roof of the single men's house, there is a *belvidere*; whence a beautiful and variegated prospect may be had of the Lehigh, Delaware river, and neighbourhood. The house for widow women, is appropriated for such as have not a house of their own; they live nearly in the same manner as the single women do. There is also a society of married men begun and instituted since the year 1770, for the support of their widows; a considerable fund has been already raised; the interest of which, is regularly divided among the widows whose husbands have been members of the institution. In the house adjoining the church, is the school for girls. The academy for young ladies was instituted since the year 1787; where they are taught the rudiments of literature, music, needle-work, &c. There is another for boys, which is kept in a house fitted for that purpose; here are taught reading and writing in the English and German languages, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, arithmetic, &c. the whole being under the particular care and inspection of the minister of the place. These schools are in high reputation. The regulations and discipline of the Moravians are of the monastic kind, as they keep the women separate from the men, and recommend celibacy, but do not enjoin it. If a young man finds himself in a favourable situation to keep house, maintain a wife & children, he presents himself to the warden, and asks a girl; the warden, after consulting with the female superintendent, proposes one to him, whom, if she does not

correspond with his wishes, he may reject. Besides the houses already mentioned, there is a public tavern at the N. end of the town, with genteel accommodations; the profit arising from it belongs to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a large tanyard, a currier's, and a dyer's shop, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh a brewery. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from a spring, which, being in the lower part of the town, is raised by an hydraulic machine upwards of 100 feet, into a reservoir; whence it is conducted by pipes into the different streets, and public buildings of the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Easton, & 53 N. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 37, N. Lon. 0, 14, W.

BETHLEHEM, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Litchfield county, on the head of Southbury river, which empties into the Housatoneck. It contains but few houses regularly built; among these is a congregational church. It is about 8 miles S. of Litchfield, and 196 from Philadelphia.

BEVERLEY, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county. It contains 422 houses, and 3,290 inhabitants, but these are not compactly built. The houses for public worship are two congregational churches. A cotton manufactory has been established here; but has not succeeded equal to the expectations of the proprietors. This town is connected with Salem by a handsome bridge 1,500 feet in length, with a draw for the passage of vessels. It is 22 miles N. E. of Boston.

ton, and 368 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 37, N. Lon. 4, 7, E.

BIDDEFORD, a port of entry, and post-town, of the district of Maine; situated in York county, at the mouth of Saco river. It contains but few houses, which are compactly built. It carries on a small trade. The exports in 1794, amounted to 17,011 dollars. It is 105 miles from Boston, and 452 from Philadelphia.

BILLET. See **HATBOROUGH**.

BLACK. See **WENEE**.

BLACK, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Mindon township, Orange county; and running a N. course about 30 miles, falls into Lake Memphremagog.

BLACK, a river of Vermont, which rises in Shrewsbury township, Rutland county; passing into Windsor county, runs nearly a S. course for several miles, and receives a number of tributary streams, presently winding to the S. E. falls into Connecticut river opposite to Charlestown.

BLACK RIVER, a considerable branch of Cape-Fear river, which empties into the N. W. branch of that river, in a S. by E. direction, about 23 miles above Wilmington.

BLACKSTONE, or PAWTUCKET, a river of Massachusetts, which rises in Worcester county, and pursuing a S. E. course, passes into the state of Rhode-Island, and over Pawtucket falls in that state, where mills have been erected; here it assumes the name of Providence river, and turning into a S. S. E. direction, enters Narraganset bay. In its course it receives several tributary streams, which are noticed in their proper places. It is navigable to Providence in ships of 950 tons burthen.

BLACKWATER, a small river of Virginia, which rises in Prince-George's county, and running a S. S. E. course unites with the Nottaway at the intersection of the North-Carolina boundary.

BLADEN, a county of Wilmington district, North-Carolina; bounded S by Brunswick, N. by Cumberland, E. by New-Hanover, and W. by the state of South-Carolina, and N. W. by Robeson county. It contains 3,408 free inhabitants, and 1,676 slaves. Chief town, Elizabeth-town.

BLADENSBURG, a post-town of Maryland, situated in Prince-George's county, on the E. side of the Eastern branch of Potomac, at the junction of the N. W. & N. E. branches, about 7 miles above Washington city. It consists of one long street, on which are erected about 160 dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 38 miles S. W. by S. of Baltimore, 8 E. by N. of Georgetown, and 140 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 57, N. Lon. 1, 57, W.

Block, a small island belonging to the state of Rhode-Island, lying 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport. It was incorporated in 1672 by the name of Newshorham township, and is a division of Newport county. It is the most southerly land in the state, and contains 635 free inhabitants, and 147 slaves. The inhabitants of this island have been much noted for making excellent cheese. The shores of the island abound with a great variety of fish.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a post-town of North-Carolina, containing about 20 dwellings. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of Halifax, and 413 from Philadelphia.

BLUE,

BLUE, a small river of the N. W. Territory. It rises near the head of Silver creek, and after running a S. W. course for several miles, turns to a S. by E. direction, and falls into the Ohio about 30 miles direct below Salt river. It is 20 yards wide at its mouth.

BLUEHILLS, a small post-town of Maine district, situated in Hancock county, on the E. side of Penobscot river. It is 344 miles from Boston, and 624 from Philadelphia.

BOHEMIA, a short navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland. It rises near the divisional line of the state of Delaware, and running a W. course about 6 miles, presently turning to the W. N. W. falls into Elk river about 4 miles above Turkey-point.

BOONETON, a small post-town of New-Jersey, 160 miles from Philadelphia.

BOONSBOROUGH, a small town of Madison county, Kentucky; agreeably situated on the S. side of Kentucky river, about 160 miles above its conflux with the Ohio; and 20 S. E. of Lexington. This town is rendered remarkable in the history of Kentucky, for being the first place settled in that country. Lat. 37, 57, N. Lon. 9, 45, W.

BORDENTOWN, a handsome thriving town of New-Jersey, situated in Burlington county, on the E. side of Delaware river, 26 miles above Philadelphia, and 4 S. E. by S. of Trenton. It consists of one principal street, on which are erected about 100 houses, a Baptist, a Quaker church, and a grammar school, which is in high repute. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, standing elevated about 70 feet per-

pendicular, above the Delaware, and between two creeks which empty into that river on each side of the town; these are circumstances which contribute much to the pleasantness of the place. Lat. 40, 12, N. Lon. 29, 0, E.

BORTAN, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Westmore township, Orange county, thence running a N. W. course, unites with Black river 3 miles S. of Lake Memphremagog.

BOSTON, the metropolis of Massachusetts, and the most considerable and flourishing town of the eastern states. It is situated in Suffolk county, upon a peninsula of an irregular form, at the head of Massachusetts bay. The isthmus which connects the peninsula to the main land is at the S. S. W. end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The town is not altogether 2 miles in length, and about 9 furlongs in breadth; but in some places it is much less. It is irregularly built, but lies somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre around the head of the bay; which makes it have an agreeable and striking appearance as you sail up the harbour. In the town are about 79 streets, 38 lanes, 21 alleys; besides several squares and courts. On these are erected nearly 2,000 dwellings, which, except those in the center of the town, are mostly of wood. The houses are estimated to cover nearly 900 acres of land. The public buildings are a state-house, a court-house, Faneuil hall, an almshouse, a work-house, a Bridewell, and a powder magazine. The public building which was formerly occupied by the governor, has been converted into a council-chamber, a treasurer, and a secretary's office. Here are 17 places,

places for public worship; 9 of these are for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Universalists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. Several of the public buildings are handsome, and a few are elegant. Here are 6 public schools, which are wholly supported by the town. Several humane and literary societies have been incorporated here, for benevolent purposes, and promoting useful knowledge. On the W. side of the town is the Mall, a handsome public walk, ornamented with several rows of trees; and Bacon hill, on which a handsome monument has been erected, in commemoration of some of the most important events, in the late revolution. Three banks have been established here, viz. the Massachusetts bank, which was incorporated in 1784; its capital at present consists of 800 shares, at 500 dollars each. The national branch, and union bank; the latter was incorporated in 1792. Its capital consists of 100,000 shares, at 8 dollars each. On the E. side of the town is the harbour; tho' large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, yet the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast; along the harbour, and in front of the town, are erected 80 wharves convenient for shipping. One of these extends 600 yards into the sea, on the north side of which a range of large, convenient stores has been built. On the N. side of the harbour a lighthouse has been erected; it stands on a rock, and has a single light. The harbour is agreeably diversified with 40 small islands, which afford good pasturage, hay and corn. About 3 miles from the town is Castle-Island, which commands the entrance of the harbour.

No town on the continent has been more retarded in its progress, at different periods, than this.

In 1676 a fire broke out and consumed forty-five dwelling houses, one meeting-house, and several stores; on the 8th of August, 1697, 80 dwellings, 70 warehouses and several vessels, were consumed; October 29th, 1727, it was much damaged by an earthquake; December 23d, 1747, the court-house and public records were burnt. But the most considerable loss was a fire which broke out on the 20th of March, 1760, and consumed houses and property to the amount of 444,000 dollars; again in 1761, and 1764, it sustained much damage. In the siege of 1775 upwards of 400 houses were destroyed by the British; on the 20th of April, 1787, above 100 houses were consumed, and on the 30th of July, 1794, 40 dwellings, 7 rope walks, with several stores and out-houses were entirely burnt down to the amount of 200,000 dolls.

Notwithstanding these misfortunes, there are few towns on the continent increasing more rapidly in commerce and manufactures; a spirit of enterprize, taste, and improvement has diffused itself among the inhabitants. The streets are lighted with lamps, and some of them are already new paved, which add greatly to the beauty of the town, as well as convenience of the citizens. The principal articles manufactured here, are rum, beer, paper-hangings; of which 24,000 pieces, it is said, are annually made, cordage, cards, sail-cloth, tallow-candles, spermaceti candles, and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 11 rope-walks, 8 sugar-houses, 2 breweries, and 1 glass-house. The market is abundantly

abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, peculiar to the climate. It carries on an extensive commerce with all the principal commercial countries of Europe, and some little to the East-Indies, and China; the exports in 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 2,781,703 dollars. In 1749, the number of vessels entered this port was 489; in 1773—517; in 1793 the arrivals from foreign ports alone were 404, of these 40 were ships; and in 1794—464; of these 78 were ships. Boston, like the other towns in Massachusetts, is a corporation, and governed by 7 select-men, chosen annually in March; at the same time are chosen a town-clerk, a treasurer, 12 overseers of the poor, 12 firewards, 12 clerks of the market, 12 constables, and 12 scavengers. This town was settled about the year 1630 from Charleston, and named Boston, out of respect to the rev. Mr. Cotton, of Boston in England, who was minister of the first church in this town. It is 253 miles from New-York, 348 N. E. of Philadelphia, 450 from Baltimore, 626 from Richmond, 873 from Fayetteville, 1038 from Columbia, South-Carolina, 1168 from Augusta, Georgia, and 1300 from Frankfort, Kentucky. Lat. 42, 23, N. Lon. 3, 39, E.

BOTETOURT, a large mountainous county of Virginia; bounded N. by Fluvanna, or James river, which separates it from Rock-bridge and Bath counties, N. W. by Greenbrier, E. by Bedford, S. by Franklin, and S. W. by Montgomery; It is 44 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and contains 9,267 free inhabitants, and 1,259 slaves. In this county are the Sweet Springs, at the E. foot of the Allegany mountain,

about 42 miles from the Warm springs. They are but little frequented; they have notwithstanding, relieved cases in which the Warm springs proved ineffectual. Chalk, it is said, is found in this county. Chief town, Fincastle.

BOURBON, a small county of Kentucky, bounded S. E. by Clarke, S. W. by Fayette, N. by Harrison, and N. W. by Scott county. Chief town, Bourbontown.

BOURBONTOWN, a post-town, and the capital of the above county. It is situated on the W. side of Stony fork, a small river which unites with South fork, and empties into Licking river. It is a flourishing town, and contains about 60 houses, a Baptist church, a court-house, and jail; and in the neighbourhood are several valuable mills. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Lexington, 60 E. of Frankfort, and 754 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 15, N. Lon. 9, 42, W.

BRANFORD, a town of New-Haven, Connecticut; situated on a small stream which empties into Long-Island sound. It contains about 40 houses, compactly built, and a place for public worship. It is about 8 miles S. E. by E. of New-Haven, and 191 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 18, N. Lon. 1, 52, E.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-town of Windham county, Vermont; agreeably situated on the S. W. side of West river, about 5 miles above its confluence with Connecticut river. It contains about 20 dwellings, compactly built, and a congregational church. It is 37 miles E. of Bennington, and 312 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 52, N. Lon. 2, 29, E.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, a post-town of the state of New-York, 196 miles from Philadelphia. It is situated in Suffolk county, L. Island, between E. Hampton, and S. Hampton, and contains a few houses, and a Presbyterian church.

BRIDGETOWN, a small town of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated on Chester river, partly in Kent, and partly in Queen-Anne's county. It is 14 miles E. by N. of Chester-town, and 65 S. W. of Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN, a post-town, and the capital of Cumberland county, New-Jersey. It is situated on Cohanzo creek, 12 miles N. E. of Greenwich, and contains about 50 dwellings. A county court is held here, the last Tuesday in February, 1st in June, 4th in September, and last in November; and a court of nisi-prisus at such times as the judges of the supreme court shall direct. It is 54 miles S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 29, N. Lon. 0, 2, E.

BRIDGETOWN, a small post-town of East New-Jersey; 74 miles from Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, a maritime county of Massachusetts; bounded N. by Norfolk, S. W. by the state of Rhode-Island, S., and S. E. by Buzzard's bay, and N. E. by Plymouth county. It is 42 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; and is divided into 15 townships, viz. Taunton, Norton, Easton, Mansfield, Attleborough, Swanzy, Somerset, Dighton, Raynham, Berkeley, Freetown, Westport, Dartmouth, New-Bedford, and Rehoboth. It contains 4,514 houses, and 31,709 inhabitants. This county contains valuable mines of iron ore, which are worked to a large amount. Copper ore has been discovered in Attleborough township. Chief town, Taunton.

BRISTOL, a small, maritime county of the state of Rhode-Island, 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Mount-Hope, or Bristol-bay, W. by Warwick-bay, N. by the state of Massachusetts, and S. by part of Narraganset bay. It is divided into 3 townships, viz. Bristol, Warren, & Barrington; and contains 3,113 free inhabitants, and 98 slaves. Chief town, Bristol.

BRISTOL, a post-town, and the capital of the preceding county.

It is situated on the main, 12 miles N. N. E. of Newport, and contains about 250 dwellings, a handsome court-house, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists. This town was bombarded by capt. Wallace, commanding a small British Squadron, in October, 1775, and laid under contribution; no lives were lost on the occasion, except the minister of the congregational church, who left his house at the commencement of the bombardment, and being sick and very weak, perished in the fields. Several of the houses were destroyed; but they have been since rebuilt. It is now flourishing, and carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the West-Indies, and the different States. Within the jurisdiction of this town, is Mount-Hope, the last residence of the famous king Philip. It is now the seat of Mr. Bradford, senator in Congress. This place is remarkable for the large quantities of fine vegetables, with which it furnishes the neighbouring towns, upwards of 300,000 ropes of onions, besides immense quantities of beets, carrots, turnips, &c. &c. are raised here annually. A supreme court is held here, the 1st Monday in April, and October, and a court of com-
mon

mon pleas the 1st Monday in January and July. It is 4 miles S. of Warren, 14 S. E. by E. of Providence, and 300 from Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, a post-town of Pennsylvania; beautifully situated in Bucks county, on the N. W. side of Delaware river, partly opposite to Burlington. It contains about 50 dwellings, some of which are neat and commodious. It is an agreeable handsome place; and is the resort of much genteel company in the summer season. This town was incorporated by William Keith, afterwards Sir William Keith, in 1720; and was governed by a burghes and common-council-men, until the revolution. It is 20 miles above Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 6, N. Lon. 76, 18, E.

BROAD, a considerable river of South-Carolina, which rises in the White-Oak mountains, in North-Carolina; thence pursuing a S. by E. course, passes into South-Carolina, and unites with Saluda river and forms the Congaree. This river may be rendered navigable about 30 miles within the state of North-Carolina.

BROAD RIVER, more properly an arm of the sea, which, together with Whale-branch, and Coosaw river, embraces the N. and N. W. sides of Beaufort island. This river communicates with the ocean between Hilton-head, and St. Philip's point; and forms one of the best harbours in the state of South-Carolina.

BROOKFIELD, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county. It contains about 30 houses, compactly built, and a congregational church. It is 68 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 279 from Philadelphia.

BROOKHAVEN, a town of Long-Island; situated in Suffolk county. It contains about 40 dwellings, compactly built, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian church. It is 60 miles E. of New-York.

BROOKLYN, a handsome town of Long-Island; pleasantly situated in King's county, opposite New-York city. It consists of one principal street, on which are erected about 100 houses, a Presbyterian, and a Dutch Reformed church.

BROWNSVILLE, or **REDSTONE OLD FORT**, a post, and flourishing town of Pennsylvania. It is situated in Fayette county, on the S. E. bank of Monongahela river, between Dunlap and Redstone creeks; over the former of these a bridge has been erected, which connects Bridge-port, a small village on the opposite side of the creek, with Brownsville. It is 260 feet long, 14 broad, and 36 feet in height. The town is laid out in regular streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains about 100 houses, 12 stores with a pretty general assortment of goods, an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic church; and within a few miles of the town are four Quaker meeting-houses. Upwards of 100 boats are built here annually for trade and emigration to Kentucky; averaging about 20 tons each. 24 grist, saw, oil and fulling mills, are within less than five miles of the town. A brewery, and a distillery have been established here; and next to Pittsburg, it is the most considerable, and flourishing town of the western part of Pennsylvania. It is 35 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg, 12 N. W. of Union, 25 S. E. by E. of Washington, and 310 W. of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 58, N. Lon. 4, 44, W.

BRUNSWICK, a county of Virginia, containing 12,827 inhabitants, of whom 6,776 are slaves. It is bounded N. by Dinwiddie, E. and S. E. by Greenville, W. by Mecklenberg, and N. W. by Lunenburg. It is 38 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. A district court is held here the 29th of April and September, for the counties of Brunswick, Greenville, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg; and a county court for Brunswick the 4th Monday in every month. It is well watered by Nottaway, and Meherrin rivers.

BRUNSWICK, a maritime county of Wilmington district, North-Carolina, and the most southerly county in that state. It is bounded E. by Cape-Fear river, which separates it from New-Hanover, N. by Bladen, S. W. by the state of South-Carolina, and S. by the Atlantic ocean. It contains 1,560 free inhabitants, and 1,511 slaves. In this county is the Wakkamaw, a beautiful lake about 7 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; and a little south of the lake, is Green-swamp, a large body of valuable rice land. Chief town, Smithville.

BRUNSWICK, a small town of North-Carolina; situated in the above county, on the W. side of Cape-Fear river, about 9 miles N. of Fort Johnson, and 17 S. W. of Wilmington. It was formerly the residence of some of the regal governors. Lat. 34, 0, N. Lon. 3, 13, W.

BRUNSWICK city, a post-town of New-Jersey; situated partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset county, on the S. W. side of Raritan river, about 15 miles above the head of Raritan bay. The situation of the town is low,

and disagreeable; as it stands on the bank of a river, and at the foot of a hill which rises immediately behind the town. At the breaking up of the ice in the spring, it often lodges on the shallow, fording place, opposite the town; which causes the water to rise several feet above its usual height, and sometimes to overflow the lower floors of those houses which stand contiguous to the river, and have not their foundations elevated. It contains upwards of 200 dwellings; the public buildings are, Queen's college, and two houses for public worship. The charter of Queen's college was granted previous to the war, on application from a body of the Dutch church. Its funds, raised entirely by donation, soon amounted to £. 4,000, but the war coming on, they were considerably diminished. The grammar school, which is connected with the college, consists of between 30 and 40 students. A union of this and Princetown college is talked of. The streets are raised, and paved with pebble stones. The water is generally bad. In order to avoid many of those evils the present situation is subject to, the inhabitants are beginning to build upon the hill above the town; which is an agreeable situation, and commands a beautiful prospect. They carry on a considerable inland trade, and have several small vessels belonging to the port. It was incorporated in 1784. It is 60 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 35 S. W. of New-York city. Lat. 40, 30, N. Lon. 0, 47, E.

BRUNSWICK, a small post-town of Maine district; situated in Cumberland county. It is 155 miles from Boston, and 501 from Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK, a town which has been regularly laid out, in Georgia, but not built. It is situated in Glynn county, at the mouth of Turtle river, which empties into St. Simon's sound. It has an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the greatest fleet. It is about 75 miles S. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31, 10, N. Lon. 5, 0, W.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Fluvanna county, S. E. by Cumberland, S. W. by Campbell, and S. by Appamattox river, which divides it from Prince-Edward county. It is 65 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains 5,611 free inhabitants, and 4,168 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 2d Monday in every month.

BUCKLESTOWN, a village of Berkeley county, Virginia; situated 8 miles from Martinsburg, and 250 from Philadelphia.

BUCKS, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. E. and S. E. by Delaware river, which separates it from Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, S. W. by Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, and N. W. by Northampton. Its greatest length is 41 miles, & 21 in breadth, and contains 471,900 acres. It is divided into 27 townships, viz. Durham, Springfield, Peacock, Nockamixon, Richland, Lower Milford, Rockhill, Bedminster, Tinicum, Hill-town, New-Britain, Plumstead, Solebury, Buckingham, Warwick, Warrington, Warminster, Southampton, Northampton, Wrightstown, Upper Makefield, Lower Makefield, Newton, Middletown, Falls, Bristol, and Bensalem. It contains 25,140 free inhabitants, & 261 slaves. This coun-

ty abounds with limestone. Iron ore is found in some parts, and lead has been also discovered in it. In the northern parts of the county the land is poor; but on advancing to the south it becomes more fertile. Near the N. end of the county is a remarkable hill, called the Haycock, in a township of that name. Two branches of Tohickon creek, wash the N. E. and S. sides, and unite on the S. E. Its base is about 15 miles in circumference. The ascent to the top is gradual, which affords a most extensive and variegated prospect to the S. S. E. & S. W. Its height has never been ascertained. It is to be lamented that our Pennsylvania philosophers have done so little in collecting and ascertaining many interesting particulars, relative to the natural history, and geography of their state. They seem to be actuated by no principle of curiosity, although such a principle is generally allowed to be a necessary qualification in a philosopher. When a few of the citizens conceived the idea of opening an inland navigation, they soon acquired a knowledge of the distance, course and depth of the rivers, and their probable connection; and who will say, that mountains are not as beneficial a part of the creation, as rivers. If the plains of Georgia and South-Carolina were interperfed with mountains, and lofty hills, the inhabitants would not be visited regularly every year with that train of disorders, peculiar to a low, flat country; which carries off annually one out of every 32 of the inhabitants; whereas in the hilly and mountainous country of the North, the ratio of deaths, is one to about every seventy-five. Chief town, Newton.

BUNCOMB, the largest and most westerly county of North-Carolina, situated in Morgan district. It is bounded E. by Rutherford and Burke counties, S. by the state of South-Carolina, N. and W. by the Territory of the United States, south of the Ohio. This county having been formed from Burke and Rutherford counties, since the census was taken, its present population is unknown. It is considerably mountainous, and hilly, perhaps as much so as any county in the United States; the Blue ridge or Appalachian mountains passes through it into South-Carolina. In these mountains several large rivers have their source; among which are the Catawaw or Wateree, Broad river, Pacolet, &c.

BURKE, a mountainous and hilly county of Morgan district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by Wilkes, E. by Iredell, W. by Buncomb, and S. by Rutherford. It contains about 7,000 free inhabitants, and 450 slaves. Chief town, Morgantown.

BURLINGTON, a large maritime county of New-Jersey, 55 miles in length from the mouth of Mullicus river to Trenton, and 28 in breadth. It is bounded N. E. by Middlesex and Monmouth counties, N. W. by Hunterdon, and Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania, S. E. by the Atlantic, S. and S. W. by Gloucester county. It is divided into 11 townships, viz. Chesterfield, Nottingham, Little Egg-harbour, Evelham, New-Hanover, Chester, Springfield, Northampton, Mansfield, Burlington and Williamsburgh. It contains 17,868 free inhabitants, and 227 slaves. The N. E. boundary of this county was the old divi-

onal line of East and West Jersey. The interior part of the county is one extensive forest of pine trees. Chief town, Burlington.

BURLINGTON city, the capital of the preceding county. It is situated partly on an island, and partly on the S. E. side of the Delaware, and extends, according to its charter, one mile back and three miles along the river. The island, which is the most populous part of the town, is a mile and a quarter in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It communicates with the main land by four bridges, and causeways. On the island are about 160 houses, 1,000 white, and 100 black inhabitants. Few of the blacks are slaves: the main streets are regular and spacious, and generally ornamented with trees in front of the houses. The Delaware, opposite the town, is nearly a mile wide, and under shelter of Mittenicunck, and Burlington island, affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is advantageously situated for trade, but is too near Philadelphia to admit of an extensive commerce. The public buildings are two market-houses, a court-house, and jail, which is reckoned the strongest in the state—besides two houses for public worship, viz. one for Episcopians, and one for Friends or Quakers, who are the most numerous. There are also an academy, a free school, a nail manufactory, and a large distillery. The academy has been lately established, and is under the direction of seven trustees, and the instruction of two preceptors. The island of Burlington was laid out, and the first settlement established about the year 1677, five years after, Mittenicunck or Free school

School island was given for the use of the island of Burlington; the yearly profits arising from it amount to £. 180, and are appropriated for the education of poor children. The city was a free port under the state government; but has been established by Congress a port of entry, and a collector appointed for it. However it carries on no foreign trade, its principal intercourse is with Philadelphia. In the charter granted by the state legislature, the mayor, recorder and aldermen had the power of holding a commercial court, when the matter in controversy was between foreigners and foreigners, or between citizens and foreigners. But these powers, we should think, are abrogated by the Federal Constitution. A county court is held here the 2d Tuesday in February, 3d in May, 2d in August, and 1st in November; besides courts of nisi prius which are held at such times as the judges of the supreme court shall direct. It is 20 miles N. E. of Philadelphia by water, and 17 by land. Lat. 40, 8, N. Lon. 0, 19, E.

BURLINGTON, a post-town, and the capital of Chittendon county, Vermont. It is beautifully situated on Lake Champlain at the confluence of Onion river, and contains about 30 houses compactly built. A law was passed by the legislature of Vermont, the 2d of November, 1791, for founding an university in this town. Large subscriptions and donations of land and other property, have been made by individuals, for the purpose of erecting convenient buildings, and establishing a fund. Measures, we hear, are now taking for the erection of such buildings. From the agreeableness of the situ-

ation, and the salubrity of the climate, there is little doubt but it will become an institution of much public utility. It is 130 miles N. of Bennington, 320 N. by E. of New-York, and 425 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 44, 30, N. Lon. 1, 53, E.

C.

CABIN-POINT, a small post-town of Virginia; situated in Surry C. on Upper Chipok creek. It is 26 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg, and 329 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 0, N. Lon. 2, 4, W.

CALVERT, a county of the W. shore of Maryland, bounded E. by the Chesapeak, N. by Anne-Arundel, S. and W. by Patuxent river, which divides it from St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's counties. It is $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from the mouth of the Patuxent to Lions creek, which falls into that river, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It contains 4,347 free inhabitants, and 4,305 slaves. This county is agreeably variegated with hills; the land in general is sandy, producing good crops of Indian corn; but the tobacco which is raised here, is of an inferior quality. Chief town, Prince-Frederick.

CAMBAUCHEE, a considerable river of South-Carolina, which is formed by the junction of two large streams that rise in Orangeburg; after passing into Charleston district, they unite, and pursuing a S. E. course, enter St. Helena-found a little to the S. W. of Ashepoo.

CAMPBELL, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James, or Fluvanna river, which divides it from Amherst, E. by Charlotte and Prince-Edward counties, N.

E. by

E. by Buckingham, W. by Franklin and Bedford counties, and S. by Pittsylvania. It is 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 7,685 inhabitants, of whom 2,488 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 1st Thursday in every month.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated near a branch of Quitipihilla creek. It is 13 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 17, N. Lon. 0, 26, W.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-town of South-Carolina, and the capital of the district of Ninety-Six. It is situated in Abbeville county, 80 miles W. N. W. of Columbia, 165 N. W. of Charleston, and 50 N. by W. of Augusta, in Georgia. It contains about 60 dwellings, a court-house, a brick jail, and a college, lately instituted. A district court is held here on the 26th of April and November, and a county court for Abbeville county, on the 25th of March, and 12th of September. Here are also held two other courts, on the 2d Monday of June and November for the purpose only of granting tavern licences, and appointing commissioners, overseers of roads, bridges, and in matters relating to the poor. It is 745 miles from Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, one of the largest and most flourishing towns of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It is agreeably situated on the N. side of Charles river, over which a bridge has lately been erected, connecting Boston with this town. It contains, besides Harvard university, about 100 dwellings, a congregational, and an Episcopalian church, also a court-house. Harvard university consists of 4 large,

spacious edifices, built of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, and Massachusetts hall. Harvard hall is divided into six apartments, one of which is appropriated for the library, two for the philosophical apparatus, one for the museum, a fifth is used for a refectory, and the other for a chapel. The library contains upwards of 13,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus has cost nearly £. 1,500, and is one of the completest on the continent. This university was first instituted in 1636, and was no more than an academic free-school; two years after, in consequence of a donation left it by the rev. Mr. Harvard of Charlestown, who died there, it was named Harvard college. In 1650, its first charter was obtained from the government of Massachusetts; and in the mean time it received several donations from learned men in Europe. The governor, lieutenant-governor, the council and senate, the president of the university, and the congregational ministers of the six adjoining towns, are, during office, overseers of the university. The corporation is a distinct body, in whom is vested the property of the university. The number of those who have been admitted to academical degrees, since its first establishment, to the commencement in July, 1793, was 3,360. The usual number of resident students, are from 130 to 160. A supreme court is held here, the last Tuesday in October, and a court of common pleas, the last Tuesday in November. It is 350 miles from Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorchester county, Eastern-shore of Maryland. It is situated on the S. side of Choptank river, about

bout 15 miles from its mouth : the river is here near two miles wide. It contains about 50 houses, a church, and 300 inhabitants. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable. It is 18 miles N. W. by W. of Vienna, 37 S. of Easton, 152 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 34, N. Lon. 76, 59, W.

CAMDEN, a district of South-Carolina, bounded N. E. by Cheraws, S. E. by Georgetown, N. by the state of North-Carolina, N. W. by Pinkney, W. by Ninety-Six, S. W. by Orangeburg, and S. by Charleston district. It is 82 miles from N. to S. and 60 from E. to W. and is divided into the following counties, viz. Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Clermont, Clarendon, and Salem. It contains 38,065 inhabitants, of whom 7,865 are slaves. This district is well watered by the Wateree, or Catabaw river, which passes nearly through the middle of it, and its tributary streams. In the N. part of the district is the Catabaw nation of Indians, the only tribe which resides in the state : 144,000 acres of land, were granted them on the Wateree, by the proprietary government. They are about 450 in number, of whom 150 are warriors. This nation was at war for many years with the Six Nations, and was one of their most formidable enemies. They often penetrated into their country, which, it is said, no southern or western tribe ever did. The Six Nations always considered them amongst the bravest, and most generous of their enemies ; until they were surrounded by the settlements of white people ; since which time they have degenerated. Their town bears the same name

with themselves. It is a few miles E. of the Catabaw river, adjoining the divisional line of North-Carolina, and near the main road leading from Camden to Charlotte. It is situated in Lat. 34, 56, N. Lon. 76, 42, W. The upper part of this district is diversified with hills, the soil in general rich, and the country well watered. It produces good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, cotton, &c. Chief town, Camden.

CAMDEN, a county of Edenton district, N. Carolina ; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. W. and W. by Pasquotank river, which separates it from Pasquotank county, and E. by Currituck. It contains 2,995 free inhabitants, and 1,238 slaves. Chief town, Jonesborough.

CAMDEN, a post-town of South-Carolina, and the capital of Camden district. It is situated in Kershaw county, on the E. side of the Wateree, 120 miles N. by W. of Charleston, and contains about 120 houses regularly built on a good plan. Here is a court-house, jail, and an Episcopal church. It is situated on a large navigable river, and carries on a brisk trade with the back counties. A district court is held here on the 26th of April and November. It is 35 miles N. E. of Columbia, and 626 from Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 17, N. Lon. 76, 23, W.

A battle was fought at this town on the 16th of August, 1780, between gen. Gates and lord Cornwallis, in which the Americans were defeated. Another battle was fought the year following, on the 25th of April, between lord Rawdon and gen. Greene, who was encamped within a mile of the town. Rawdon sallied out with 800 men and attacked gen.

Greene

Greene in his camp, who commanded a party of Continentals, and a party of undisciplined militia. The Americans had 126 killed, and 100 taken prisoners. The English had about 100 killed. The 13h of May following the British evacuated and burnt the town. It is 35 miles N. E. of Columbia, and 626 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 17, N. Lon. 5, 23, W.

CAMDEN, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kenebec river. It is 228 miles from Boston, and 572 from Philadelphia.

CAMDEN, a village of Kent county, state of Delaware; situated a few miles S. of Dover.

CANAAN, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Litchfield county, on the E. side of Housatoneck river. It contains about 30 dwellings, compactly built, and a congregational church. It is 264 miles from Philadelphia.

CANAJOHARIE, a post and flourishing town of Montgomery county, state of New-York. It is situated on the S. side of Mohawk river, & contains about 80 dwellings, and a reformed Dutch church. It is 18 miles from Fort Hunter, and 318 N. by E. of Philadelphia.

CANANDAQUI, a post, and the chief town of Ontario county, state of New-York. It is situated near a lake of its own name, 30 miles from Jerusalem, and 434 N. N. W. of Philadelphia. Courts of sessions and common pleas are held here the 1st Tuesday in June and November.

CANONNICUT, a small island belonging to the state of Rhode-Island; and forming a part of Newport county. It lies in Narraganset bay, on the W. side of

Rhode-Island, and is about 6 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It was purchased of the Indians in 1637, and was incorporated by an act of assembly passed in 1678, by the name of James-town. It contains 507 inhabitants, of whom 16 are slaves. On the S. end of this island a light-house was erected in 1749, for the direction of vessels passing into the bay, and Newport harbour. It stands on ground elevated about 12 feet above the level of high water. The diameter of the light-house at the base is 24 feet, and at the top 13. The height from the ground to the top of the cornice is 58 feet; around the top of the cornice is a gallery, within which stands the lantern; it is about 14 feet high, and 8 feet diameter. The soil and produce of this island, are similar to the other islands in the bay.

CANONSBURG, a town of Washington county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. side of the W. branch of Chartiers creek, which empties into the Ohio, a few miles below Pittsburgh. It contains 50 dwellings, and an academy built of stone; contiguous to the town are several valuable mills. It is 7 miles N. E. by E. of Washington, and 15 S. W. of Pittsburgh. Lat. 40, 17, N. Lon. 5, 4, W.

CANTERBURY, a town of Connecticut, agreeably situated in Windham county, on the W. side of Quemaboug river, over which there is a wooden bridge leading to the town. It contains about 50 dwellings compactly built, which make a handsome appearance. It is 9 miles E. by S. of Windham.

CANYFORK, a short navigable river of the Tennassee government, which rises on the W. side

of the Cumberland mountains; and running a N. W. course falls into Cumberland river about 50 miles direct above Nashville.

CAPE-FEAR, or CLARENDON, the largest and most considerable river of North-Carolina. It is formed by the confluence of the N. E. and N. W. branches above Wilmington, and 35 miles from the ocean. It enters the Atlantic in a S. direction by two channels; the largest one passing between Oak island and the S. W. end of Smith's island, at Baldhead, where on a light-house has been lately erected. The smaller enters by New-Inlet, at the head of Smith's island. The water here is sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing 10 or 11 feet. It is upwards of three miles wide at its entrance, affording 18 feet water at full tides over the bar, and continues that breadth up to the flats, to which place it is navigable in large vessels, being 14 miles below Wilmington, and 21 above its mouth. Thence to Wilmington it is navigable in vessels drawing ten or twelve feet, with safety. The north-west branch is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep river; and running a S. E. by S. course, unites with the north east branch at Wilmington. This branch is not so broad as the north east branch, but is a much deeper and longer river. About 15 miles above Wilmington it receives Black river, and is navigable in sea vessels 25 miles higher; and thence to Fayetteville landing, which is not less than 80 miles, it is passable in boats carrying 150 barrels. The N. E. branch rises in the upper part of Sampson county, and running a S. E. course for nearly 30 miles, presently turning to the S. unites with the N. W. branch,

where it is about 200 yards broad. It is navigable in brigs 20 miles above Wilmington; and in boats of large burthen to South-Washington, forty miles further; and thence in small boats, and rafts to Sarecto, which is about 70 miles. The light-house, as we have mentioned above, stands upon Baldhead, at the mouth of the river. The iron lantern is 10 feet 9 inches in diameter, and about 15 feet 9 inches in height, from the floor to the top of the roof. It was lighted on the night of the 23d of December, 1794. The light-house bears W. N. W. from the point of the cape, four miles distant; and N. W. by N. from the extremity of the Fryingpan shoal, distant 24 miles. In sailing from the eastward, the direction is to bring the light to bear N. N. E. and then steer in N. which will carry a vessel clear off the shoal, and bring her a short distance to the W. end of the bar. Observe, moreover, if it be in the night, not to come in to less than seven fathom water. In going in without a pilot, the direction is to bring the light-house to bear N. or N. half E. and steer directly for it, until the vessel is close in with the beach, and then for the fort which bears about N. and in full view. To strangers it may be further necessary to observe, that in passing the shoal, particularly in a dark night, it is most prudent to steer W. in lat. 33, 20, or 25 at most, and by doing so they will fall W. of the bar.

CAPE-HATTERAS, a head land on a bank of that name, off N. Carolina; which bank encloses part of Pamlico-Sound. The head land is in lat. 35, 5, N. lon. 0, 57, W. The out shoals which lie

lie from 10 to 14 miles S. E. of the cape, are four in number, and do not comprehend a greater space than about six acres area; the shoalest part of these is, at low water, from 6 to 10 feet. Here the ocean breaks when agitated by a storm, in the most tremendous manner, often spouting up to the clouds. The descent of the banks is sudden, that is, from 10 to 30 fathom; and thence to no soundings. A little N. of the cape is good anchorage in four, five, and six fathom water; and when the wind is westerly, a boat may land with safety and procure water; as there is plenty to be had by digging a little depth, and putting a cask into the pit.

CAPE-LOOKOUT, a head land off North-Carolina, which lies S. of Cape-Hatteras, and opposite Core-Sound. It has had an excellent harbour, but has been filled with sand since the year 1777. Lat. 34, 30, N. Lon. 1, 57, W.

CAPE-MAY, a maritime county of New-Jersey, 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Gloucester, W. by Cumberland, S. W. by Delaware bay, S. and S. E. by the Atlantic. It is divided into three precincts, called Upper, Lower, and Middle precincts; and contains 2,430 free inhabitants, and 141 slaves. In the southern part of this county, is a remarkable spring of fresh water, that rises in the bottom of a salt water creek. The lands in general are poor and sandy.

CARLISLE, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Cumberland county. It is pleasantly situated on a large plain, contiguous to a branch of Conedogwinet creek. The town is regularly laid out, consisting of several parallel streets, crossed by others at

right angles. It contains upwards of 400 dwellings, chiefly of stone and brick. The public buildings are, a college, a jail, a handsome brick court-house, which stands in the centre of the town; and four houses for public worship, viz. one for Presbyterians, one for Germans, one for Episcopalians, and one for Roman Catholics. Dickinson college has nothing, in its appearance, to attract the attention of the traveller. It was founded in 1783, and has a principal, three professors, a philosophical apparatus, a library, containing about 3,000 volumes, £. 4,000 in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land; the last was granted by the state. In 1787 it had about 80 students. The number is yearly increasing, and as a seminary of learning, it stands in high repute. It was named after Mr. John Dickinson, formerly president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and author of the Pennsylvania Farmer's Letters. Courts of quarter sessions and common pleas are held here, on the 1st Monday in January, April, August, and last in October. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 11, N. Lon. 2, 0, W.

CARNESVILLE, the chief town of Franklin county, Georgia. It contains about 20 dwellings, and a court-house, and is about 100 miles N. W. of Augusta.

CAROLINE, a populous, and well cultivated county of Virginia; bounded S. E. by Essex, and King William counties, S. W. by Hanover, N. W. by Spottsylvania, and N. E. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from King George's county. It is 40 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and contains 17,489 inhabitants, of whom

10,292 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Thursday in every month.

CAROLINE, a fertile county of the Eastern shore of Maryland, bounded N. and N. W. by Queen-Anne's, S. by Dorchester, W. by Tuckahoc creek and part of Chop-tank river, which separates it from Talbot county, and E. by part of Kent and Suffex counties, in the state of Delaware. It is $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S. and 16 from E. to W. and contains 7,449 free inhabitants, and 2,057 slaves. It is well watered by Chop-tank river, Tuckahoc and Marshy-Hope creeks. Chief town, Denton.

CARTERET, a maritime county of Newbern district, North-Carolina, bounded S. by Core sound, N. by Craven, E. and N. E. by Pamlico sound and Neus river, and W. by Onflow county. It contains 3,019 free inhabitants, and 713 slaves. Chief town, Beaufort.

CARTERSVILLE, a town of Powhatan county, Virginia; situated on the S. side of James river, 40 miles above Richmond. It contains 30 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.

CASHI, a small river of North-Carolina; which rises in Bertie county, and after running a S. E. course, falls into the Roanoke, about 3 miles above the Devil's Elbow, and 7 above Albemarle sound.

CASTLE-ISLAND, situated in Boston harbour, 3 miles from the town. It contains about 18 or 20 acres of Land. Here are several public buildings, as the Governor's house, a jail, barracks, magazine, and work-shop. In 1792 there were confined in this island 77 convicts, who were employed in the

manufacture of nails, and guarded by a company of 60 soldiers. It is fortified with 50 pieces of cannon, and commands the entrance of the harbour.

CASWELL, a county of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by Person, W. by Guilford, N. by the state of Virginia, and S. by Orange county. It contains 7,360 free inhabitants, and 2,736 slaves. Chief town, Leesburg.

CATABAW. See WATEREE.

CATAHOOCHEE, a large navigable river of Georgia; it rises in the Cherokee, or Appalachian mountains, and pursuing a S. course through an extensive tract of fertile country, belonging to the Creek Indians, unites with Flint river, nearly in lat. 31, and forms the Appalachicola.

CAUGHNAWAGO, a small town of Montgomery county, New-York; situated on the S. side of Mohawk river. It contains about 30 dwellings compactly built, and a Dutch Reformed Church. It is 30 miles W. by N. of Schenectady, and 206 N. N. W. of New-York city.

CAYAHEGA, a short, navigable river of the North-western Territory, which flows from a small pond near the head of Muskingum. After running a few miles it unites with a branch that comes from the N. E. These confluent streams pursuing a N. N. W. course fall into lake Erie. This river communicates with the Muskingum, by a portage of a mile; and constitutes part of the eastern boundary of the Indian territory.

CAYUGA, one of the six confederate tribes of Indians; who reside on Cayuga, a small lake in the state of New-York, and on a

North branch of the Susquehanna. They have about 180 warriors.

CECIL, a county of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in the N. E. corner of the state. It is bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, S. by Sassafras river, which divides it from Kent county, E. by the state of Delaware, and W. by the Chesapeake bay, and Susquehanna river, which separate it from Harford county, on the Western shore. It is 24 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, and contains 10,218 free inhabitants, and 3,407 slaves. The lands in this county, though in many parts hilly, are well adapted for raising wheat and Indian corn. Chief town, Elkton.

CEDAR-POINT, a port of entry, of Maryland; situated in Charles county, on the E. side of the Potomac, about 12 miles below Port-Tobacco. It contains but few houses; the trade it carries on is chiefly in tobacco, Indian corn, &c. The exports in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 18,593 dollars. It is 96 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

CENTERVILLE, the chief town of Queen-Anne's county, Eastern shore of Maryland. It was lately laid out by act of assembly, on the south side of a branch of Corfica creek, which empties into Chester river. It is 18 miles S. of Chester, and 95 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

CHABAQUIDICK, a small, fertile island of Massachusetts, three miles long, and one and a half broad. It is situated at the east end of Martha's Vineyard, and constitutes part of Duke's county.

CHACKTAWA, a powerful nation of Indians, residing in the western parts of Georgia. They have the river Mobile, or Tombeckbee

on the E. the Mississippi on the W. and the Chickasaw Indians on the N. and West-Florida on the S. They are said to be about 6,000 in number; and more civilized than any other nation of Indians, within the territories of the United States; for they dance, they sing, and make poetry. They are called Flat Heads, from the following circumstance: When a male child is born, (for like us they unite the females with tenderness,) the nurse procures a wooden case, which serves the purpose of a cradle, and that part wherein the head is to lie, is hollowed in the form of a brick mould. The child is laid prostrate on its back, and a bag of sand upon its face, which gently compresses the forehead, and forms it somewhat resembling a brick, from the eye-brows up. Their foreheads are high, and incline backwards. They are said to be virtuous, sensible, and ingenious; and in war courageous, and intrepid, although their natural disposition is gentle, and quiet. A singular custom, as related by Mr. Bartram, prevails among this nation, in their obsequies of the dead. When a friend, or relation dies, they immediately erect a scaffold about 20 feet high, in a neighbouring grove. Here they lay the corps, and cover it with a light mantle, frequently paying it visits; until the flesh becomes so putrified, as to be easily separated from the bones. The undertakers, for there are even men of that description amongst the Indians, make it their business to strip off the flesh from the bones, wash, and expole them to the open air, in order to cleanse and purify them. Having previously prepared a chest, or coffin, curiously wrought with bones, and splinters, they lay in it the
bones

is 16 miles S. of the Canada line, and is garrisoned by six soldiers.

This lake derives its name from Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the French settlements in Canada, who discovered it about the year 1610; the Dutch settlers formerly of New-York, called it Corlaer Smeer, from the following circumstance: There resided at Schenectady one Antonio Van Corlaer, an Indian trader and interpreter of great repute among the Five Nations of Indians. In 1665, the governor of Canada, Chevalier de Courcelles, having sent a party of French troops against the Mohawks; but being unacquainted with the country, and in want of snow shoes, they were on the point of perishing; when they met with Corlaer's residence; he took them under his protection, and humanely prevented them from falling a sacrifice to Indian barbarity; the governor in grateful return invited him to Canada; but on his way, the benevolent Corlaer was unfortunately drowned in crossing the lake, in a bay which has obtained his name.

CHAPEL-HILL, a post-town of North-Carolina; situated in Orange county, on a branch of New-hope creek, which empties into the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear. It contains but few houses at present, having been lately laid out by the trustees of the university of North-Carolina, as the most suitable place to erect the buildings for that institution. They are so far completed as to admit students, and education has commenced in January last. The town has an elevated and beautiful situation; commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of the adjacent country. It is 11 miles S. by E. of Hillsborough,

and 465 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 57, N. Lon. 4, 5, W.

CHARLES, a river of Massachusetts, which flows from a pond bordering on Hopkinton, Worcester county; running a S. by E. course for several miles; it turns to the N. E. whence it receives Stop river, a small stream; thence pursuing a N. direction for a few miles, winds N. E. by E. to Mother brook, a stream which flows from this river, and unites with the Neponset. This stream is remarkable for its number of mill-seats. Thence winding from a N. E. by E. course nearly into a N. W. direction about 9 miles, presently turns to the N. E. by N. as far as Watertown; whence meandering in an E. S. E. direction, enters Boston harbour between that town and Charlestown. It is navigable in boats to Watertown, which is about 7 miles. In its course through Newton township, it passes over falls, which have a picturesque, and romantic appearance. Two bridges have been erected over this river.

CHARLES, a county of the Western shore of Maryland; bounded S. and W. by the Potomac, which separates it from the state of Virginia, N. by Prince-George's, E. by Patuxent River, which divides it from Calvert county, and S. E. by St. Mary's. It is 27 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and contains 10,528 free persons, and 10,088 slaves. The lands in this county are generally low and sandy, although in some measure diversified with hills; but these are not much elevated. Tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c. are mostly raised here. Chief town, Port-Tobacco.

CHARLES

CHARLES-CITY, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long, and 9 broad. It is bounded N. and E. by Chickahominy river, which separates it from New-Kent and James-city counties, S. and W. by James river, which divides it from Prince-George's and Chesterfield counties, and N. W. by Henrico. It contains 2,447 free inhabitants, and 3,141 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Thursday in every month.

CHARLESTON, a maritime district of South-Carolina, bounded S. E. by the ocean, N. E. by George-town district, N. W. by Orangeburg, and S. W. by Beaufort. It is divided into six counties, viz. Charleston, Washington, Colleton, Berkeley, Merion and Bartholomew; & contains 76,985 inhabitants, of whom 48,634 are slaves. Although it was divided into the above counties by an act of the assembly, it was soon after repealed, and the old division of the parishes is now observed. It lies in the form of an oblong, and is about 60 miles in length, and 55 in breadth. It is well watered by Wando, Cooper, Ashley, Ponpon, Ashpoo and Cambahee rivers. Along the sea-coast and the rivers, the soil is rich and well cultivated, producing large crops of indigo, rice, Indian corn, &c. but remote from the rivers the soil is generally a sandy barren.

CHARLESTON, the metropolis of South-Carolina, is situated in a county and district of its own name, upon a neck of land between Cooper and Ashley rivers, which unite on the east side of the town, and empty into the ocean six miles E. by S. of it. These rivers are broad, and deep for some miles above the town; they

have a rapid flood and ebb, which in the middle of the channel, run nearly four knots an hour; neap tides generally rise five feet, and spring tides seven. The plan of the town is regular, consisting of several parallel streets, which extend E. and W. from river to river; these again are intersected by others at right angles. A few of the streets are spacious, but most of them are too narrow in so warm a climate, particularly those which have been built according to the original plan; a fault too common in the plan of most towns, laid out at that early period. Their general breadth is from 35 to 66 feet, having drains underneath to carry off the filth. The greater part of the houses which were formerly built are of wood, but having often suffered severely by fire, the citizens are now erecting their buildings more generally of brick, three stories high; some of the houses are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy, and convenient; and well calculated for so warm a climate, being furnished with piazzas and balconies. Almost every family has a pump, but the water being so near the salt rivers, and filtered only through sand, it is brackish; which commonly gives to those who are not accustomed to it a severe griping. The public buildings are a state-house, an exchange, an armoury, a poor-house, an orphans' house; besides a college, and several academies. The houses for public worship are, two Episcopal churches, two for Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for Methodists, one for German Lutherans, one for French Protestants, one for Quakers, one for Roman Catholics, and a Jewish synagogue.

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bones of their departed friend, or relative, when it is deposited in the bone house, a building erected by the inhabitants of every town for that purpose. When this house is full, a general and solemn interment takes place. The nearest relations repairing, on a day appointed by common consent, to the bone house, take out their respective coffins, and follow each other in order of seniority. Those next of kindred always first, and the multitude following as one-family, proceed with solemn step to the place of general interment. Their lamentations, on the occasion, are affecting. The coffins are placed in order and covered with earth, and form a mount resembling a pyramid. This done they return in the same order of procession, ending the day with a festival, which is called the feast of the dead.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Franklin county. It is situated on the Eastern branch of Conococheague creek, and consists of one long street, on which are erected about 200 dwellings, two Presbyterian churches, a stone jail, and handsome brick court-house, a paper and a merchant mill. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the country around rich, and well cultivated. A supreme court is held here once a year, at such times as the judges shall appoint; and courts of common-pleas, and general quarter-sessions of the peace, the 1st Monday in February, May, September, and December. It is 151 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 56, N. Lon. 2, 29, W.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of the United States; situated between the states of New-York and Vermont,

and extends from Mischicou bay, which is partly in Canada, to East bay on the S. about 122 miles; its breadth is various, being from two to fourteen miles. It contains upwards of sixty islands of different sizes; the most considerable are North and South Hero, and Mote island. It communicates with the river St. Laurence on the N. by a considerable river known formerly to the French, by the name of Iriquois or Riche-Lieu, but is now more generally known by the name of Sorel river. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of Lake George from the S. S. W. which is said to be 100 feet higher than this lake; the water is pure and transparent, and is generally deep enough to navigate a 50 or 60 gun ship; in some places it is from 80 to 100 fathoms in depth. On the New-York or W. side the mountains extend within a few miles of the lake, and in some places close to the shore; but in the Vermont side there is a tract of low, fertile country, 14 or 16 miles wide, stretching along between the Lake and the Green mountains. In many of the stones in the neighbourhood of this lake are found a variety of petrifications; but the most curious is the snake stone, some of which measure from 20 inches to 2 feet diameter. In several of those places where they are found, the attrition of the water has worn off the stone, without producing the least visible effect on the petrification; and they appear lying upon its surface, as if they were cemented to it. Rock-crystal of a fine water is found on the islands; sturgeon and other fish abound in the lake. One thing perhaps worthy of remark is, that beyond the

N. end of the lake, that deleterious reptile, the rattle-snake, is seldom found; and the further you advance northward, snakes in general become less dangerous. The French and English, who possessed this lake at different periods, were always careful in securing the navigation of it, by erecting fortifications upon its banks; as it opened a more expeditious and less dangerous communication with Canada, than by the way of Kennebec, and Caudiere river; or by Oswego, Lake Ontario and Cadaraqui; consequently the fort at Crown-Point was erected by the French in 1731 on a point of land which extends north into the lake, named by the Dutch in that neighbourhood, Krayn-Punt, or Scalp-Point, and by the French Pointe a la chevelure; in 1757, it consisted of a square with four bastions, and a high castle within the walls—it had no ditch, but was strengthened by a redoubt, & mounted with 36 small canon. The French named it Fort St. Frederick, from M. Frederick Maurepas, minister of the marine in France. On the 4th of August, 1759, it was surrendered to the British forces under the command of Gen. Amherst. It was taken by the Americans on the 14th of May, 1775, and retaken by the British the year following. The next considerable place of strength erected by the French, was Corrillor, in 1755. It is situated about 16 miles S. of Crown-Point, on the W. side of the lake, a little above the entrance of Lake George, and partly opposite to Mount-Independence in Vermont. The place where it was erected is called by the Indians Ticonderoga, which signifies the end of the lake. This last is the name by

which it is generally known; it also fell into the hands of the British in 1759, on the 28th of July; and in the late revolution, the garrison was surprised and taken on the 10th of May, 1775, by cols. Allen and Easton, at the head of 250 Vermontese, when 240 men, 200 pieces of canon, besides mortars and large quantities of military stores, with two armed vessels and materials for constructing others, fell into their hands. It was afterwards taken by Gen. Burgoyne, who compelled the unfortunate St. Clair, with 6,000 troops, to evacuate it. They fled off to Skeensborough, some by land, and others by water; the British pursued them, took 200 boats, 130 pieces of canon, and 2 galleys, (3 others were blown up) together with all their provisions and baggage. Of the Americans who attempted to make their flight by land, 200 were killed and 600 wounded. The British losses amounted to about 200 men. Gen. St. Clair's conduct on this occasion was much censured, the public mind became greatly irritated; accordingly a court-martial was called, who examined into all the circumstances of the affair; and after a full development, honorably acquitted him. These fortifications are now entirely neglected; the British, however, still occupy a barrack on the W. side of the lake, within the state of New-York, at Point Aufer. It is a place of no strength, being incapable of withstanding the smallest cannon shot; it is furnished with one field piece, a few men and a subaltern officer. They hold also a small stockaded hut at Dutchman's-point, on the Vermont side. It

district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by Wake, N. by Orange, S. by Cumberland and Moore counties, and W. by Randolph county. It contains 7,589 free inhabitants, and 1,632 slaves. It is well watered by the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river. In this county are found large quantities of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which a furnace and forge have been erected on Fish creek. Chief town, Pittsburg.

CHATHAM, a town of Cherraw's district, South-Carolina; situated in Chesterfield, on the W. side of Great Pedee river. It contains about thirty dwellings which have been lately built. It carries on some trade, and from its situation, bids fair to command an extensive inland commerce, as it stands near the head of navigable water, and has a large extent of rich well cultivated country around. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Greenville, 150 of Charleston, and 776 from Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 44, N. Lon. 5, 30, W.

CHATHAM, a small maritime town of Massachusetts; situated on a harbour of its own name, on the E. side of Barnstable county. It is 19 miles E. of Barnstable, and 90 S. W. of Boston. Lat. 41, 41, N. Lon. 4, 57, E.

CHEAT, a river of Virginia, which rises in Randolph county, on the N. W. side of the Alleghany mountain; thence pursuing a N. N. W. course, passes into the state of Pennsylvania, and unites with the Monongahela, nearly 4 miles N. of the divisional line of Virginia, 102 above Pittsburg, and 40 above Brownsville. It is 200 yards broad at its mouth, and at Dunkard's settlement, 50 miles higher, it is 100 yards; to which place it is navigable for boats, except in

dry seasons; and opens a communication with the Potomac at the mouth of Savage river, by a portage of 37 miles.

CHEERAW'S, a district of South-Carolina, about 83 miles in length, and 63 in breadth. It is bounded N. and N. E. by the state of North-Carolina, S. E. by George-town district, and S. W. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Camden. It is divided into three counties, viz. Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marlborough; and contains 10,706 inhabitants, of whom 3,229 are slaves; but this is far short of the real number, some mistake, is said to have happened in taking the census. In the southern part of this district, is a large extent of pine barrens, which is said to be lower than any other part of the state. On the rivers and creeks the lands are thickly settled, and well cultivated; but remote from these, the land in general is sandy, poor, and in a great measure unfit for cultivation; being nothing but pine barrens, mostly covered with that species called the yellow pine. It is a tall, majestic tree. These barrens, however, afford an excellent range for cattle. Interspersed among them, are large swamps or morasses, which are the residence of great numbers of deer, racoon, and other wild animals. This district is well watered by Great Pedee river, Jeffrey's, Thomson's neck, Lynch's, and Three Neck creek; besides several smaller streams. Chief towns, Greenville and Chatham.

CHEROKEES, a nation of Indians residing in the northern parts of Georgia, and the southern parts of the Tennessee government. They have the Appalachian

palachian or Cherokee mountains to the E. which separate them from North and South-Carolina, the Tennessee river to the N. and W. and the Creek Indians to the S. Their towns, which are about 40 in number, are situated on the S. side of the Tennessee river, above the Muscle Shoals, its tributary streams, and the head waters of Coofe river. The whole number of persons are estimated at 2,500. They are robust, well made, and taller than any other nation of Indians in those parts, or even white men; being generally 6 feet high, a few are more, and some less. Their complexion is brighter than any other Indians; their women are tall, slender, and delicate, and many of them are nearly as fair and blooming as some of those who are denominated white women. In their dispositions, they are represented as grave and uniform; and in their deportment, dignified and circumspect; cautious and reserved with strangers, but with their friends frank and social. In their intercourse with mankind, they are brave, honest, just, and liberal—in their councils secret, deliberate, and resolved. They were formerly a powerful nation, but being for many years at war with the Carolinians, after losing many important battles, in which the flower of their warriors were slain, they at length were compelled to acknowledge the superior force and prowess of the white men. They have these many years paid homage to the Creek confederacy, but with a great deal of reluctance.

CHERRY-VALLEY, a post-town of the state of New-York, situated in Otsego county, 14 miles S. S. W. of Canajoharie. It con-

tains about 30 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. It is 336 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest bays in the known world. It extends N. nearly 300 miles through part of Virginia, and the greater part of Maryland. Its entrance is N. W. by W. between Cape Charles on the N. and Cape-Henry on the S. and communicates with the ocean in an E. by S. direction. Its breadth is various, being from 6 to 30 miles, with nine fathom water in most places, affording many excellent harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It abounds with a great many fertile islands; but what may, perhaps, seem worthy of remark, is, that these stretch along the E. side of the bay, except ten small solitary ones, which lie contiguous to the Western shore. It receives from the W. beginning S. the waters of James, York, Rappahannock, Potomac, Patuxent, Severn, Patapsco, Gunpowder, and Susquehanna rivers; from the N. on the Eastern side, it receives Elk, Sasfras, Chester, Saint Michael's, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico, Manokin, and Pocomoke; besides a great many small rivers. This bay affords a number of excellent fisheries for herring and shad; several thousand barrels are annually cured at Potomac and Susquehanna rivers, which supply the inland country, and afford a considerable article of exportation. It is remarkable for a species of wild duck, called Canvas-back; they are larger than the common wild duck; their flesh is free from any fishy taste, and is much admired by epicures, for its richness and delicacy. The vast number of ducks, which may be seen on this bay in the winter

The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, notwithstanding its being built on a plain, not more than seven feet elevated above the surface of the water in the harbour, lying open to the sea-breeze, and the rivers passing on each side, afford an easy opportunity of carrying off the nuisance, and keeping the streets clean. The harbour is large, and convenient; and is guarded by Fort Johnson, on James island, three miles below the town; about 9 miles further is Charleston bar, across which there are six channels; the most northerly of these is North channel, which runs along Sullivan island, and has from five feet to five fathom water; three miles further S. and E. S. E. of the city, is 8 feet channel; the next is Middle channel, in which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet water. It is about one mile and one third fourth of Eight feet channel; one mile and a half below Middle channel, is the Swash, which only admits small vessels; the next in order is Ship channel, which has 18 feet water, the light-house bearing W. by N. A little more than half a mile below the last is Lawford channel, which is the most southerly; here the water is from ten feet to three fathom. It carries on an extensive trade to Europe and the West-Indies, and is the fourth commercial town in the Union. The exports in 1794, amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1787, was 735; but the present number must be one half greater. It contains according to the census of 1790—16,400 inhabitants, of whom 7,700 are slaves. It was incorporated in 1783, and divided into thirteen wards; each of which choose a warden, from among whom the

citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the city council, who have power to make and enforce by-laws for the regulation of the town. A federal circuit court is held here on the 25th of October, and a district court the 3d Monday in March and September, the 1st in July, and 2d in December. It is 119 miles N. E. of Savannah, 376 from Edenton, 540 from Richmond, 644 from Baltimore, and 746 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 32, 47, N. Lon. 4, 46, W.

CHARLESTON, a handsome and flourishing town of Massachusetts, and the largest in Middlesex county. It is situated on a peninsula, formed by Mystic river on the N. E. and a bay which sets up from Charles river on the S. W. and is separated from Boston by the latter, over which a bridge has been erected in 1786 and 1787, opening an easy communication between the two places. The bridge is 1,503 feet in length, and 43 in breadth; it is supported by 75 wooden piers, with a draw in the middle for the passage of vessels. On each side of the bridge there is a path six feet wide, railed in for the safety of foot passengers. At low water the floor of the bridge is about 17 feet above the river, but at full tide not more than four. It is illuminated with 40 lamps. Another bridge was erected the year following, connecting Charleston, with Malden. It is 2,420 feet in length, including the abutments, and 32 feet in breadth, and has a draw 30 feet wide; the water is here about 23 feet deep at full tide. It contains about 323 dwellings, and 1,500 inhabitants. Here is, a large meeting-house, an alms-house, and a school-house; besides several stores, and other buildings.

buildings. This town was burnt by order of gen. Gage, in 1775, and the houses and property which were destroyed, amounted to £. 256,900. The articles manufactured here are, pot and pearl ashes, rum, ships, leather, pewter, and brads. This town, in conjunction with Boston, is a port of entry.

CHARLESTON, a post-town of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Cecil county, on the W. side of North-East river, about 4 miles from the head of Chesapeake bay. It contains about 20 houses, mostly occupied by fishermen, who reside here on account of the herring fishery. It is 10 miles W. S. W. of Elkton, and 59 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 34, N. Lon. 0, 54, W.

CHARLESTON, a small town of Mason county, Kentucky; situated at the confluence of Lauren's creek with the Ohio. It contains about 20 dwellings, and is 6 miles N. of Washington, and 60 N. E. of Lexington. Lat. 38, 43, N. Lon. 9, 13, W.

CHARLESTON, or No. 4, a post-town of New-Hampshire; situated in Cheshire county, on the E. side of Connecticut river. It contains about 90 houses, a Congregational church, a court-house, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1791. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in May, and a court of common pleas the 4th Tuesday in September, and 3d in December. This town was incorporated in 1753. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 342 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 46, N. Lon. 2, 41, E.

CHARLESTON, a village of Berkeley county, Virginia; situated

on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Winchester. It is 8 miles from Shepherdstown, and 20 from Winchester.

CHARLOTTE, a populous, and fertile county of Virginia; bounded W. by Campbell, N. by Prince-Edward and Buckingham counties, E. by Lunenburg, S. E. by Mecklenburg, and S. by Halifax and Pittsylvania counties. It contains 5,262 free inhabitants, and 4,816 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the first Monday in every month.

CHARLOTTE, a post, and the chief town of Mecklenburg county, North-Carolina; situated on Steel creek, which unites with the Sugaw, and falls into Catabaw river, about 10 miles N. of the South-Carolina boundary. It contains about 40 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in January, April, July, and October. It is 44 miles S. W. by S. of Salisbury, and 606 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 18, N. Lon. 5, 43, W.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Albemarle county. It is situated on a gentle ascent, about half a mile N. of a branch of Rivanna river, and about 3 miles W. of the South-west mountain. It contains between 40 and 50 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A district court is held here on the 15th of April and September, and a county court the 2d Tuesday in every month. It is 40 miles S. E. by E. of Staunton, 86 W. N. W. of Richmond, and 303 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 2, N. Lon. 3, 42, W.

CHATHAM, a rich, and well cultivated county of Hillsborough district,

ter season, and in the mouths of the rivers which empty into it, exceed belief. Swans, crabs, oysters, &c. are here found in great abundance.

CHESHIRE, a well cultivated county of New-Hampshire, situated in the S. W. corner of that state. It is bounded W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Windham, and part of Windford county, in the state of Vermont, E. by Hillsborough, S. by the state of Massachusetts, and N. by Grafton county. It is 60 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is divided into 34 townships, viz. Charleston, Keene, Ackworth, Alstead, Chesterfield, Claremont, Cornish, Craydon, Dublin, Fitzwilliam, Gilson, Hindsdale, Jaffrey, Langdon, Lempster, Marlborough, Marlow, Newport, Parkersfield, Richmond, Rindge, Stoddard, Surry, Sullivan, Swansey, Unity, Walpole, Washington, Wendell, Westmoreland, Winchester, New-Granatham, Plainfield, and Proctorworth.

It contains 28,756 free inhabitants, and 16 slaves. It is well watered by a great number of small rivers, which fall into Connecticut river; besides a great variety of ponds. Chief towns, Charleston and Keene.

CHESTER, borough of, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Chester county. It is situated on the N. W. side of Delaware river, between Ridgely and Chester creek, 15 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 60 dwellings, built on a regular plan, a court-house and jail. Courts of common pleas, and general quarter sessions of the peace, are held here the 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November. This town is remarkable

for being the place where the first colonial assembly was convened, which was on the 4th of December, 1682. As it affords an agreeable morning's ride, and having genteel accommodations, it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer season. It was incorporated by an act of the assembly, December, 1795, and is governed by 2 burgesses, 1 high constable, 1 town-clerk, and 3 assistants. The powers of the corporation are much limited; they are wholly confined to the preservation of peace and order among the inhabitants of the borough.

CHESTER, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania; 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Berks, N. E. by Montgomery, S. E. by Delaware county, and part of the state of Delaware, S. W. and W. by Lancaster, and S. by Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. It is divided into 33 townships, viz. Coventry, East-Nantmill, West-Nantmill, Achland, Vincent, Pikeland, Charleston, Tryduffrin, East-town, Willis, Goshen, West-town, East-white-land, West-Calm, East-Calm, Brandywine, Sadsbury, West-Bradford, East-Bradford, Newlin, East-Followfield, West-Followfield, West-Marlborough, East-Marlborough, Kennet, New-Garden, Little-Britain, Nottingham, Londonderry, Oxford, Londongrove, & Pennsborough. It contains 27,792 free inhabitants. In the northern parts of this county, mines of iron ore have been found; no furnace has been erected, but there are six forges in the county, which manufacture about 1000 tons of bar iron annually. Chief-town, West-Chester.

CHESTER, a post-town of New-Hampshire, situated in Rockingham county, on the S. side of a small creek, which unites with several others, and falls into Lamprey, a small river that empties into Piscataqua river. It contains about 60 houses, compactly built, and a Congregational church. This town was incorporated in 1722. It is 6 miles N. of Londonderry, 30 W. S. W. of Portsmouth, and 394 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 56, N. Lon. 3, 47, E.

CHESTER, a county of Pinkney district, S. Carolina; bounded E. by Camden district, N. by York county, W. by Union, and S. by Fairfield county, in Camden district. It is 40 miles from E. to W. and 23 from N. to S. and contains 5,828 free inhabitants, and 938 slaves. It is well watered by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy creeks. The lands are rich, and well cultivated.

CHESTER, a post-town and the capital of Kent county, Maryland; situated on the W. side of Chester river, about 14 miles direct from its confluence with the Chesapeake. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, jail and court-house. The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of Washington. It is supported by a permanent fund of £. 1,250, established by law, and is under the direction of 24 trustees. A county court is held here twice a year, and an orphan's court the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August and December. It is 37 miles N. of Easton, 77 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 66 E. by S. of Baltimore. Lat. 30, 12, N. Lon. 0, 57, W.

CHESTER, a navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in New-Castle county,

Delaware state. It runs nearly a W. course for about 15 miles; thence winding suddenly to a S. W. by S. course, empties into the Chesapeake on the N. E. side of Kent-Island.

CHESTER, a small town of Shannando county, Virginia; situated between the north and south branches of Shannando river, about 13 miles S. of Newtown, and 20 S. by W. of Winchester. Lat. 39, 2, N. Lon. 3, 22, W.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of South-Carolina, situated in Cheraws district. It is bounded N. by the state of North-Carolina, W. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Lancaster county, in the district of Camden, E. by Great Pedee river, which divides it from Marlborough, and S. by Cedar creek, which separates it from Darlington county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. and N. E. by James river, which separates it from Henrico and Charles-city counties, S. and S. W. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Prince-George's, Dinwiddie, and Amelia, and S. W. by Powhatan. It contains 14,214 inhabitants, of whom 7,487 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, on the 2d Thursday in every month.

CHICAPEE, otherwise CHICK-ABEE, a small river of Massachusetts, which flows from several ponds in Worcester county, and in a S. W. course, unites with the Ware, about 6 miles before it approaches Connecticut river.

CHICKAHOMINY, a small navigable river of Virginia, which rises in Goochland county, running

ning a S. E. thence a S. course, enters James river at Sandy Point. It is navigable for vessels of six tons burthen, about 32 miles.

CHICKASAWS, a nation of Indians who dwell in the N. W. corner of the state of Georgia. They are bounded W. by the Mississippi, E. by Tombeckbee river, N. by the state of Kentucky, and S. by the Chactaw Indians. They have seven towns, and are reckoned by some at about 1,700 souls, of these 500 are warriors. The country which they inhabit, is one extensive plain; the soil rich, and the land in general well watered.

CHIPPAWAS, several tribes of Indians, which dwell near Michillimackinac, on Lake Superior, and upon the southern side of that lake. Their number is estimated at 5,500.

CHIPPAWAS, a small tribe of Indians, estimated at about 200 souls. They reside on Sanguinam bay of Lake Huron.

CHITTENDEN, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada, S. by Addison county, E. by Orange, and W. by Lake Champlain, which divides it from the state of New-York. It is 59 miles in length, and 57 in breadth, and is divided into 44 townships. It contains 7,301 inhabitants. The land in this county, on Lake Champlain, is considerably fertile, but in the eastern parts it is hilly, broken, and mountainous. It is well watered by Michiscoui, Lamoelle, and Onion river. Chief town, Burlington.

CHOPTANK, a large, navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Kent county, state of Delaware. After pursuing a S. S. W. course, about 43 miles, it turns suddenly to a W. N. W. direction, and empties in-

to the Chesapeake, between Cook's point and Tilghman's island.

CHOWAN, a county of Edenton district, North-Carolina, bounded S. by Albemarle Sound, N. E. by Perquiman's, N. by Gates, and W. by Harford county. It contains 2,423 free inhabitants, and 2,588 slaves. Chief town, Edenton.

CHOWAN, a considerable river of North-Carolina. It is formed by the confluence of Blackwater, Meherrin and Nottaway river, which rise in Virginia, and unite, after passing into North-Carolina; thence running a S. by E. course, enter the N. W. end of Albemarle sound. It is about three miles wide at its mouth, and continues that width to Holliday's Island, which is about 15 miles. It is navigable for small vessels several miles.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Delaware state; situated in New-Castle county, on a navigable creek of its own name. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. The houses are chiefly of brick, and stand on the ascent of a hill, which commands a fine prospect of the country, towards Delaware river. It carries on a brisk trade to Philadelphia in flour. It is 8 miles S. W. of Wilmington, and 36 of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 43, N. Lon. 0, 34, W.

CHRISTIANSBURG, the chief town of Montgomery county, Virginia; situated near the W. side of a branch of Little river, which falls into the Kenhawa. It contains about 20 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 1st Tuesday in every month. It is 200 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 478 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 5, N. Lon. 5, 35, W.

CHURCH-

CHURCH-HILL, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Queen Anne's county, on the N. side of South-East creek, which falls into Chester river. It contains about 15 dwellings, and is 7 miles S. E. by E. of Chester, 85 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 9, N. Lon. 0, 53, W.

CHURCHTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania situated in the N. E. corner of Lancaster county. It contains 12 dwellings, and an Episcopal church. There are two forges in the neighbourhood of this village, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar iron annually. It is 20 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 50 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 9, N. Lon. 0, 49, W.

CINCINNATI, a post, and flourishing town of the N. W. territory, and the present seat of government. It is situated on the N. side of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking river, and contains about 200 houses. A fortification has been erected here, and named Fort Washington; it is large enough to contain 300 men; and is the grand magazine of stores for the western army. It is 70 miles N. of Georgetown, 82 N. by E. of Frankfort, and 759 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 7, N. Lon. 9, 44, W.

CIRENCESTER, or **MARCUS-HOOK**, a small town of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. W. side of Delaware river. It is 20 miles S. W. of Philadelphia.

CLARENDON. See **CAPE-FEAR RIVER**.

CLARENDON, the most southerly county of Camden district, S. Carolina. It is bounded E. by Georgetown district, S. by Charleston, N. by Salem county, and W. by Orangeburg district. It is

30 miles long, and 30 broad; and contains 2,392 inhabitants, of whom 602 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 3d Monday in March, June, September and Dec.

CLARKE, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Bourbon, S. by Madison, E. by Fayette, and W. by Mafon:

CLARKSBURG, the chief town of Harrison county, Virginia; situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, 40 miles above Morgantown, and contains between 30 and 40 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in every month.

CLARKSVILLE, the principal town of Tennessee county, in the territory of the United States, S. of the Ohio. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Cumberland, at the mouth of Red river. It contains about 30 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in April, July, October, & January. It is 45 miles N. W. of Nashville, 220 W. by N. of Knoxville, and 940 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 25, N. Lon. 14, 1, W.

CLARKSVILLE, a small town of the N. W. territory, containing about 15 dwellings. It is situated on the N. side of the Ohio, 1 mile below the rapids, and in view of Louisville.

CLAVERACK, the chief town of Columbia county, New-York. It is pleasantly situated on a large plain, about two miles and a half E. of Hudson City, adjoining a creek of its own name. It contains about 60 dwellings, a Dutch church, a court-house, and jail. Courts of common pleas and general sessions are held here the last Monday in May, June, and October.

CLER-

CLERMONT, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, bounded N. by Kerfaw county, E. by Salem, S. by Clarendon, and W. by Wateree river, which separates it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 4,548 inhabitants, of whom 2,110 are slaves. Chief town, Stateburg.

CLERMONT, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Columbia county. It contains but a few houses. It is 107 miles N. of New-York, and 212 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

CLINCH, a navigable river of the Tennessee government, which rises in the Cumberland mountains, Virginia; and running a S. S. W. course, crosses the divisional line; thence meandering in a S. W. by W. direction for nearly 200 miles, unites with the Tennessee about 15 miles below Holstein river.

CLINTON, a county of New-York, situated in the N. E. corner of that state; bounded E. by Lake Champlain, N. by Canada, W. by Harkner, and S. by Washington. It contains 1,597 free inhabitants, and 17 slaves, and is divided into 4 townships, viz. Crownpoint, Williamboro', Plattsburg, and Champlain. It lies in the form of a parallelogram, and is 96 miles from N. to S. and 37 from E. to W. Chief town, Plattsburg.

CLYDE, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Caldersburg township, Orange county, and running a N. W. course; falls into Lake Memphremagog.

COBHAM, a small town of Virginia, situated on the S. side of James river, partly opposite to Jamestown. It is 11 miles N. W. of Smithfield, 20 N. W. by N. of

Suffolk, and 54 E. by S. of Peterburg.

COCHECHO, a small river of New-Hampshire, which rises in the Blue Hills of Stafford county, and pursuing a S. S. E. course, falls into the Piscataqua or Newichawannock, about five miles above Hilton's Point.

COHANZY, or **CESARIA**, a small river of New-Jersey, which rises in Salem county, and running a S. E. course for a few miles, passes into Cumberland county; thence winding to the S. S. W. passes by Fairfield, when presently turning W. passes Greenwich, and loses itself in Delaware bay. It is navigable about 15 miles in vessels of 100 tons burthen.

COLCHESTER, a small town of Virginia, situated in Fairfax county, on the E. side of Occoquan river, about 3 miles above its confluence with the Potomac. It contains about 40 houses, and was formerly a place of brisk trade; but the planters having turned their thoughts more to the cultivation of wheat than tobacco, it is much on the decline. A large tobacco warehouse, which was formerly erected here, is partly fallen to decay. It is 16 miles S. W. of Alexandria, 12 N. E. of Dumfries, 106 N. by E. of Richmond, and 173 from Philadelphia. Lat, 38, 43, N. Lon. 2, 9, W.

COLUMBIA, a county of the state of New-York, bounded N. by Rensselaer, E. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by Hudson river, which divides it from Albany county, and S. by Dutchess. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Kinderhook, Canaan, Claverack, Hudson, Hillsdale, Clermont, Germantown, and Livingston. It is 32 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, and contains 26,109 free

free inhabitants, and 1,623 slaves. Chief towns, Hudson and Claverack.

COLUMBIA, a thriving town of Virginia, situated in Goochland county, on the N. side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 60 miles above Richmond, & 338 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 40, N. Lon. 3, 9, W.

COLUMBIA, a post-town, and the capital of Kerihaw county, South-Carolina. It is situated in Camden district, on the E. side of the Congaree, immediately below the union of Saluda and Broad rivers. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 70 houses, and has been made the seat of government. Several of the public offices have been divided for the convenience of the citizens in the lower parts of the state. It is 120 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, 35 S. W. of Camden, and 661 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 1, N. Lon. 5, 57, W.

COLUMBIA, a town which has been lately laid out in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry. It is 10 miles W. of Lancaster, and 76 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

CONCORD, a post, and flourishing town of New-Hampshire; situated in Rockingham county, on the W. side of Merrimack river. It contains about 170 houses, a Congregational church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1790. Here the general courts, of late, have frequently held their sessions. It is 55 miles W. N. W. of Portsmouth, and 418 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 12, N. Lon. 3, 16, E.

CONCORD, a handsome, thriving town of Massachusetts, and one of

the largest inland towns in that state. It is situated on a river of its own name, over which three handsome bridges have been erected; one of which is 208 feet long, and 18 broad, supported by 12 piers. It contains nearly 300 houses, a Congregational church, a court-house, and a spacious stone jail, which is said to be the strongest in the Eastern states. The situation of the town is remarkably pleasant and healthy. It contains nearly 1,800 inhabitants. A supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday in March and 2d in September. This town is rendered famous for being the place where the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the 19th of April, 1775, under the command of colonel Smith and major Pitcairn, the latter of whom was afterwards killed at Bunker's Hill; in this skirmish the British had 250 killed, and the Americans only 60. It is 19 miles N. W. of Boston, and 357 N. E. of Philad.

CONCORD, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in Worcester county, and passing into Middlesex under the name of Sudbury, receives Mire river, a small stream, with some others, when it assumes the name of Concord, and flowing in a N. E. by N. direction, falls into the Merrimack, about 4 miles below Pautucket falls.

CONGAREE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, which is formed by the junction of Saluda and Broad river; running a S. E. course for upwards of 30 miles, when it unites with the Wateree, and forms Santee river.

CONNECTICUT, state of, is situated between 1, 15, and 2, 56, E. Lon. 41, 1, and 42, 2, N. Lat. It is bounded W. by the state of New-York, E. by Rhode-Island, N. by

N. by Massachusetts, and S. by Long-Island Sound and the ocean. The north line of this state, according to Blodget's map, is 95 miles. The distance between the mouth of Byram, and Pautucket river is, according to the same map, 106 miles, which is its greatest length from E. to W. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 72 miles. The number of square miles, have been calculated at 4,674. and acres at 2,960,000. It is divided into eight counties, viz. New-London, Middlesex, New-Haven, and Fairfield, which extend along the sound; Windham, Tolland, Hartford, and Litchfield, border on the state of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and subdivided into townships and parishes; of the former there are about 100 in the state, and of the latter, one or more in each township; each of the parishes generally contain one or more houses for public worship, & school-houses at suitable distances. The townships are so many corporations, each invested with power to hold lands, choose their own officers, to make their own laws (the penalty of transgression not to exceed twenty shillings) and to choose their own representatives to the general assembly; but as each township must pay its own representatives, this is a privilege which some of them do not always exercise. The number of representatives in the general assembly being seldom more than 180, but more frequently 160, even that number of wise and virtuous men are sufficient to legislate for a much greater number of people, who are not meanly poor, nor proudly rich; who have been bred up in the habit of industry and economy, and among whom

religion and morality have been early inculcated.

Although this state is possessed of few navigable rivers, yet in general it is well watered, Connecticut river, the largest and most important in the Eastern states, flowing nearly through the middle of it. There are also New-Thames and Strafford river, which are navigable a few miles. Besides these there is a great number of other streams which have obtained the name of rivers, but are scarcely worthy of notice. However, the most considerable will be described under their respective names.

This state, like the other Eastern states, is considerably rocky and hilly. The three principal ranges of mountains in these states, commence in this, in different ranges of elevated hills: the most easterly of which begins in a bluff called Lautern-hill, at Stonington, in New-London county, and between Mystic and Paucamook rivers, a few miles from the sea, and passes through the state into Massachusetts in a N. N. E. direction. In the same county at Lynn on the E. side of Connecticut river, and a few miles from the sound, a second range of hills commences, and extends in a N. course at the distance of 10 or 12 miles from the river through Massachusetts into New-Hampshire, and there terminates in a high peak called Monadnock, about 10 miles N. of the Massachusetts boundary. The third and most considerable range commences in a huge precipice called West-rock, about 3 miles N. of New-Haven, and passing through the state into Massachusetts, becomes more lofty and rugged; continuing its course through that state,

passes into Vermont, where it assumes the name of Green mountain, and spreads into an elevated plain a few miles S. of Lake Memphremagog.

These different ranges in Connecticut have been by some termed mountains; but certainly they are not so elevated as to merit that epithet, nor are they so much so as to become barren and unfit for cultivation; on the contrary, no part of the state yields finer pasturage; it is here where the excellent beef, butter and cheese of Connecticut are raised, & there is no where a greater appearance of industry found, than among the farmers who reside in this hilly country.

Although chiefly composed of hills and rocks, the soil in many parts is strong and fertile, which produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat in some places, large quantities of flax, some hemp, buckwheat, turnips, pumpkins, onions, in great abundance, peas, beans, and a great variety of esculent roots and vegetables, and all kinds of fruit peculiar to the climate.

It appears from experiments made some years ago, that one acre of ground planted with sun-flower seed at the distance of three feet from each other, will yield between 40 and 50 bushels; which when pressed would produce of oil an equal number of gallons, mild, sweet and agreeable in medicine and for salad, and would answer all the purposes of sweet oil, which sells generally in time of peace for 6s. per quart. Should this oil sell for two-thirds that price, the produce of one acre, suppose 40 bushels, would be £. 32. The sun-flower is raised with little trouble and expence, and on ground not of the first quality.

The oil is pressed from the seed in the same manner as cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed, and with as little trouble.

Why the citizens of Connecticut have not fallen into the practice of cultivating the sun-flower, has surprised those who have been accustomed to view them, as an enterprising, industrious and money-making people. Mines of iron ore, lead and copper, are found in different parts of the state; chrystals of various colours, zink and talcs of different kinds are often met with.

The seasons here differ but little from New-Hampshire, and less from Massachusetts. The winters do not set in so early as in New-Hampshire, neither are they so severely cold; but the transitions from heat to cold are more frequent and sudden: the N. W. wind in the winter is the severest. In the southern parts of the state along the sea-coast, E. and N. E. winds are most frequent in April and May, which are non-elastic and disagreeable. This perhaps may be owing to the following causes: 1st. The sun's exhaling more vapour at this season of the year, than any other. 2d. The tendency which moisture has to lessen the elasticity of the air. And 3dly. As these winds blow over a better cultivated tract of country than any other wind which passes over the state, a larger portion of the earth's surface is exposed to the immediate influence of the solar heat; consequently a greater quantity of vapour will be attracted than could be from forests in the same space of time; and this too perhaps is the cause why these two months are remarkable for such wind.

The

The citizens of this state generally manufacture their own cloathing. Bar iron, hollow ware, nails, paper, glass, and a variety of other articles, are also manufactured here.

The foreign trade of Connecticut is trifling, except that to the West-Indies, which is to a large amount. To these islands are generally exported beef, pork, fish, Indian corn, beans, oxen, horses, mules (of which upwards of 1,150 in the year 1794), oak plank, pine boards, hoops and staves; and in return are received the produces of those islands. This state has also a large number of coasting vessels, which carry to Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, pork, wheat, &c. To New-York, butter and cheese in large quantities, beef, pork, flaxseed, pot and pearl ashes, &c. To the Southern states are sent beef, butter, cheese, cider, apples, potatoes, onions, hay, &c. and in return are received rice, indigo, and cash. From this state, in the year, ending September 30, 1791, the amount of foreign exports was 710,340 dolls. in the year 1792—749,925 dolls. in the year 1793—770,239 dolls. & in the year 1794—806,746 dollars.

It owns and employs in the foreign trade, 32,867 tons of shipping; of these 19,728 are Amer.

The population of this state in 1756, was 126,975 free persons, and 3,019 slaves. In 1774—191,392 free persons, and 6,464 slaves; at which time the number of free male inhabitants above 70 years, was 1,980, of whom 554 were unmarried; and of free females, 2,186 above 70 years, of whom 1,264 were unmarried. The number of inhabitants according to the census taken in 1790, was 237,946, of whom

2,764 were slaves. From accurate calculations, we find that one in eight of the inhabitants live to 70 years, one in thirteen to 80, and one in about 30 to the age of 90 years.

There are few religious denominations here, the most numerous are the Congregationalists, and Baptists; there are, however, a few Episcopalians and Quakers.

A litigious spirit has been urged as a blemish in the Connecticut character, but if the citizens of Connecticut shew a willingness to have their little misunderstandings developed and explained, agreeably to the laws of their country, surely a juster tribunal they could not appeal to; and when those appeals are not marked by ill-nature, and sarcastic revilings, as they seldom are, instead of being considered as blemishes, on the contrary, I apprehend, they ought to be viewed in a different light; for certainly this disposition implies the fullest belief, that the laws of their country are founded on the immutable principles of equity, and are consequently the standard of justice between man & man: for who would be so mad as to appeal to the law, if he believed that every law was unjust, and every lawyer a villain.

But in my humble opinion, this disposition in the citizens of Connecticut, proves them not to be that enlightened nation of men, which some late writers have represented them, and that those appeals do not arise so much from a disposition to chicanery, as want of necessary information; for he is not a scholar who understands arithmetic, neither is he a man of learning who can read and write; nor can sabbatical austerly be urged as a proof of morality

morality and virtue. If a man steals my horse or my cow, it is an individual act of injustice, and every one knows the punishment which the laws of the country, wherein he resides, annexes to such a crime; but if I purchase a plantation, which perhaps has been in the possession of twenty others, at different periods of time, and it constitutes with my neighbour's an original tract, but he afterwards discovers on survey that he wants a certain portion of his, to which he is legally entitled, and that the divisional lines are equivocally defined, the query is, whether my neighbour or I am to bear the loss. Now I conceive, a man may be able to rehearse the shorter catechism, and scan the New-England primer, yet not be competent to determine. However, be this as it may, Connecticut has produced as many men of original genius, as any state in the Union—men whose genius would do honour to any age, or any country; and her citizens have long been distinguished for their industry, frugality, temperance and economy.

Agreeably to the Constitution of this state, which is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a subsequent law of the state, the legislative authority is lodged in the representatives of the people, the governor, lieutenant-governor, and twelve assistants, or counsellors. The representatives (their number not to exceed two from each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the 2d Thursdays of May and October. The governor, lieutenant-governor & counsellors, are elected by the freemen in the month of May.

The upper house consists of the governor, lieutenant-governor and assistants; the lower house of the representatives of the people. The judges of the superior court hold their office during the pleasure of the general assembly. The judges of the county courts and justices, are annually appointed. Sheriffs are appointed by the governor and council, without limitation of time.

The governor is captain-general of the militia, and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

The qualifications of freemen are, quiet and peaceable behaviour, a civil conversation, and freehold estate to the value of 40s. or £. 40 personal estate. All freemen are eligible to any office in government. The privileges of a freeman are only forfeited by the sentence of the superior court, on conviction of misdemeanor.

CONNECTICUT, a large navigable river, and the most considerable in the Eastern states. It rises in the high lands which separate New-Hampshire from Lower Canada, and running a S. S. W. course between Vermont & New-Hampshire, passes into Massachusetts, thence pursuing a S. S. W. course, meanders thro' that state, and passes into Connecticut as far as Middleton, when presently turning into an E. by S. direction for a few miles, thence winds suddenly to a S. S. E. course, and enters Long-Island sound in lat. 41, 16, N. In its course, which is upwards of 300 miles, it receives several considerable rivers, which have been described under their respective names. The navigation of this river is much obstructed by falls, two of these are between Vermont and New-Hampshire,

the first are called the Fifteen Mile falls. The river is here rapid for 20 miles. The other at Walpole, formerly called the Great fall, but has since obtained the name of Bellows falls. The bed of the river above these last is much contracted, being in some places not more than 16 perches; a large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. A bridge has been erected across the river at this place in 1784; it is about 365 feet in length, and is supported in the middle by the rock which divides the channel. In its course through Massachusetts, it passes over falls at Greenfield and East-Hampton. A company was incorporated in 1792, by the legislature of Massachusetts, for the purpose of rendering the river navigable in boats from Chisapee river into New-Hampshire, which has been completed this last season. In its course through Connecticut, it is obstructed by falls at Enfield, to render which navigable, a company has been also instituted in that state, and a sum of money, for that purpose, raised by lottery. At its mouth is a bar of sand, which obstructs the navigation; ten feet water is found at full tides upon it, which depth continues to Middleton. The tide advances to Hartford. 150 miles from its mouth it is 500 yards wide; along its banks the land is in general low and fertile, and more so than is commonly met with in the interior parts of the states, through which it passes. From this river are employed 3 brigs of 180 tons in the European trade, and about 60 sail, from 60 to 150 tons in the West-India trade, besides several vessels engaged in the fisheries, and 40 or 50 coasters.

CONOMAUGH, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises on the W. side of Allegany mountain. After passing through the Laurel hill and Chestnut ridge, assumes the name of Kiskiminetas, and empties into the Allegany river, 29 miles N. E. of Pittsburg. This river is navigable in boats, and opens a communication with the Juniatta by a portage of 18 miles.

COOPER, a navigable river of South-Carolina, which is formed of two principal branches that rise in Georgetown district; and passing into Charleston district, in different directions, unite; thence pursuing a S. by W. course, it receives the Wando, and empties into Charleston harbour on the E. side of the town. A canal is now cutting from the head of this river to Santee, which will open a short and easy communication to Charleston from the interior parts of the country. About 9 miles above Charleston, it is a mile wide.

COOPERS-TOWN, a post-town of the state of New-York, situated in Otsego county, on the S. side of Mohawk river. It contains about 30 dwellings, and is 18 miles from Canajoharie, and 348 from Philadelphia.

COOSAW, a river of South-Carolina, which rises in Orangeburg district, and running a S. S. W. course, empties into Broad river, and Whale branch, which separate Beaufort island from the Main.

COOSAWATCHIE, a post, and thriving town of South-Carolina; situated on Beaufort district on the S. W. side of Coosaw river, over which a bridge has been erected. It contains about 40 dwellings, a jail, and court-house. A dis-

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trict court is held here the 5th of April and November. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Jacksonborough, 69 W. S. W. of Charleston, and 823 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 32, 35, N. Lon. 4, 37, W.

COOTSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania; situated in Berks county, on a branch of Saucoha creek. It contains 40 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 17 miles N. N. E. of Reading, and 73 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 1, N. Lon. 0, 37, W.

CORAM, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated on Long-Island, in Suffolk county. It contains 20 dwellings, and is 62 miles from New-York, and 157 from Philadelphia.

CORE, a sound of North-Carolina, lying S. of Pamlico, with which it communicates. See **CAPE-LOOKOUT**.

CRANBURY, a town of Middlesex county, New-Jersey, situated near a branch of South river, which empties into the Raritan. It contains about 50 or 60 dwellings, and is 40 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 21, N. Lon. 0, 42, E.

CRAVEN, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by Pitt, S. by Carteret and Onslow counties, and W. by Lenoir. It contains 6,811 free inhabitants, and 3,658 slaves. Chief town, Newbern.

CREEKS, a confederacy of Indians. See **MUSCOGULGE**.

CUMBERLAND, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded S. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Prince-Edward, N. by Buckingham, E. and N. E. by Powhatan. It is 20 miles in length, and 15

in breadth, and contains 3,734 free inhabitants, and 4,434 slaves. A quarterly court is held at the court-house of this county, in February, April, July, and October, and county courts the 4th Monday in every month.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina, bounded S. and E. by Bladen and Sampson counties, N. by Moore, and W. by Richmond. It contains 6,490 free inhabitants, and 2,181 slaves. Chief town, Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. and N. W. by Mifflin, E. and N. E. by Susquehanna river, which separates it from Dauphine, S. by York, and S. W. by Franklin. It is 47 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is divided into ten townships, viz. Hopewell, Newtown, Middletown, East Pennborough, West Pennborough, Allen, Ryc, Greenwood, Tyrone, and Tyboine. It contains 13,120 free inhabitants, and 223 slaves. The northern parts of this county are exceedingly mountainous; but between the North and South mountain, on each side of Conedogwinet creek, there is an extensive valley, rich and well cultivated. Chief town, Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of the district of Maine, bounded E. by Lincoln, W. by York, N. by the province of Lower Canada, and S. E. by the ocean. It is divided into 24 townships, viz. Portland, Gorham, Scarborough, Falmouth, Cape-Elizabeth, New-Gloucester, Grey, Windham, Otisfield, Raymondtown, Bridgetown, Flintstown, Standish, Butterfield, Ruffield, Turner, Bucktown, Shepherdstown, Bakerstown, North-Yarmouth

mouth, Freeport, Durham, Brunswick, and Harpswell. It contains 25,450 inhabitants, Chief town, Portland.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New-Jersey, about 30 miles long, and 23 broad. It is bounded S. by Delaware bay, N. by Gloucester county, S. E. by Cape-May, and W. by Salem. It is divided into 7 townships, viz. Greenwich, Hopewell, Stowenuk, Deerfield, Fairfield, Downe, and Maurice-river. It contains 8,128 free inhabitants, and 120 slaves. Chief town, Fairfield.

CUMBERLAND, a post-town, and the capital of Allegany county, Maryland; situated on the N. side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Will's creek, 191 measured miles above George-town. It contains about 150 dwellings. It is 148 miles N. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 253 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 33, N. Lon. 3, 37, W.

CUMBERLAND, a large navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in a range of mountains of its own name, on the confines of Virginia; thence pursues a S. W. course about 70 miles, presently winding to the N. W. passes the Long Shoals; and thence by turning to the S. W. advances into the South Western territory. After meandering about 200 miles through that country, turns to the N. W. passes by Nashville into Kentucky, and unites with the Ohio in a W. direction, 1,113 miles below Pittsburg. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in large vessels to Nashville, where it is 220 yards wide, and in boats as far as the divisional line of Kentucky.

CURRITUCK, a maritime county of North-Carolina, situated in

the N. E. corner of the state. It is bounded E. by Currituck sound, N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Albemarle sound, and W. by Camden county. It contains 4,116 free inhabitants, and 1,103 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in March, June, September, and December.

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DAGSBURY, a post-town of the state of Delaware; situated in Suffex county, on the N. side of Peppers creek, which empties into Indian river. It contains about 40 houses. It is 51 miles S. E. by S. of Dover, and 127 S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 37, N. Lon. 0, 8, W.

DAN, a considerable river of North-Carolina, which rises near the Appalachian mountains, in Virginia; and running an E. course, passes into North-Carolina, and by the Upper and Lower Saura Towns; thence turning to the N. crosses the divisional line five different times, and unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke. This river, it is thought, might be made navigable at no considerable expense, for 100 miles above its junction with the Staunton.

DANBURY, a post-town, and the capital of Fairfield county, Connecticut. It contains about 60 dwellings, a court-house, and 2 churches for public worship. It was burnt by the English on the 26th of April, 1777, and large quantities of military stores destroyed. It is 63 miles S. W. of Hartford, 33 N. W. by W. of New-Haven, and 165 of Philadelphia. A superior court is held here.

here the 2d Tuesday in August, and a court of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in November. It is 70 miles N. N. E. of New-York.

DANVILLE, a post, and the chief town of Mercer county, Kentucky, pleasantly situated in a large fertile plain, about 35 miles S. S. W. of Lexington. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. It is 40 miles S. by E. of Frankfort. Lat. 37, 38, N. Lon. 10, 14, W.

DARBY, a small town of Pennsylvania, situated in Delaware county, on the E. side of Darby creek. It contains about 45 dwellings, and a Quaker meeting-house. It is 7 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

DARBY, a town of New-Haven county, Connecticut; situated on the E. side of Naugatuck river, about 3 miles above its confluence with Stratford river. It contains two churches for public worship, and upwards of 60 dwellings. It is 8 miles W. by N. of New-Haven, and 175 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 22, N. Lon. 1, 41, E.

DARLINGTON, the most southern county of Cheraws district, South-Carolina; bounded S. and S. W. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Salem and Clermont counties, in Camden district, S. E. by Liberty county in Georgetown district, N. by Chesterfield, and N. E. by Great Pedee river, which divides it from Marlborough county. It is 35 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county, the 3d Monday in March, June, September, and December.

DAUPHINE, a rough, mountainous and hilly county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles in length, and

26 in breadth, containing 586,400 acres. It is bounded W. and S. W. by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Mifflin, Cumberland and York counties, N. E. by Berks, and N. by Mahantango creek, which separates it from Northumberland county. It is divided into nine townships, viz. Heidelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, Derry, Upper Paxton, Lower Paxton, Londonderry, East-Hanover, and West-Hanover. The southern part of the county is agreeably variegated with lofty hills, and constant streams of water. But the northern part is rough, and mountainous. The principal mountains which pass through it are the *Blue, Second, Little, Peters, Wikimiski*, and Mahantango mountain. These are only different ridges of that extensive range, the Appalachian mountains. In several of the mountains is found abundance of iron ore of the first quality; a furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. with much spirit. In Derry township, in this county, on the E. side of Swatara, about two miles above its conflux with the Susquehanna, is a remarkable cavern; its entrance is under a high bank, and nearly 20 feet wide, and about 8 or 10 in height: It descends gradually nearly to a level with the creek. It contains a great number of apartments of various sizes; some low and narrow, others high and spacious. The roofs are hung with a great number of petrifications, beautifully varied in size and colour, scarcely two found that exactly correspond. But the smoke of the torches, which those used who had curiosity to travel through it,

it, has defaced, in a great measure, the beauty of them. Some of the stalactites have reached the floor. Chief town, Harrisburg.

DAVIDSON, a county of, Mero district, in the Territory of the United States south of the Ohio. It is bounded N. by the state of Kentucky, E. by Sumner, W. by Tennessee county, and S. by the Indian Territory. It is 40 miles from E. to W. and 55 from N. to S. and contains 2,800 free inhabitants, and 659 slaves. Chief town, Nashville.

DEBHAM, a post-town, and the capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. It is pleasantly situated contiguous to the S. side of Charles river, and contains, among other buildings, a Congregational church. A wire manufactory has been established here, which promises to be of considerable advantage to the proprietors. A supreme court is held here the Tuesday next preceding the last Tuesday in August, and a court of general sessions and common pleas the last Tuesday of April and September. It is 11 miles S. W. of Boston, & 320 from Philadelphia.

DEEP, a river of North-Carolina, which rises in Wachovia, and running a S. E. course to Crooked creek; thence turning to the E. unites with Haw river, and forms the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear. This river may be rendered navigable about 50 miles.

DEERFIELD, a small river of Massachusetts, which is formed of two branches that rise in Vermont, and passing into Massachusetts, unite; thence winding into an E. direction, it receives North river, a small stream from Vermont, and empties into Connecticut river, between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield. In its course it passes through a

large tract of rich meadow land.

DEERFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated about a mile W. of Connecticut river. It contains several dwellings compactly built, and a large Congregational church. It is 106 miles W. by N. of Boston. Lat. 42, 32, N. Lon. 2, 32, E.

DELAWARE, state of, is situated between 38, 29, 30, and 39, 51, N. lat. 0, 2, E. and 0, 41, W. lon. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river bay, and the Atlantic ocean, S. and W. by Maryland. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 92 miles, and 33 in breadth from E. to W. but opposite the mouth of Red-Lion creek it is not more than 13 miles broad. It is divided into three counties, viz. New-Castle, Kent and Sussex. Previous to the act of Union, which was passed at Chester, December 7th, 1682, for annexing to Pennsylvania, this state, then called the Territories, the counties of Kent and Sussex were called Jones and Whorekill, or Newdale. It continued attached to Pennsylvania until the commencement of the late revolution, when it became a sovereign and independent state. The number of inhabitants according to the census of 1790, was 59,094, of whom 8,887 were slaves. This state in general may be considered as one extended plain, interspersed with few hills but what lie in the N. N. W. parts of New-Castle county; a single range however, of these, stretches from N. to S. though not much elevated, through New-Castle, Kent, and into the northern parts of Sussex county, parallel to Delaware river. This is the most elevated tract of land in the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware

Delaware bays. From a great number of swamps that lie contiguous to this ridge, flow the several rivers and creeks which water the peninsula. The most considerable of these beginning N. are Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Chop-tank and Nanticoke, which empty into the Chesapeak, and belong to the state of Maryland. In this state there are no streams so large as to merit the name of river, if we except Indian and St. Martin's in the southern parts of Suffex county, and either is inferior in point of extent and utility to Christiana and Brandywine creeks. The eastern side of the state along Delaware river, is indented with a great number of short creeks, which generally are bordered with extensive marshes, consequently have soft banks and muddy bottoms. A few only of these are navigable, on account of the numerous shoals with which they abound. There are few springs of water found here, but that deficiency is supplied by sinking wells, and many of the inhabitants think the water of these more salubrious than the limestone water of Pennsylvania; the latter often giving foreigners a delicate constitution, and phlegmatic habit, a griping. This pernicious quality the well-water of Delaware does not possess.

But, if many of the citizens of this state possess water which they think so excellent, and which to others, may appear an improbable circumstance in a country so level, and bordering on salt water; it is overbalanced by the evils arising from the great number of swamps & marshy ground which are met with. The noxious exhalations from these subjecting almost every foreigner, & many of the natives in autumn, to an intermittent fever.

Notwithstanding, many of the swamps bordering on the Delaware river, are rendered valuable by raising dykes or mounds of earth, to prevent the tides from overflowing them; when they yield large quantities of coarse hay. It has been already observed, that the northern and western parts of New-Castle county, are hilly; the height of these have been estimated at about 500 feet above the tide. Here the soil is generally clay, intermixed with gravel; but after passing Christiana creek, as you approach towards the Delaware river, the soil is a rich clay, intermixed with sand, and as you proceed to the southward it still becomes more so until you arrive in Suffex county, where it is chiefly a sandy soil. No state perhaps in the Union raises a larger proportion of good wheat than this. It is particularly sought for by the manufacturers of flour, and is thought to be little inferior to the genuine white wheat which is raised in some counties on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Indian corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax and potatoes, are not found of a better quality, or in greater abundance in any part of the Union. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plumbs and quinces grow here in great perfection; besides a great variety of small fruit. The inhabitants manufacture a great part of their common wearing apparel.—There are in the state 4 paper-mills, 3 rolling and slitting-mills; besides a greater number of merchant-mills for the manufacture of flour, than in any state of the Union, in proportion to its size.—A manufactory of marine and glauber-salts, and magnesia, has been lately established, a few miles below Lewis, on the sea-coast; and from the gentleman's practical

cal knowledge of chymistry, his industry and perseverance, no doubt but it will become of considerable advantage, both to himself and the public at large—to the public, as it will in part contribute to render us independent of foreign nations, for some of those articles which our necessities demand; and until we in that respect become more independent than we are at present, it is to be apprehended, we will not be respected in a manner correspondent to our feelings by some of those nations of Europe, to whom we are indebted for those supplies: for it is with nations as with men, he who can live independent of his neighbour will always be respected, more than the man whose necessities compel him to have recourse to his neighbour's abundance for supplies. There are few minerals discovered in this state; the only one that has yet been noticed, is bog iron ore, which is found among the branches of Nanticoke river, in Suffex county. Previous to the revolution, it was wrought to a large amount. It is of such a quality as to be peculiarly adapted to castings. The furnace is fallen to decay, but the forge still continues to manufacture, bar-iron, &c. There is also a bloomery, which still continues to manufacture a little. The staple commodities of this state are, wheat and lumber, but the foreign trade is inconsiderable in proportion to the abundance of those articles which it furnishes; vast quantities being sent to Philadelphia, and shipped from that port. The exports in the year 1791, ending September 30th, amounted to 199,840 dollars, in 1792—133,972 dollars, in 1793—71,242 dollars, and 1794—233,460 dollars. In

the year 1791 this state owned and employed in the foreign trade, 7,873 tons of shipping, of these 4,610 were American. In the two subsequent years the tonnage was less, and last year it was more; always bearing a proportion to, and fluctuating with the exports. The militia of this state completes one division, which contains three brigades, each county being one, and each brigade contains three regiments. The most numerous religious denomination here are the Presbyterians, who have 24 churches, the Episcopalians 14, and the Baptists 7; there is besides these a considerable number of Methodists, particularly in the two lower counties.

The legislative authority in this state consists in a house of representatives, a senate and governor. A representative must be 24 years of age, have a freehold in the county, and have been 3 years a citizen and inhabitant of the state, and of the county wherein he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election, unless he may have been absent on the public business of the state, or United States. Their present number is 7 to each county. A senator must be upwards of 27 years of age, have a freehold estate within the county, in 200 acres of land, or real and personal estate to the amount of £.1,000 and have been a citizen and inhabitant, as in case of a representative; the present number is 3 from each county: but the general assembly have power to increase the number, when two-thirds of each branch shall think it expedient: provided the number of senators shall not be greater than one half, nor less than one third the number of representatives.

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They are divided into three classes; those having the least number of votes forming the first class, &c. whose time expires at the end of one year, which is supplied by a new election; the second class expires at the expiration of two years, &c. which is also supplied by a new election; and so of the third class. Elections are on the 1st Tuesday in October, and the general assembly meets on the 1st Tuesday of January, annually, unless sooner convened by the governor. Electors must be 21 years of age, have resided in the state two years, and paid taxes. The governor must have attained the age of 30 years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States 12 years, and of this state 7, previous to his election. He is not eligible more than three years in six. He is commander in chief of the military, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The speaker of the senate, and after him the speaker of the house of representatives, shall exercise the office of governor, in case of vacancy. The judicial power is vested in a court of chancery, and several common law courts. Judges are appointed by the governor, and commissioned during good behaviour, and justices of the peace for seven years; members of either branch of the legislature, the chancellor, judges of the supreme court and common pleas, and the attorney-general, are during office conservators of the peace throughout the state; and the treasurer, secretary, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, recorders, sheriffs and coroners, in the counties in which

they respectively reside. The general assembly, with the approbation of the governor, have a right, under certain restrictions and regulations, to make amendments to the constitution.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, 21 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 115,200 acres. It is bounded N. by Montgomery, N. W. and W. by Chester, N. E. by Philadelphia county, S. W. by New-Castle county in the state of Delaware, and S. E. by Delaware river, which separates it from Gloucester county, New-Jersey. It comprehends the following townships, viz. Radnor, Newton, Haverford, Upper Darby, Lower Darby, Tinticum, Ridley, Springfield, Harple, Edgmont, Upper Providence, Lower Providence, Chester, Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Bethel, Concord, Ashton, Middleton, and part of Birmingham and Thornbury. It contains 9,433 free inhabitants, and 50 slaves. In that part of the county bordering on the river Delaware, the lands are low, and chiefly appropriated for meadow and pasturage. Great numbers of cattle, which are brought in yearly from the western parts of Virginia and North-Carolina, are fattened here, for supplying the Philadelphia market. The meadows being principally marshes, were subject to be overflowed by the Delaware, and therefore of little value. But the proprietors, by raising dykes, or mounds of earth, along the river, have converted these marshes, which were formerly a nuisance to the neighbourhood, into rich valuable meadows; however in extraordinary freshes in the river, some of the banks are broken down; which, if it happens before

fore cutting the grass, destroys the crop of hay for that season. To repair those breaches is often to the proprietors, a considerable expence.

In the northern parts of the county the farmers generally raise wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, &c. as are done in other parts of the state. It is well watered by Chester, Ridley, Crum, and Darby creeks. Chief town, Chester.

DELAWARE, a large navigable river, which is formed by two principal branches that rise in the state of New-York. The northernmost of which is called the Mohawk's branch: it rises in the upper part of Harper's-field township, Otsego county, and pursuing a S. W. course about 51 miles direct, turns suddenly to the S. E. by S. and soon after becomes the divisional line of Pennsylvania, seven miles below which it receives Popachton branch; continuing the same course to lat. 41, 21, N. when it becomes the boundary of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; turning suddenly to the S. W. it continues that course until it passes the Blue ridge; thence winding to the S. meanders nearly in that course to lat. 40, 34, N. when turning to the S. E. passes by Trenton, Lambertton, and Bordentown; thence winding to the S. W. passes by Bristol, Burlington, Philadelphia city, Chester, Chichester and New-Castle, about 4 miles below which it winds to the S. E. by S. and enters the Atlantic ocean between Cape-May and Cape Henlopen in lat. 38, 55, N. It is navigable in a 64 gun ship to Philadelphia, which is 120 miles from the ocean by the course of the river; sloops go 35 miles further to the falls of Trenton. Above these it is navigable for boats

carrying 8 or 9 tons 100 miles, and for Indian canoes except some inconsiderable falls 150 miles further. The tide sets up to Trenton falls, and at Philadelphia it rises generally 5 or 6 feet. From its communication with the ocean to Bombay-hook, which is 20 miles, it is generally termed Delaware bay. From Bombay-hook up to Reedy island is 20 miles.

This island is the rendezvous of outward bound vessels in the latter end of autumn and beginning of spring. The course from this to the sea is S. E. by S. So that a N. W. wind, which is the prevailing one in those seasons, will carry ships out to sea. This river has generally been frozen over one or two months in the winter season, except the three last, so as to prevent navigation. But vessels may at all times make a safe harbour at Reedy island, where piers have been erected by the state, or at Port-Penn; and when the piers, which are now about to be erected at New-Castle, are completed, it will contribute much to the safety of vessels in the winter season, as the situation is eligible, and more convenient to Philadelphia than the others. Vessels are generally from twelve to twenty-four hours in ascending to Philadelphia. The navigation is easy and safe; and in the months of May and June, nature can scarcely present a more pleasing view, than the banks of this river, when sailing up or down. From Chester to Philadelphia, which is 20 miles by water, the channel of the river is contracted by islands of marsh. These are generally banked, and turned into rich, valuable meadows. At its entrance into the Atlantic, it is 18 miles wide; but about 15 miles higher

higher, it spreads to the breadth of 30 miles; at Reedy island it is about 3 miles, and at Philadelphia one mile.

On Cape-Henlopen, a light-house has been erected since the war; the former one being burnt in 1777. It is a handsome stone structure, in the form of an octagon, and is 115 feet high, and stands upon ground elevated nearly the same height above the level of the sea. The lantern is between 7 and 8 feet square, lighted with 8 lamps; around the lantern, at a little distance, is a strong wire network, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night. Yet strange as it may appear, upwards of 110 birds of different kinds were found dead one morning shortly after it was erected, and one duck, in particular, flew against it with such force, as to break through both wire and glass, and was found dead in the lantern that morning. But latterly there are few accidents happen. How it is, that the birds are becoming more sensible of their danger, is a question, perhaps, worthy the attention of the naturalist, as we cannot suppose any of those that flew against the lantern, ever returned to communicate the danger to their kind. The yearly expense of the light-house is estimated at £. 650. In its course the Delaware receives several navigable rivers, which are described under their respective names. The ancient Indian name of this river was Chihohocki, from a nation of Indians of that name, who dwelt on its western bank, as far down as Duck creek, in New-Castle county, which was their southern boundary. They were a confederate tribe of the Lenopi, or Delawares. It was afterwards named South river by the Dutch, who re-

sided in the state of New-York: Its present name it received from Lord De la War, who put into it on his passage from Virginia.

DELAWARES, or LENOPI, otherwise LINNELINOPIES, a formidable nation of Indians who resided on the W. side of the river Delaware between the Blue Ridge and Duck creek, in the state of Delaware, 24 miles below New-Castle. They consisted of five confederate tribes, who all spoke the same language. The Mahiccons, or Manhattans, possessed that part of New-York and Connecticut, which lies between the North and Connecticut rivers, from the high lands to the sea coast, also Long-Island, Staten-Island and York-Island; the latter, from being their chief place of residence, was called Manhattan. The Wabinga, or Mohickanders, who were by some called River Indians, dwelt between the Blue mountain and Raritan river, occupying the country from the Hudson, or North river, to the Delaware. The Wanami, who inhabited the maritime parts of New-Jersey, and were bounded on the N. by the Wabinga; the Munsey, who resided on the W. side of the river Delaware, between the Blue mountain and the river Lehigh; and the Chihohocki, who dwelled between these last, and Duck creek, and bordered on the Nanticookes, a different nation, who resided between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. These confederate tribes carried on a furious war about the year 1608 with the Six Nations, who were called by the S. Indians, Massawomacs, and by the English the Five Nations. However, after fighting several obstinate and bloody battles, the Massawomacs prevailed, and penetrated down the Susquehanna,

as far as the mouth of that river, and engaged the Nanticokes to enter into an alliance with them; they also formed an alliance with the Monakins, who resided on James river in Virginia, and urged them to a war with the Delawares; while the Mohawks carried on a desperate war against the Mahiccons. The Delawares being surrounded with enemies, were at length compelled to sue for peace, which they obtained, on condition that they would put themselves under the protection of the Massawomacs, or Mingo confederacy, as they were called by some, confine themselves wholly to raising corn, and hunting, and no longer to have the power of making war. This is what the Indians call making them women, and in this condition William Penn found them when he arrived in 1682 to establish the settlement of Pennsylvania. Since that period they have gradually moved back to the S. side of Lake Erie; between which, and the head waters of Muskingum, where they now reside. Previous to the late Indian war, they were reckoned at about 600; but it is supposed from the different battles they have been lately engaged in, that their number is now reduced to about 400. There is another tribe called the Delawares, who reside in the state of New-York, on a branch of the Susquehanna. Their number is about 150; some say, 400. These last are friendly Indians.

DEMI-QUIAN, a small river of the N. W. territory, which empties into the Illinois in a S. S. E. course about 23 miles above Sagamond R.

DENTON, the chief town of Caroline county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. It is situated on the E. side of Choptank

creek, one of the two principal branches of Choptank river. It is regularly laid out, but contains few houses. It is 37 miles S. S. E. of Chester.

DETROIT, the largest and best fortified town in the N. W. territory, still in possession of the British, in violation of the definitive treaty of peace. It is pleasantly situated on the N. W. side of the river Detroit, 20 miles N. of the W. end of Lake Erie, upon ground elevated about 40 feet above the surface of the water in the river. It consists of several parallel streets, which are crossed by others at right angles: the streets are narrow, and in the rainy season dirty; instead of having the foot-ways in front of the houses paved with brick or pebble stones, logs are cut at a certain length and laid parallel to each other. It contains nearly 300 wooden buildings, and a Roman Catholic church. The number of inhabitants in the town and neighbourhood, exclusive of the military and Indians, is twelve hundred. The town is about 1,000 feet in length, but scarcely that in breadth. It is piqueted round, having block-houses at each gate, mounted with cannon, and defended by Fort Lenau (which is a square, with bastions at each angle, and is a place of but little strength,) on the W. side of the town. Here a regiment of foot, and a detachment of artillery are stationed. The Indians, as there are always a number of them here, are turned out regularly every night. It has four gates, two leading to the wharves, which are erected along the river, one to the N. and another to the S. the road leading from the S. gate down the river towards

towards Lake Erie, affords a most agreeable and pleasant walk, for nearly three miles. The British have here three armed vessels, two of which are mounted with 12 guns each, and the third with 8, besides two gun-boats carrying each a brass eighteen pounder on their bows. There are also belonging to this place, one brig and twelve schooners; the schooners are larger than those generally engaged in trading between the Atlantic ports and the West-Indies. The vessels here are employed in trading between Fort Erie, Michilimackinac, and Detroit. The country around is tolerably well settled. The inhabitants are chiefly of French extraction. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that by the late treaty with Britain, they have agreed to give up this fort, with several others, which they still retain. It is 350 miles N. N. E. of Cincinnati, 422 of Frankfort, Kentucky, and 724 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 40, N. Lon. 7, 43, W.

DETROIT, a beautiful river, which flows from Lake St. Clair, into the W. end of Lake Erie, and constitutes part of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. It is about thirty miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, and is navigable in vessels of burthen. The country along its banks is generally cleared and well settled. After passing through Lake Erie, where nothing is to be seen on its banks, but one extensive dreary forest, the champaign country, which here presents itself to view, forms a delightful and agreeable contrast.

DICKS, a small river of Kentucky, which rises in Logan coun-

ty, and by running a N. N. W. course, falls into Kentucky river. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at its mouth. In its course it is confined by precipices of limestone and white marble, in some places nearly 300 feet high.

DIGHTON, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Bristol county, on the N. side of Taunton river, about 14 miles above its confluence with Narraganset bay. It contains nearly 100 houses compactly built, and a church for public worship. The amount of goods, wares and merchandize, exported from this town, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1794, was 26,820 dollars. It is 47 miles S. S. W. of Boston, and 323 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 52, N. Lon. 3, 51, E.

DINWIDDIE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Appomattox river, which separates it from Chesterfield, E. and S. E. by Prince-George's, W. by Amelia, and S. by Nottaway. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 13,934 inhabitants, 7,334 of whom are slaves. Chief town, Petersburg.

DOBBS-PARISH. See WACHOVIA.

DORCHESTER, a small town of Charleston district, South-Carolina, situated on the E. side of Ashley river, 19 miles N. W. of Charleston. It is much on the decline.

DORCHESTER, a populous county of the Eastern shore of Maryland. It is bounded N. by Caroline county, and Choptank river, which divides it from Talbot county, S. and W. by the Chesapeake bay, & S. E. by Nanticoke river, which separates it from Somerset county. It is 32½ miles in length from

from E. to W. and 27 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 15,875 inhabitants, of whom 5,337 are slaves. In the southern parts of this county the lands in general are low and marshy, particularly along Transquaking, Blackwater, and Teram creek, and along Hungary river, which is but an arm of the bay, separating Hooper's Island from the main land. The lands in the northern parts of the county are more elevated. Its principal produce is wheat, corn, and lumber. Chief town, Cambridge.

DOVER, the metropolis of the state of Delaware, situated in Kent county, on Jones creek, 4 miles direct from Delaware river, and 76 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. It consists of 4 streets which intersect each other at right angles. The area included within these interfections, forms a handsome and spacious parade. On the east side of the parade is an elegant state-house of brick, which gives an air of grandeur to the town. The dwellings, which are about 120, are chiefly of brick. Here the high court of errors and appeals sits annually on the 1st Tuesday in August. Supreme courts are held on the 4th after the 4th Tuesday in April, and October; besides courts of common pleas. A federal circuit court is also held here on the 27th of October; and a district court on the 4th Tuesday in February and August. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in wheat; but the landing is five miles from the town. Lat. 39, 11, N. Lon. 0, 26, W.

DOVER, a town of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. side of Fox run, which unites with Conewago creek, and emp-

ties into the Susquehanna. It contains 40 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 7 miles N. W. of York, and 95 W. of Philadelphia.

DOVER, a considerable, and thriving town of New-Hampshire, and chief of Strafford county. It is situated contiguous to the S. side of Cochecho river, about 4 miles above its confluence with Salmon fall, or Pascataqua river. It contains about 100 dwellings, a Congregational church, a court-house and jail. A supreme court is held here the 2d Tuesday in April, and 1st in September, and a court of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in Feb. This town was incorporated in 1633. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, and 426 from Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 11, N. Lon. 4, 10, E.

DOWNINGS, a post-town of Pennsylvania; situated in Chester county, on the E. side of Brandywine creek, which passes into the state of Delaware, unites with Christiana, below Wilmington, and empties into Delaware river. This town contains but a few scattered dwellings, among these are two genteel taverns. It is 33 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

DOYL TOWN, a village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. W. of Newton, and 26 N. of Philadelphia.

DUCK, a navigable river of the S. W. territory, which rises near the head waters of Elk river, and running a W. N. W. course, empties into the Tennessee, in lat. 36. It is navigable for boats about 90 miles, and is about 200 yards wide at its mouth.

DUCKCREEK-CROSS-ROADS, or SALISBURY, a considerable and flourishing town of the state of Delaware;

D U N

Delaware; situated on Duck-creek, which partly separates Kent and New-Castle counties. It consists of one street, on which are erected about 90 dwellings. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the best wheat markets in the state. It is twelve miles N. by W. of Dover, and 64 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 21, N. Lon. 0, 32, W.

DUCKTRAP, a post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Hancock county. It contains but a few houses, among these is a Congregational church. It is 260 miles from Boston, and 579 from Philadelphia.

DUKES, a county of Massachusetts, which comprehends the islands of Martha's-Vineyard, and Chabaquaidick; which see.

DUMFRIES, a port of entry, and post-town of Virginia, and capital of Prince-William county; situated on the N. side of Quannoco creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potomac. It contains about 230 houses, an Episcopalian church, a court-house and jail. The houses being scattered, the town, does not appear to much advantage. The exports from this port in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 85,635 dollars. A district court is held here on the 12th of May and October, for the counties of Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, and Prince-William; and a county court for Prince-William county the first Monday in every month. It is 28 miles S. W. of Alexandria, 94 N. by E of Richmond, and 182 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 40, N. Lon. 2, 18, W.

DUNKARD-TOWN, so called from its being inhabited by Dunkards. See EPHRATA.

D U T

DUBLIN, a county of Wilmington district, N. Carolina, bounded E. by Onslow, S. E. by New-Hanover, S. W. by Sampson, and N. by Lenoir. It contains 4,279 free inhabitants, and 1,383 slaves. Chief town, Sarecto.

DURHAM, a small town of New-Hampshire, situated in Strafford county, on the S. side of Gyster river, a small stream which falls into the Piscataqua. It contains between 30 & 40 dwellings, compactly built, and a Congregational church. The clerk of the judiciary court for Strafford county holds his office here. It is 13 miles N. W. of Portsmouth, and 425 from Philadelphia.

DUTCHESS, a mountainous, rough, and hilly county of the state of New-York, bounded E. by the state of Connecticut, W. by Hudson river, which separates it from Ulster and part of Orange county, S. by West-Chester, and N. by Columbia. It is 48 miles long, & 23 broad, & is divided into 12 townships, viz. Philipstown, Frederickstown, South-East, Fishkill, Beckham, Pawling, Poughkeepsie, Clinton, Rhinebeck, Washington, Amenia, & North-East. It contains 43,410 free inhabitants, and 1,856 slaves. In the township of Rhinebeck, in this county, a curious cavern was discovered some years ago, by a boy passing accidentally along the descent of a steep hill. The entrance, which is between two rocks, is narrow, and scarcely passable, without a ladder. It is divided into two apartments, by a narrow passage; the first is about 17 feet in length, and 8 in breadth, and scarcely so high as to admit a child of 8 years old to walk upright; the other is nearly 14 feet in length, and much higher and broader

broader than the first. It possesses, like many other caverns in the United States, a strong petrifying quality. The water which is constantly percolating through the roof, has formed a great variety of beautiful stalactites, like a thousand icicles pendent from the roof. Several of them have reached the floor, and one nearly two feet in diameter. They are transparent, and perforated in their whole length, with a hole about the size of that in a tobacco pipe, through which the water is constantly but slowly dripping.

In the remote parts of the cave, the air is disagreeably warm, non-elastic, and unfit for respiration. It is with some difficulty that one can breathe. When it was first discovered, there were found in it and about its entrance, pieces of leather and old cloth; which circumstances lead some to conclude, that it was the residence of persons not friendly to the American cause, in the late revolution. Chief towns, Poughkeepsie and Fishkill.

DYERSTOWN, a village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Neshaminy creek, which empties into the Delaware 12 miles above Philadelphia. It is 16 miles N. W. by N. of Newton, and 20 N. by E. of Philadelphia.

E.

EAST-GREENWICH, a post-town of Rhode-Island, and the capital of Kent county. It is situated on the W. side of Narraganset bay, 15 miles S. of Providence, and 15 N. N. W. of New-port. It contains among several commodious dwellings, a handsome court-house. A

supreme court is held here the 3d Monday in April and October, and a court of common pleas the 3d in January and July. It is conveniently situated for trade; but having been unfortunate, its commerce is greatly reduced. It still carries on a profitable trade in the fisheries, and some little to the West-Indies. It is 314 miles N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

EAST-HAMPTON, a town of Long-Island, situated in Suffolk county. It contains about 90 dwellings, a Presbyterian church, and an academy; and is a pleasant, agreeable place in the summer season. It is 13 miles E. N. E. of South-Hampton, and 105 E. of New-York. Lat. 39, 48. N. Lon. 2, 51, E.

EASTON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Northampton county. It is agreeably situated on the W. side of Delaware river, at the mouth of the Lecheigh. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 dwellings, a court-house, jail, a building for keeping the records of the county, and an academy. Courts of common pleas and general quarter sessions are held here the 2d Monday of January, April, August, and November; and a court of oyer and terminer and nisi-prisus, at such times as the judges shall appoint. It is 65 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 41, N. Lon. 0, 4, W.

EASTON, formerly **TALBOT COURT-HOUSE**, a post, and the chief town of Talbot county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. It is situated near the forks of Treadhaven river, about 13 miles above its conflux with the Choptank. It contains about 100 dwellings, a handsome court-house, and a market-house. Here are several stores.

of dry goods, well assorted. A session of the general court is held here, for the Eastern shore, on the 2d Tuesdays in April and September; county courts twice a year; a federal circuit court, on the 7th of November; and a district court, on the 1st Tuesdays in March and September. It is 37 miles S. of Chester, 114 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 50 S. E. by S. of Baltimore. Lat. 38, 49, N. Lon. 1, 0, W.

EASTERTON, a village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 4 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, and 111 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

EBENEZER, a post-town, and the capital of Effingham county, Georgia; situated on the S. W. side of Savannah river, about 30 miles N. N. W. of Savannah, and 860 from Philadelphia. It is but a small place, containing few houses. Lat. 32, 21, N. Lon. 5, 7, W.

EDDISTO, or **PONPON**, a large navigable river of South-Carolina, which rises in the district of Ninety-Six, and running a S. E. course, through Orangeburg and Charleston districts, empties into the Atlantic by several channels; the principal are North and South Eddisto. North Eddisto enters the ocean between the S. end of Simon's island, and the N. end of Tucker's; the first 5 or 6 miles of this channel, after its separation from the main river, is called Dawhan. South Eddisto enters the ocean between the E. end of Fenwick's island and the W. end of Eden's island; in its course it receives several tributary streams; the principal one is the North branch which rises within a few miles of Old Cow Creek, a branch

of Saluda river; thence keeping a course nearly parallel to the main branch, until it passes by Orangeburg, when winding to the S. by E. unites with the Eddisto, about 4 miles above the divisional line of Orangeburg and Charleston district.

EDENTON, a maritime district of North-Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, W. by Halifax district, and S. by Newbern. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Hartford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contains 35,572 free inhabitants, and 18,198 slaves. The lands in this district are entirely level, and better watered, perhaps, than any other part of the globe of the same extent; they are generally rich, and well timbered with pine, oak, cyprus, and juniper. Chief town, Edenton.

EDENTON, a port of entry, a post-town, and the capital of the above district; situated in Chowan county, at the head of a bay of its own name, which sets up from Albemarle found on the N. It contains about 100 dwellings, chiefly of wood, and a few handsome buildings; among these are a brick Episcopal church, a court-house, and jail. In or near this town lived the proprietary, and some of the regal governors. It is advantageously situated for trade; but the climate is unhealthy, which, perhaps, is the cause why it has not flourished in proportion to the other towns throughout the United States. A session of the superior court is held here, for the district, the 6th of April and October, and county courts for Chowan county, on the 2d Mondays in March, June, September, and December. It carries

carries on a small trade to the W. Indies, in tar, pitch, lumber, and grain. The exports from this port, in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 50,646 dollars. It is 99 miles N. N. E. of Newbern, 192 N. N. E. of Wilmington, 139 S. E. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 440 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 3, N. Lon. 1, 57, W.

EDGUMBE, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina; bounded W. by Nash county, S. W. by Wayne, S. by Pitt, and E. by Martin and Halifax counties. It contains 7,103 free inhabitants, and 3,152 slaves. Chief town, Tarborough.

EDGFIELD, the southernmost county of the district of Ninety-Six, South-Carolina. It is bounded N. by Saluda river, which separates it from Newbury county, E. by Orangeburg district, W. by Abbeville county, and S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 34 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 9,670 free inhabitants, and 3,670 slaves. Nearly through the middle of this county, passes that belt of elevated land, which we have mentioned in the general description of the state. It separates the waters of Saluda river from Savannah. The lands in general are rich and well cultivated. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, on the 2d Monday in January, April, July and October.

EDGARTON, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, situated in the island of Martha's Vineyard. It contains a number of dwellings, compactly built, and a Congregational church. It carries on a small trade to the West-Indies. The exports in 1794, ending September 30th, amount-

ed to 2,257 dollars. A court of common pleas is held here for Dukes county the 3d Tuesday in April. Within the jurisdiction of this town is the fertile island of Chabaquidick; which see. It is 100 miles S. of Boston, and 442 E. N. E. of Philadelphia.

ELBERTON, a post-town of Georgia, situated on the N. E. side of Ogeechee river. It contains about 30 houses, and is 50 miles N. W. of Savannah, and 851 from Philadelphia. Lat. 32, 20, N. Lon. 7, 29, W.

ELBERTSVILLE, the chief town of Elbert county, Georgia. It contains but a few houses.

ELIZABETH-CITY, a maritime county of Virginia, bounded N. and E. by the Chesapeake bay, S. by James river, and W. by Warwick and York counties. It is 18 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and contains 2,574 free inhabitants, and 8,176 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Thursday in every month.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Bladen county, North-Carolina; situated on the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river. It contains 25 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in February, May, August and November. It is 45 miles from Wilmington, and 537 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey, agreeably situated in Essex county, on a small creek which empties into Arthur-Kull. It contains about 150 dwellings, an academy, Episcopal brick church, and a handsome Presbyterian church also of brick; the latter was lately erected. The former, an elegant church, was burnt

burnt in 1780 by a refugee, a native and inhabitant of the town. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, being purchased of the Indians in 1664, and was settled soon after by emigrants chiefly from Long-Island. It is 15 miles S. W. by W. of New-York, and 80 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 39, N. Lon. 1, 3, E.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a small town of Pennsylvania, situated in Lancaster county, on a branch of Conoy creek, which falls into the Suquichanna about 5 miles below Harris's ferry. It contains about 30 dwellings and a Dutch church. It is 18 miles N. W. by W. of Lancaster, and 84 W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 9, N. Lon. 1, 26, W.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Allegany county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. E. side of Monongahela river, 18 miles S. S. E. of Pittsburg. A great number of boats is built here for the trade and emigration to Kentucky. In the neighbourhood of this village are several saw mills. It is about 313 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat 40, 16, N. Lon. 4, 14, W.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the chief town of Tyrrel county, North-Carolina. It contains but few dwellings; among these are a jail, and court-house. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in January, April, July and October.

ELIZABETHTOWN, formerly called Hagerstown; a post-town of Maryland and the capital of Washington county. It is situated in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conococheague, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. W. of Antietam creek, and about 6 miles from the Potomac. It consists of several streets regularly laid out, on which are erected about 330 dwellings, chiefly of

brick and stone, an Episcopalian church, one for Presbyterians, and one for German Lutherans, an elegant court-house, a stone jail, and market-house. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country. A district court is held here the 2d Monday in April, and 1st in December; and an orphan's court the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October, and December. It is 70 miles W. N. W. of Baltimore, 28 N. W. by W. of Fredericktown, and 175 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 38, N. Lon. 2, 37, W.

ELK, a navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and running a S. S. W. course empties into the Chesapeake bay on the S. side of Turkey-point. Its whole course is about 33 miles.

ELK, a short navigable river of Georgia, which rises in the Tennessee government, near the head waters of Duck river, and running a S. W. course, falls into the Tennessee at the Muscle Shoals.

ELK-HORN, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Fayette county, and pursuing a N. W. by W. course, falls into Kentucky river, about 8 miles below Frankfort. Its whole course, which is remarkably crooked, is about 50 miles, and its breadth, at its conflux with Kentucky river, about 50 yards. The lands on this river are exceedingly fertile.

ELKTON, a post and considerable trading town of the Eastern shore of Maryland, and the capital of Cecil county. It is situated on Elk river, at the head of navigable water. It consists of one principal street, on which are erected about 90 dwellings, a court-house and jail, and on the W. side

of

of the town, an academy, which is not yet so fully completed, as to admit students. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia and Baltimore. Upwards of 250,000 bushels of wheat are collected here, annually, for those markets, and for the manufacturers of flour in the neighbourhood. A county court is held here twice a year, and orphans court the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August and October. It is 63 miles N. E. of Baltimore, and 49 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 37, N. Lon. 0, 46, W.

EMMITSBURG, a thriving village of Frederick county, Maryland; situated a little more than a mile S of the Pennsylvania line, near a branch of Flat run, a small stream which unites with Tom's creek, and falls into the Monocacy. It is 24 miles N. E. by E. of Frederick, and 50 N. W. of Baltimore.

ENFIELD, a flourishing town of Hartford county, Connecticut; situated contiguous to the E. side of Connecticut river, and about 3 miles N. of King's ferry. It contains a number of dwellings, compactly built, and 2 houses for public worship. It is 17 miles N. of Hartford. Lat. 41, 56, N. Lon. 2, 7, E.

ENOREE, a small river of S. Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, and running in a S. E. direction, separates the districts of Pinkney and Ninety-Six, and unites with Broad river about 5 miles below Tyger river.

EPHRATA, a village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. W. side of Calico creek, which unites with the Conestoga, and falls into the Susquehanna. It is 12 miles N. E. by N. of Lancaster.

ESSEX, a small, populous, and well cultivated county of New-Jersey, bounded on the E. by Passaic river, and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex county, N. W. by Somerset and Morris counties, and N. by Bergen. It is 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, and is divided into three townships, viz. Newark, Acquacknack, and Elizabethtown. It contains 16,614 free inhabitants, and 1,171 slaves. Chief towns, Newark and Elizabethtown.

ESSEX, a maritime county of Massachusetts, bounded S. and E. by the ocean, N. and N. W. by the state of New-Hampshire, and W. by Middlesex county. It is 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and comprehends the following townships, viz. Newbury-Port, Newbury, Gloucester, Ipswich, Andover, Rowly, Bradford, Boxford, Topsfield, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Danvers, Lynn, Manchester, Middletown, Wenham, Lynnsfield, Salisbury, Almsbury, Haverhill, and Methuen; these four last lie on the N. side of the Merimack. It contains 7,644 houses, and 57,913 inhabitants. In this county are found quarries of marble and limestone. At Lynn, a mineral spring has been discovered, but its medical virtues are not in high repute. Chief town, Salem.

ESSEX, a county of Virginia, 54 miles long, and 12 broad. It is bounded E. and N. E. by Rappahannock river, which separates it from Richmond, S. E. by Middlesex, S. and S. W. by King and Queen county, and N. W. by Caroline. It contains 3,682 free inhabitants, and 5,440 slaves. County courts are held at the courthouse of this county the 3d Monday in every month.

EVANS-

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EVANSHAM, the chief town of Wythe county, Virginia; situated on the E. side of Reedy creek, which empties into New river, or Great Kenhawa. It contains about 25 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the 3d Tuesday in every month. It is 242 miles W. by S. of Richmond, 40 W. by S. of Christiansburg, & 513 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 56, N. Lon. 6, 4, W.

EXETER, a post, and considerable trading town of New-Hampshire; situated in Rockingham county, on Swampscot, or Exeter river, at the head of navigable water. It contains nearly 300 houses, and 1,500 inhabitants. Here are two Congregational churches, an academy, a jail, and a handsome court-house which was lately built. The academy was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1781, by the name of Philip's Exeter Academy; in consequence of a liberal donation by Mr. Philips, L. L. D. of Exeter. It is a useful and respectable institution, and is under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor, and an assistant. It has commonly between 50 and 60 students. Here are also 10 grist mills, a paper mill, a fulling mill, a slitting mill, a snuff mill, two chocolate, and six saw mills, iron works, a printing office, and a duck manufactory, which was lately established. Previous to the revolution, this town was famous for ship-building; but latterly it has been much neglected. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in November, and a court of common pleas the 2d Tuesday in August and 1st in November. A federal circuit court is also held here

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the 24th of October, and a district court the 3d Tuesday in June and September. This town was incorporated in 1638. It is 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, 11 N. by W. of Newbury-Port, 54 N. of Boston, and 426 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 58, N. Lon. 4, 4, E.

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FAIRFAX, a small, populous, and well cultivated county of Virginia; bounded E. and N. E. by the Potomac, which separates it from Maryland, S and S. W. by Prince-William county, and N. W. by Loudon. It is 25 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and contains 12,320 inhabitants, of whom 4,574 are slaves. Chief town, Alexandria.

FAIRFIELD, a maritime, populous, and well cultivated county of Connecticut; bounded W. by the state of New-York, E. by New-Haven county, N. by Litchfield, and S. by Long-Island sound. It is 46 miles in length from Elizabeth-Point, on the S. to the N. extremity of New-Fairfield township, and 35 miles in breadth from Strafford-Point, to the Three Trees, in Greenwich township, on the western extremity of the state. It contains 35,453 free inhabitants, and 797 slaves. It contained, in 1756, 19,849 free persons, and 711 slaves; in 1774—28,936 free persons, and 1,214 slaves. It is divided into the following townships, viz. New-Fairfield, Brookfield, Danbury, Newton, Ridgfield, Reading, Huntington, Weston, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich. It is well watered by the following small rivers, viz. Sagatuck,

Sisco,

Safo, Peganoek, Five Mile, Roden's, Mill, and Mayanus, besides Stratford river, which constitutes part of its eastern boundary. The northern part of this county is more rough and hilly, than towards the south. Chief towns, Danbury and Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, a county of Camden district, South-Carolina, 40 miles in length, and the same in breadth, it is bounded N. by Chester county, in Pinkney district, E. by Wateree river, which separates it from Lancaster county, S. E. by Richland, S. and W. by Broad river, which divides it from Newbury and Union counties. It contains 6,138 free inhabitants, & 1,485 slaves. Chief town, Winnsborough.

FAIRFIELD, a post-town, and port of entry of Connecticut; situated in the county of its own name, on Mill run, a little above its entrance into Long-Island S. It contains about 100 houses, a Congregational church, and a court-house. It carries on a small trade to the West-Indies. The exports in the year ending September 30th 1794, amounted to 77,425 dolls.

This town was burnt in 1777, by a party of Tories and British under the direction of the apostate Tryon. The losses, as estimated by order of the legislature in 1783, amounted to £. 40,109 : 2 : 10. It has been since rebuilt, and is now flourishing. It is 63 miles N. E. of New-York, 8 S. W. by W. of Stratford, 22 S. W. of New-Haven, and 161 N. E. of Philadelphia. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in January, and a court of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in April. Lat. 41, 11, N. Lon. 15 31, E.

FALMOUTH, a post, and maritime town of Massachusetts, and

one of the largest in Barnstable county; situated on a bay of its own name. It contains a number of neat houses, compactly built, and a Congregational church. It is 78 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 425 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 37, N. Lon. 4, 17, E.

FALMOUTH, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Stafford county, on the N. side of Rappahannock river, three quarters of a mile above Fredericksburg. It is irregularly built, and contains about 150 dwellings, and an Episcopal church. It is 23 miles S. W. of Dumfries, 70 N. by E. of Richmond, and 207 from Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, a town lately laid out in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on the S. E. side of Conewago creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, and is 20 miles from Lancaster.

FALSWINGTON, a village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of a small stream which empties into the Delaware about 3 miles above Bristol. It is 28 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FAQUIER, a rich populous county of Virginia, 55 miles long, and 20 broad. It is bounded N. by Loudon, E. by Prince-William, S. by Culpepper, S. E. by Stafford, and W. by Shanando county. It contains 17,892 inhabitants, of whom 6,642 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in every month.

FARMINGTON, a post-town of Connecticut; situated in Hartford county, near the E. side of Farmington river. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a Congregational church. The houses are contiguous and handsomely built. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Hartford,

and 223 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 42, N. Lon. 1, 55, E.

FARMINGTON, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Massachusetts, and running a S. E. course, passes into Connecticut, through Litchfield, and into Hartford county, where it receives Cambridge river, a small stream. These confluent rivers assume the name of Windsor, which suddenly turning into a N. by E. direction, passes through a hilly and broken country, for nearly 14 miles; presently winding to the S. E. falls into Connecticut river about 4 miles above Hartford city.

FAYETTE, a district of North-Carolina, comprehending the following counties, viz. Cumberland, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson and Anson. It is bounded N. by Hillsborough, S. E. by Wilmington and Newbern, W. by Salisbury, and S. by the state of South-Carolina. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contains 28,342 free inhabitants, and 5,678 slaves. The land in this district is variegated with hills and dales, and in general well watered. Chief town, Fayetteville.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Westmoreland, E. by Somerset, W. by Monongahela river, which separates it from Washington county, and S. by part of the states of Maryland and Virginia. It is 39 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres. It is divided into eleven townships, viz. Bullskin, Wharton, Springfield, George, Union, Franklin, Tyrone, Washington, Manillon, Luzerne, and German. It contains 13,043 free inhabitants, and 282 slaves. In the western parts of this county the lands are gene-

rally fertile, abounding with limestone and excellent springs of water; the eastern parts are mountainous, hilly and broken. In several of the mountains are found abundance of iron ore of a good quality; two furnaces and two forges have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Union.

FAYETTE, a populous and well cultivated county of Kentucky, bounded E. by Clarke county, N. E. by Bourbon, N. by Scott, N. W. by Franklin, W. by Woodford, and S. by Madison and Mercer counties. The lands in this county are equal in fertility to any part of the western country. Chief town, Lexington.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post, and flourishing town of North-Carolina, and capital of Fayette district. It is pleasantly situated in Cumberland county, on the W. side of the North-West branch of Cape-Fear river, 90 miles N. W. of Wilmington. On the bank of the river, a few buildings are erected, besides tobacco warehouses large enough to contain 6,000 hogheads, which quantity has been received in one season. A large proportion of this tobacco is equal to that of Petersburg. The most improved part of the town stands about a mile from the river, near the junction of Blounts and Cross creek; from the latter, on whose banks it is chiefly erected, the town was formerly named. It is compactly built on both sides of the creek, and contains about 400 dwellings, two handsome public buildings for the supreme, district, and county courts, and the meetings of the town police, and its citizens; one of these is erected of brick, and the other of wood, by voluntary subscriptions. They stand

stand in two public squares of 300 feet, fronting each other about 400 yards apart; into each of the squares run four principal streets, 100 feet wide. These buildings being open below, afford convenient market places. The free masons lodge lately erected, is a large handsome edifice. Here are three mills, two considerable distilleries and breweries, and several extensive tanyards. It carries on a considerable trade with Wilmington, in tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flaxseed, some hemp, cotton, butter, and a variety of other articles; besides lumber, staves, and some naval stores: the boats used in transporting these articles to Wilmington, contain about 120 barrels, and perform a trip in from ten to fifteen days. The country immediately around the town, is considerably elevated, and the soil dry, sandy, and unfruitful, except on the water courses, which are numerous, and afford as rich soil as any in the state. This town has suffered much from fire, particularly in 1792, since which time some of the inhabitants have erected their dwellings of brick, which are made here of a good quality, and sold for five or six dollars per thousand. The situation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and well adapted for establishing large manufactories. A district court is held here the 23d of April, and October: and a county court the 2d Monday of January, April, July, and October. It is 100 miles S. W. of Tarborough, 147 S. W. by S. of Halifax, and 497 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 11, N. Lon. 3, 53, W.

FEDERALSBURG, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated on Marshy-Hope creek, partly in Dorchester, and partly

in Caroline county. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Denton, and 25 N. E. by E. of Cambridge.

FINCASTLE, a post-town, and the capital of Botetourt county, Virginia. It is situated on the E. side of Catabaw Creek, an inconspicuous stream which empties into James river on the W. side of the North Mountain. It contains about 50 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A district court is held here, and at Lewisburgh, alternately, on the 18th of May and October, for the counties of Botetourt, Green-brier, and Kenhawa; & a county court, for Botetourt, on the 2d Thursday in every month. It is 156 miles W. of Richmond, and 434 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 28, N. Lon. 5, 15, W.

FISHKILL, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Dutchess county, 6 miles E. of Hudson river, on Fish kill or creek. It contains about 25 dwellings, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Low Dutch, contiguous to each other. It is 68 miles N. of New-York city, and 163 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 31, N. Lon. 1, 22, W.

FITCHBURG, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county. It contains a few houses, compactly built, and a church for Congregationalists. It is 50 miles W. N. W. of Boston, and 393 from Philadelphia.

FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's county, Long-Island, situated near a small bay, which sets E. from New-York harbour. It contains about 150 houses, an academy, court-house and a Dutch church. Several of the dwellings are handsome and commodious. Courts of sessions and common pleas are held here the 3d Tuesday in April.

April and October. A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of August, 1776, between the British and Hessian army, commanded by lord Percy, gen. Clinton, and Grant; and a division of the American army, under the command of gen. Putnam; of the latter there were upwards of 1,000 slain, and two generals; several officers of distinction were made prisoners, with a number of privates. Of the British and Hessians, there were about 450 killed and taken prisoners. The American army retreated to New-York under cover of a thick fog, which providentially arose, and by that means they were saved from falling into the hands of their enemies. It is 4 miles S. by E. of New-York city.

FLEMINGTON, a small post-town of New-Jersey, containing about 10 or 12 dwellings. It is situated in Hunterdon county, 53 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 23 N. N. W. of Trenton.

FLINT, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S. thence a S. W. course, unites with the Appalachicola, a few miles above its entrance into Florida. In its course it passes by the following Indian towns of the Lower Creeks, Suolanocha, Custowilla or Allachua, Talahafochte, Caloofahatche, Great Island, Great Hammock, Capon, St. Marks, and Forks; these five last towns have received their names from some of the principal Indian traders who resided at them. There are several other towns on this river of less note.

FLOWERTOWN, a village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; situated 12 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains 16 or 17 dwellings.

FLUVANNA, a small county of Virginia, bounded N. by Albemarle, N. E. by Louisa, E. by Goochland, W. by Amherst, and S. by James or Fluvanna river, which separates it from Buckingham. It is 22 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 3,921 inhabitants, of whom 1,466 are slaves. In this county on James river, at the mouth of Rockfish, is found great abundance of white marble; but more generally variegated with red, blue and purple. It forms a large precipice, which hangs over a navigable part of the river. The lands in this county are agreeably variegated with hills, the soil rich and well watered. County courts are held at the court-house of this county on the last Tuesday in every month.

FLUVANNA. See JAMES RIVER.

FORKED-DEER, a short navigable river of the Tennessee government, which is formed of two considerable branches that rise in that height of land which separates the waters of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. These confluent streams, pursuing a W. direction, empty into the Mississippi about 55 miles direct above Chickasaw Bluff. It is 70 yards broad at its mouth.

FORT-EDWARD, a small town of the state of New-York; situated in Washington county, on the E. side of Hudson river. It contains 20 dwellings, and is 14 miles N. of Saratoga. Lat. 43, 5, N. Lon. 1, 27, E.

FOUR BROTHERS, four small islands, situated in Lake Champlain, about 12 miles S. of Grand Isle. The northernmost lies in Lat. 44, 25, N. Lon. 1, 48, E.

FRANKFORD, the chief town of Pendleton county, Virginia; situated

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ated on the W. side of the principal stream of the S. branch of the Potomac. It contains about 30 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the first Monday in every month. It is 180 miles N. W. of Richmond, and 350 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 45, N. Lon. 4, 31, W.

FRANKFORD, a rising village of Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on Patterfons creek, which falls into the North branch of the Potomac. It is 13 miles N. W. of Rumney.

FRANKFORT, the metropolis of the state of Kentucky, situated in Franklin county, on the E. side of Kentucky river, 39 miles direct from its confluence with the Ohio, and 24 miles N. E. of Lexington. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 80 dwellings, a handsome state-house of stone, lately erected, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 795 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 14, N. Lon. 10, 20, W.

FRANKFORT, a post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Hancock county, on the W. side of Penobscot river. It has but few houses regularly built. It is 255 miles from Boston, and 603 from Philadelphia.

FRANKFORT, a town of Pennsylvania, situated in Philadelphia county, on the N. E. side of Frankfort creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile direct from Delaware river. It contains 47 dwellings, an Episcopalian and a German church. The situation of the town is lofty, and agreeable. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN, a county of Virginia, 40 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. by Bedford, N. W. by Botetourt, W. by Montgomery, S. W. by Henry, S. by

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Patrick, and E. by Campbell county. It contains 5,769 free inhabitants, and 1,073 slaves. The lands in this county are generally hilly, a range of the Appalachian mountains passing through it on the N. W. It is well watered by the tributary streams of Staunton river. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 1st Monday in every month.

FRANKLIN, a county of Halifax district, North-Carolina. It is bounded N. by Greenville, S. by Johnson, N. E. by Warren, S. W. by Wake, and W. by Orange county. It contains 4,842 free inhabitants, & 2,717 slaves. Chief town, Lewisburg.

FRANKLIN, a populous, and well cultivated county of the state of Kentucky; bounded N. by Scott county, N. W. and W. by Shelby, S. E. by Fayette, and S. by Woodford. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, a populous, fertile, & well cultivated county of Pennsylvania; divided into the following townships, viz. Fannet, Lurgan, Letterkenny, Southampton, Greene, Montgomery, Peters, Hamilton, Guilford, Washington, and Antrim. It is bounded N. by Mifflin, N. E. by Cumberland, E. by York, S. by Washington county, in Maryland, W. by Bedford county, and N. W. by Hunterdon. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, whose perpendicular from N. to S. is 39 miles, and its base, which extends along the state of Maryland from E. to W. is 29. The number of square miles is calculated at 800, which are equal to 512,000 acres. It contains 15,325 free persons, and 330 slaves. This county lies chiefly between the N. and S. Mountains, & comprehends the middle part of the beautiful, rich, and well cultivated

cultivated valley of Conecocheaque, which extends from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, between the N. and S. mountains; the N. end is called Cumberland valley, and is well watered by Conedogwinet creek, which falls into the Susquehanna; Franklin county, and the S. end of the valley, are well watered by Conecocheaque creek, which empties into the Potomac. Perhaps nature cannot present a more luxuriant and delightful view, than this county, from the top of the S. mountain, during the spring and summer seasons. In some of the mountains are found mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which a furnace and forge have been erected, and others are now building. Chief town, Chamberburg.

FREDERICA, a post-town of the State of Delaware, situated in Kent county, on the W. side of a branch of Motherkil creek, 7 miles N. of Milford. It contains between 30 and 40 houses, and is 12 miles S. of Dover, and 88 from Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 2, N. Lon. 0, 23, W.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia, & the oldest in the state. It is pleasantly situated in St. Simon's island, & was built by gen. Oglethorpe; the fortress was principally of brick, on a regular plan, and handsomely constructed, but is now in ruins. The town stands upon an eminence, & contains only a few houses. The mouth of the river Alatomaha washes the western side of the island, & forms a bay opposite the town, which is navigable for ships of the largest burthen. It is about 60 miles S. of Savannah, Lat. 31, 15, N. Lon. 4, 52, W.

FREDERICK, a populous, rich, and fertile county of Maryland; bounded N. W. by Washington,

N. E. & E. by Baltimore county, S. by Montgomery, N. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Potomac river, which divides it from the state of Virginia. It is 36 miles in length from the mouth of Monocasy river to its intersection by the Pennsylvania line, and 31 in breadth from Westminster to the top of the S. mountain. It contains 30,791 inhabitants, of whom 3,641 are slaves. In this county the lands are generally rich, and the soil well adapted for raising wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, hemp, flax, &c. Mines of copper have been found near Libertytown; they have been worked, but to no great extent as yet. Iron ore has been also discovered, for manufacturing of which a furnace and forge have been erected. Here are about 35 grist-mills, which carry on the manufacture of flour to a large amount. Glass-works have been erected a few miles from Fredericktown, which carry on the manufacture of that article with much spirit. Chief town, Frederick.

FREDERICK, a rich, fertile and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Berkley, S. by Shanando, W. by Hampshire, and E. by Shanando river, which divides it from Loudon county. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,681 inhabitants, of whom 4,250 are slaves. In this county is found great abundance of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which works have been erected. About 160 tons of bar iron, and 650 tons of pig, are manufactured annually. The toughness of the cast iron is remarkable; pots and other utensils cast thinner than usual of this iron, may with safety be thrown into or out of the waggon, in which they are transported. In this county, is
Zane's

Zane's cave, the entrance into which is on the top of an extensive ridge, near the N. mountain. After descending nearly 40 feet, as into a well, the cave extends horizontally about 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth from 20 to 50 feet, and a height from 5 to 20; after entering a few feet, the mercury, which stood in open air at 50, rose to 57, of Fahrenheit's thermometer, & continued at that to the remotest part of the cave. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Spottsylvania county, on the S. W. side of Rappahannock river, 100 miles by land from its confluence with the Chesapeake. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several streets, the principal one extends parallel to the river. It contains about 300 dwellings, an Episcopalian church, an academy, a court-house, jail, two tobacco warehouses, and several stores of dry goods, well assorted. It carries on a brisk trade to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and different parts of the Union. A district court is held here on the 29th of April and September, for the counties of Caroline, Culpepper, King-George, Orange, Spottsylvania and Stafford, and a county court the 3d Thursday in every month, for Spottsylvania. It is a corporation, and contains upwards of 1,500 inhabitants. It is 53 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria, 69 N. by E. of Richmond, and 208 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 20, N. Lon. 2, 28, W.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick county. It is situated on Carroll's creek, a small stream that empties into Monocacy river, over which two bridges have been erected. It is regularly laid out,

consisting of several parallel streets, which are intersected by others at right angles. The number of houses are about 700, chiefly of stone and brick. The public buildings are, one church for Presbyterians, two for German Lutherans, and Calvinists, and one for Baptists, an elegant court-house, a jail, and brick market-house; several of the houses are handsome, neat, and commodious. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a brisk trade with the back countries. A few miles from this town are glass-works. A district court is held here two weeks before those of Elizabethtown, and orphans courts the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October, and December. It is 45 miles W. by N. of Baltimore; the road good, and nearly freight; and 148 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 26, N. Lon. 2, 19, W.

FREDERICKTOWN, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated on the N. side of Sassafras river, nearly opposite to Georgetown. It is 19 miles N. E. of Chester, and 60 S. W. of Philadelphia.

FRENCH-BROAD, a navigable river of the Tennessee government, which is formed by several branches that rise in North-Carolina, on the S. E. side of the Great Iron and Bald mountains; after uniting they assume the name of French-Broad, and passing between these mountains, meander in a N. W. course, about 56 miles direct, and unite with the Holstein, 11 miles above Knoxville.

FUNKS-TOWN. See JERUSALEM.

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GALLIPOLIS, a post-town, and settlement of the North-Western Territory, situated on the N. side of the Ohio, two miles below the Great Kenhawa. It contains about 100 dwellings. The inhabitants are entirely French. It is rather on the decline, owing to their rights to the lands not being sufficiently secured, in consequence of which, some of them are moving off. It is 300 miles below Pittsburg, and 565 of Philadelphia.

GARDENER'S ISLAND, or ISLE OF WIGHT, a small island lying at the E. end of Long-Island. It contains about 3,000 acres the property of one person. The land is exceedingly rich, affording the finest pasturage. Upwards of 800 sheep are fattened here, annually, besides black cattle.

GATES, a county of Edenton district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Chowan county, E. and S. E. by Perquimans, W. and S. W. by Chowan river, which separates it from Northampton and Hartford counties. It contains 3,173 free inhabitants, & 2,219 slaves. Chief town, Hartford.

GENEVA, a small post-town of the state of New-York, situated at the N. end of Seneca Lake, on the great road leading from Albany to Niagara. It is 460 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 49, N. Lon. 1, 40, W.

GEORGIA, state of, is situated between 30, 17, and 34, 53, N. lat. 4, 42, and 16, 17, W. lon. It is bounded N. by a tract of land about 16 miles in breadth, (ceded to the United States by the state of South-Carolina) S. by East and

West Florida, E. by the Atlantic ocean, N. E. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of South-Carolina, and W. by the Mississippi, which divides it from Louisiana. It is 262 miles from N. to S. and 667 from E. to W. and is by much the largest state in the Union. It was formerly divided into parishes; but when it became an independent republic, these were abolished, and it is now divided into three militia, and two judicial districts, and these into counties. The upper militia district comprehends the following counties, viz. Franklin, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Greene, Hancock, Wilkes and Warren; the middle district, Richmond, Columbia, Washington, Burke, Montgomery, and Scriven; the lower district, Effingham, Chatham, Bryan, McIntosh, Glynn, and Liberty. The state, for nearly 50 miles from the sea-coast, is entirely level, without stone or gravel. Here the soil is sandy, except on the rivers and creeks, which are generally bordered with deep swamps. Remote from the rivers, are large forests of different species of pine, denominated Pine Barrens; these are, in some places, intermixed with ridges of oak and hickory, which are tolerably well adapted to raising corn and indigo.—The forests, as the trees are not thick, produce a kind of wild grass and small reeds, which afford an excellent range for cattle. This extensive tract is intersected by a great number of creeks and small rivers; several of these are navigable in crafts, 15, 20, or 30 miles. The soil, contiguous to the creeks and marshes, is a mixture of black mould and sand, which is commonly called a Grey Soil. In front of the whole state,

is a large extent of salt marsh, generally about 4 or 5 miles broad. Immediately after quitting this marshy ground, which is vulgarly denominated the salts, commence the valuable rice swamps — which afford the principal staple of commerce. The soil of these is a stiff, black mud, generally about two feet deep; underneath is a stratum of white marle, which, by being exposed to the air and frost, falls like quicklime, and enriches them beyond any thing known in colder regions. The principal part of the lands whereon rice has been cultivated, lies on rivers, which as far as the tide flows, are called tide lands; or on creeks and small streams of water flowing through some low parts of the country, which are called inland swamps, and extend into the country 20 or 25 miles. Beyond this very little rice has been cultivated, although a few experiments have proved, that it may be cultivated with tolerable success, for nearly 120 miles from the sea. The next extensive tract of country, commences in a gentle ascent for 8 or 10 miles, when the ascent terminates in a range of sand hills, which spread into an extensive plain, about 60 miles; but more uneven than the former. This plain is supposed to be nearly 250 feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with large forests of pine, several kinds of flowering shrubs, and a great variety of herbaceous plants. In it are large savannahs, with several small ponds of water. On the lower sides of the savannahs, there are generally large cane swamps. The soil here is a light sandy loam.

The next tract becomes considerably more elevated, and more so in

some places, than in others. These elevations soon rise into hills, which successively increase in magnitude, until they finally terminate in that vast chain of mountains which pass through North and South-Carolina, under the name of the Appalachian mountains, and terminate in this state, about 50 miles S. of its northern boundary. The soil here is in some parts gravel; but more generally a red clay, intermixed with black; the latter continuing to increase as you advance towards the mountains, until at length it so far predominates as to obtain the name of the mulatto soil. It is a rich fertile soil, producing plentiful crops of tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and rye. Besides the trees already mentioned, are the black mulberry and walnut; which seldom grow but on the richest land. The whole coast of this state is bordered by a chain of islands, affording, with few interruptions, an inland navigation from Savannah river to St. Mary's. The most considerable of the islands are Skiddaway, Wafaw, Oflabaw, St. Catharine's, Sappello, Frederica, Jekyl and Cumberland. Amelia island has been mentioned by some geographers, as part of Georgia; but certainly it cannot be considered part of that state, for it lies on the S. side of St. Mary's river, which unites with North river, below Point-Peter, and forms Amelia sound, separating the state of Georgia from East-Florida. The islands are covered with a large growth of live oak, pine, hickory and red cedar. The soil is nearly similar to the main land, but rather of a superior quality. Indigo, cotton, corn and sweet potatoes grow here in great abundance. The principal

rivers of this state are, Savannah, Ogechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary's, Catahochee, Flint, Abacoochee, or Cofee, Alabama, Oakfuskee, Mobile and Tombeckee. These are stored with a great variety of fish, as rock, mullet, whiting, shad, trout, drum, bass, catfish, white, brim, and surgeon. The bays and lagoons, abound with oysters, shrimps, crabs, &c.

In Georgia, as in all the southern states, the climate is extremely different. In the northern and hilly parts of the state, the air is considerably pure, elastic and salubrious; and the country abounds with springs of excellent water; but in the southern parts the water is neither so good, nor does the air possess the same elasticity and salubrity, being too frequently damp and sultry, which produces among the inhabitants, in autumn, bilious complaints, & various kinds of fever. Altho' the summers are in general warmer than in any of the other states (the winters being more than proportionably mild) they do not experience those extremities of heat and cold during the seasons of the year, as is done in the middle and northern states. Farenheit's thermometer, in the neighbourhood of Augusta, which is 137 miles from the sea, fluctuates between 76 and 93, in the summer, and between 40 and 60, in the winter; so that snow is rarely seen, and frost seldom so severe as to prevent vegetation. In the coldest nights in December, ice is rarely seen half an inch thick on standing water; and running streams are never frozen over. Cabbages, lettuces, raddishes, &c. preserve their growth through the winter. The cattle subsist in the woods and swamps all winter, on what they can procure them-

selves, and are fatter than in summer. Vegetation is about 3 weeks earlier in the southern than in the northern parts of the state. Farenheit's thermometer at Savannah, in the middle of the day, generally rises to 98 in the shade. The nights in the summer season, are much more agreeable than in Virginia, Maryland, and New-England; nor are thunder storms so frequent in the night as in those states.

The principal productions of this state are, rice, indigo, tobacco, cotton, wheat, Indian corn, and rye, and on the dry, sandy plains are raised large quantities of sweet potatoes, which to many are palatable and nourishing, and the negroes in particular are fond of them. These, after undergoing the customary process, produce, by distillation, a kind of whisky, which is drank by the poorer sort of people. It is inferior to rye whisky, but either might be made much better than they generally are. They also produce, by being sufficiently macerated, a kind of sediment or starch, not unlike the Indian Sago, and has therefore obtained that name. The chief articles of export are, rice, indigo, tobacco, corn, cotton in small quantities, some sago, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, myrtle, and bees-wax, snake root, live stock, and lumber of various kinds. In return for these, are received West-India produce, dry goods of all kinds, teas, wines, &c. From Europe, and from the Eastern states, beef, butter, cheese, potatoes, apples, cider, shoes, and large quantities of fish. The exports from this state in the year ending September 30th, 1791, amounted to 491,472 dolls. in 1792 to 458,973 dollars; in 1793 to

to 501,383 dolls. and in the year 1794, to 676,154 dolls. The tons of shipping employed by this state in the year 1790, were 28,540, of these 11,225 were American. In the year 1791, the foreign and domestic tonnage amounted to 24,919 tons, of these 7,063 were Americans.

The different religious sects inhabiting this state are, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Jews. The two first are the most numerous, and dwell in the upper part of the state; of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, there is nearly an equal number scattered in different parts of the state. The quakers are not numerous. The Catholics have but one church; and of the Jews and Congregationalists there is but one society of each. The number of inhabitants according to the census taken in 1790, was 82,548, of whom 29,264 were slaves.

The Indians which inhabit the interior part of this state, will be noticed under their respective names.

The citizens of Georgia having lately revised and altered their constitution, we are therefore unable to give an abstract from it.

GEORGE'S, ST. a village of the state of Delaware, situated in New-Castle county, on a creek of its own name. It is 17 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, and 45 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a large, maritime district of South-Carolina; situated in the S. E. corner of the state. It is bounded N. E. by the state of North-Carolina, S. E. by the ocean, S. W. by Santee river, which separates it from Charlestown district, and N. W. by Camden and Cheraws districts. It is

112 miles from N. to S. and 63 from E. to W. and is divided into the following counties, viz. Liberty, Winyaw, Kingston, and Williamsburg; but as we have noticed elsewhere, the division of counties is not observed by the citizens in the maritime districts. It contains, according to the census of 1790, 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 are slaves; but this is far short of the real number, owing to some mistake which happened in taking the census. It is well watered by Santee, Great, and Little Pedee, Sampitt, Wenee, Wakkamaw, and Black river, Lynch's, and Jeffries creek, besides a variety of smaller streams. The principal produce is rice, indigo, cotton, Indian corn, pease, sweet potatoes, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. Chief town, Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town, a port of entry, and capital of the above district. It is situated on the W. side of the Great Pedee, at the junction of Sampitt river. These confluent rivers enter the ocean 12 miles below the town, under the name of Winyaw. The bar at the mouth of the river admits vessels only drawing 11 feet water, and is in some respects a dangerous place. This circumstance has proved injurious to the growth of the town, which in other respects is well situated for an extensive commerce. It contains upwards of 350 houses, chiefly of wood, a court-house, jail, a church for Episcopalians, one for Baptists, and one for Methodists, and an academy. It has increased considerably in the course of these few years, and carries on a small trade to the West-Indies. The exports last year, ending September 30th, amounted to

21,511 dollars. A supreme court is held here on the 5th day of April and November, which is limited to 10 days sitting each time. It is 60 miles N. E. by N. of Charleston, 127 S. W. of Wilmington, North-Carolina, and 664 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 26, N. Lon. 4, 3, W.

GEORGETOWN, a port of entry, and post-town of Maryland; situated in Montgomery county, on the N. E. side of the Potomac, 8 miles N. of Alexandria. It stands on a number of little hills, which make it appear to considerable advantage, affording an agreeable view of the country & river towards Alexandria. It contains about 230 houses, several of which are handsome and elegant. An academy was instituted here in 1790, by the Roman Catholics and Protestants, in conjunction, for the promotion of general literature, and is wholly supported by subscription. It carries on a small trade with Europe and the West-Indies. The exports in one year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 128,924 dollars. It is 46 miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 148 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 55, N. Lon. 2, 3, W.

GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Scott county, Kentucky; pleasantly situated on the S. side of N. Elkhorn river. It contains about 70 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and Baptist church. Contiguous to the town is a paper mill, and several grist, saw, fulling, and hemp mills. It is 20 miles E. by N. of Frankfort, and 14 N. N. W. of Lexington. Lat. 38, 18, N. Lon. 10, 8, W.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Kent county, on the

S. side of Sassafras river, partly opposite to Fredericktown. It contains about 30 houses, and is 60 miles N. E. of Chester, 9 S. W. of Warwick, and 61 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 20, N. Lon. 0, 46, W.

GEORGETOWN, a post and flourishing town of Georgia; situated on the N.E. side of Ogeechee river, about one mile and a half below the falls. The river is navigable for flat bottomed boats, in the winter season, by the town of Hardwicke, to Savannah. The boats generally carry from 30 to 40 hogheads of tobacco. The town contains about 40 houses, and a tobacco warehouse, which was established by law. It is 55 miles from Augusta, 77 from Savannah, and 801 from Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Suffex county, Delaware; situated near the center of the county. It contains 30 houses, and was lately made the seat of justice. A supreme court is held here on the 2d after the 4th Tuesday in April and October, and courts of common pleas on the 2d Tuesday after the respective terms of the supreme court. It is 16 miles W. S. W. of Lewistown, and 103 S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 46, N. Lon. 0, 18, W.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. E. side of Monongahela river, at the mouth of George's creek. A number of boats is annually built here for the emigration and trade to Kentucky. It is 16 miles S. W. of Union.

GERARDSTOWN, a handsome little town of Berkley county, Virginia; situated 10 miles from Martinsburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.

phia. It contains about 40 dwellings.

GERMAN FLATS, the chief town of Herkemer county, state of New-York. It is situated on the N. side of Mohawk river, two miles from Fort-Herkemer. It contains 40 dwellings, and a Dutch reformed church. A court of common pleas is held here the 1st Tuesday in June, and 3d in January. It is 80 miles N. W. by W. of Albany, 240 from New-York, and 340 N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 58, N. Lon. 0, 5, E.

GERMANTOWN, a post town of North-Carolina, and the capital of Stokes county; situated near the Town-Fork of Dan river. It contains about 30 dwellings, a courthouse, and jail. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December. It is 516 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN, a considerable town of Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated in Philadelphia county, 7 miles N. of Philadelphia city. It consists of one principal street, about two miles in length, on which are erected 250 dwellings, chiefly of stone; a few of these are large, elegant, and commodious. The public buildings are an academy, a Quaker meeting-house, a German Calvinist and Lutheran church; the latter is ornamented with a cupola and vane. Cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, are manufactured here, by individuals, to a considerable extent, and of a quality superior to the generality of those imported from Europe. Here are also several tan-yards. From the agreeable and healthy situation of the town, it seems a place in which different kinds of manufactories might be established with advantage. Its nearness

to Philadelphia city, is a circumstance which adds much to its eligibility. Not like those large manufacturing towns in England, which lie so remote from the sea-ports, that the outward bound vessels, in spring, are often detained for want of cargoes; the canals being frozen up, often prevent the manufactures from being brought to the sea-ports in due time.

A battle was fought here on the 4th of October, 1777, between a grand division of the British army, and the Americans, commanded by General Washington, who made a spirited attack, but was forced to retreat, with the advantage of carrying off his artillery, but left 200 men killed, and about 500 wounded; upwards of 400 were taken prisoners, among whom were 54 officers. The loss of the British amounted to 430 wounded and taken prisoners, and 70 killed; among the latter were General Agnew and Colonel Bird.

GETTYSBURG, a small town of York county, Pennsylvania, situated near a branch of Rock creek, which falls into the Monocacy. It contains about 30 dwellings. It is 30 miles W. S. W. of York, and 118 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 51, N. Lon. 2, 5, W.

GILMANTOWN, a flourishing town of Strassford county, New-Hampshire, situated contiguous to the head of Suncook river. It contains a number of houses, compactly built, and a Baptist church. A court of common pleas is held here the 3d Tuesday in August and November. It is about 45 miles N. W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 458 from Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 27, N. Lon. 3, 44, E.

GLASGOW, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina, bounded E. by Pitt county, W. by Wayne, N. by Edgcombe, and S. by Lenoir. It contains 3,446 inhabitants, of whom 778 are slaves.

GLOUCESTER, a fertile and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded N. by Piankitantank river, which separates it from Middlesex, E. by Mathews county and Chesapeake bay, N. W. by King and Queen, S. and S. W. by York river, which separates it from York county. It is 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 13,498 inhabitants, 7,063 of whom are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Monday in every month. The low lands here are remarkable for producing large crops of excellent barley, which, together with Indian corn, constitutes the chief produce of this county, the cultivation of tobacco being little attended to by the inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER, a large maritime county of New-Jersey, bounded N. by Burlington county, S. by Salem, Cumberland and Cape-May counties, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Philadelphia and Delaware counties, in Pennsylvania. It is 62 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is divided into 9 townships, viz. Waterford, Newton, Gloucester-township, Gloucester-town, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg-harbour and Galloway. It contains 13,172 free inhabitants, and 191 slaves. In this county are found large quantities of bog iron ore. Works have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar iron, and hollow ware. A glass-house has also been erected in this county. Chief town, Woodbury.

GLOUCESTER, (comprehending CAPE-ANNE) a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county. It contains about 673 houses, and 2 Congregational churches; but these are not compactly built. It carries on a brisk trade to the West-Indies, and the different states. The exports in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 229,613 dollars. It is 35 miles N. E. of Boston, 16 N. E. by E. of Salem, and 382 from Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, a small town of Virginia, situated in a county of its own name, on a point of land on the N. side of York river, partly opposite York-town. It is 80 miles S. E. of Richmond.

GLOUCESTER, a small town of New-Jersey, situated in Gloucester county, on the E. side of Delaware river, 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the seat of justice in Gloucester county. It contains at present but 7 or 8 dwellings, and has scarcely the appearance of a village.

GOOCHLAND, a rich and well cultivated county of Virginia, 40 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It is bounded N. W. by Louisa, W. by Rivanna river, which divides it from Fluvanna, S. E. by Henrico, N. E. by Hanover, and S. by James river, which separates it from Powhatan. It contains 4,397 free inhabitants, and 4,656 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Monday in every month.

GOSHEN, a post-town, and the capital of Orange county, state of New-York. It is situated near the S. E. side of Wallkill, a considerable stream which empties into the Hudson, 3 miles S. E. of Kingston. It contains about 60 dwellings.

ings, a court-house, jail, and Presbyterian church. A court of the common pleas is held here the 2d Tuesday in February, May and October. It is 67 miles N. N. W. of New-York, and 144 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 24, N. Lon. 0, 52, E.

GOTHAM, a village of Baltimore county, Maryland, situated 4½ miles N. of Baltimore town.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Hancock county, on the E. side of Penobscot river. It is but a small place, having few houses, regularly built. It is 330 miles from Boston, and 658 from Philadelphia.

GRAFTON, the northernmost county of New-Hampshire. It is bounded E. by the district of Maine, W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from the state of Vermont, N. by Canada, and S. by Strafford, Hillsborough, and Cheshire counties. It is 123 miles from N. to S. and 54 from E. to W. and is divided into 50 townships. According to the census of 1790, it contains 13,451 free inhabitants, and 21 slaves, but at that time a considerable part of the lands were unsettled; the increase of population since has no doubt been very great. It is considerably mountainous, hilly, and broken, except along Connecticut river, and a few others where the lands are generally rich and fertile. Chief towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.

GRANVILLE, a fertile county of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. E. by Warren, S. by Wake, and S. W. and W. by Orange. It contains 6,819 free inhabitants, & 4,163 slaves. Chief town, Williamsborough.

GRAVESEND, a small town of King's county, Long-Island. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, compactly built, and a Dutch church. It is 9 miles S. of Brooklyn, and 10 of New-York.

GRAY, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Cumberland county. It contains but few houses compactly built; among these is a Congregational church. It is 140 miles from Boston, and 485 from Philadelphia.

GREAT ALLIGATOR DISMAL, a remarkable large swamp of N. Carolina, situated in Tyrrel county, on the S. side of Albemarle sound. The land is low, and chiefly marshy, covered with tall cyprus or juniper trees, with a thick undergrowth of magnolia, bamboo, reeds and briars. It contains upwards of 350,000 acres, and is as well adapted to the cultivation of rice, as any part of the Carolinas. There is in the middle of the swamp a large lake called Phelp's, about 14 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. Messrs. Collins, Allen and Dickenson, of Edenton, having taken up all the lands bordering on the lake. to the amount of 100,000 acres, have, at their own expence, opened a canal 20 feet wide, from the lake to the head of Skuponing river, which is about 5½ miles. About 400 yards from the lake, the company have erected several saw-mills, corn-mills, and a machine for cleaning rice. The greater part of the lake is surrounded with a dry ridge, 4 or 500 yards broad, and 2 or 3 feet higher than the surface of the water in the lake. Adjoining this ridge is a cyprus swamp, of a rich black soil, lying much lower than the water in the lake; whence it follows

lows, that they can lay under water by means of the canal, upwards of 10,000 acres of excellent rice land.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP, situated partly in Virginia, and partly in North-Carolina. It contains nearly 150,000 acres. In the middle of this swamp there is a lake called Drummond's pond, about 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The waters of the lake discharge themselves to the S. into Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle sound; on the N. into Elizabeth, and Nansemond rivers, which fall into James river. A canal is now cutting from the head of Elizabeth river to the head of Pasquotank, which is about 16 miles. It will pass about a mile to the E. of the lake, and will receive water from it. The company by whom the canal is cutting, was incorporated by the legislatures of Virginia and North-Carolina, in 1790. This canal, when finished, will open an inland navigation to the head of Elk, which may be extended to Philadelphia by another canal from Elk river to Christiana creek.

GREAT EGG HARBOUR RIVER, rises between Gloucester & Cumberland counties, New-Jersey, after running E. a few miles, it becomes the divisional line of Cape-May, and Gloucester counties, and falls into a bay or harbour of its own name, well known in Philadelphia, for the great number of fish with which it supplies that market.

GREENE, a post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county, on the W. side of Kenebec river, containing but a few houses, compactly or regularly built. It is 164 miles from Boston, and 509 from Philadelphia.

GREEN, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Lincoln county, and runs a W. course for nearly 160 miles, thence N. for a few miles, whence it receives Rough and Panther rivers, two considerable streams which flow through a fertile country. These confluent rivers soon turning to the N. W. empty into the Ohio 922 miles below Pittsburg. It is 200 yards wide at its conflux with the Ohio, and is navigable with a gentle current 150 miles. From the mouth of this river to Salt river, which is about 200 miles, the lands on the Ohio are exceedingly fertile, but in some places so low as to be frequently overflowed from December to April.

GREENE, a large county of Kentucky, bounded N. and N. W. by the Ohio river, which divides it from the North-Western Territory, S. by the Tennessean government, W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana, and E. by Hardin and Jefferson counties. The lands in this county on Green and Ohio rivers, are generally low and fertile; but towards the Tennessean government there are several extensive barrens.

GREENSBOROUGH, a thriving village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated in Caroline county, on the W. side of Choptank creek, about 13 miles direct above its junction with Tuckahoe, which forms Choptank river. It is 22 miles S. E. by S. of Chester, and 21 N. E. of Easton.

GREEN-BRIER, a large fertile county of Virginia, 100 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Bath, N. E. by Randolph, N. by Harrison, N. W. and W. by Kenhawa, S. E. by Botetourt, and S. by Montgomery.

It contains, together with Kenhawa (which was formerly a part of this county) 6,015 inhabitants, of whom 309 are slaves. In this county, near Rich creek, is a large cave, about 20 yards wide; the earth in the bottom is strongly impregnated with nitre. It enters a hill nearly half a mile. The roof is a rock from 10 to 12 feet above the floor. So strongly is the earth impregnated, that every three bushels yields on an average three pounds of nitre. Large quantities have been extracted from the earth of the cave, and there are not less than 30 of them on Green-brier river. Chief town, Lewisburg.

GREENCASTLE, a handsome thriving town of Pennsylvania; situated in Franklin county, near the E. side of the E. branch of Conococheague creek, which empties into the Potomac. It contains about 80 dwellings, 2 German, and a Presbyterian church. It is 11 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg, and 156 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 45; N. Lon. 2, 33, W.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-town and the capital of Green county, Georgia. It contains but few houses. It is 78 miles W. by S. of Augusta, and 824 from Philadelphia.

GREENSBURG, a post and the chief town of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on a branch of Sewickly creek, which empties into Youghiogony river. It contains 100 dwellings, a German Calvinist church, a brick court-house, and stone jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 2d Monday in March, June, September, and December. A court of oyer & terminer and nisi-

prius is also held here once a year, but at such times as the chief judges shall appoint. It is 28 miles E. S. E. of Pittsburg, and 270 W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 18, N. Lon. 4, 23, W.

GREENSVILLE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. W. and W. by Brunswick, E. by Southampton, N. E. by Suffex county, and S. by the state of North-Carolina. It is 24 miles in length, and 20 in* breadth, and contains 2,742 free inhabitants, and 3,620 slaves. County courts are held at the court-house of this county, which stand on the N. side of Meherrin river, on the 4th Thursday in every month.

GREENVILLE, a county of Washington district, situated in the N. W. corner of South-Carolina. It is bounded E. by Spartanburgh county in Pinckney district, S. by Pendleton, W. by the state of Georgia and that tract of country which the state of South-Carolina ceded to the United States, and N. by the state of North-Carolina. It contains 5,897 free persons, and 606 slaves. The lands here are considerably mountainous and hilly, and the climate healthy and agreeable. It is well watered by Keowee river and its tributary streams. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Monday in February, May, August and November.

GREENSVILLE, a small post-town of the South-Western Territory, 653 miles from Philadelphia.

GREENSVILLE, a post and the chief town of Pitt county, North-Carolina; situated on the S. side of Tar river, about 35 miles above its confluence with Pamlico sound. It contains about 50 dwellings, a court-house and jail, and

an academy named Pitt. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in April, July, October, and January. It is 110 miles from Ocrecoke inlet, 53 S. W. of Edenton, and 444 of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 35, N. Lon. 2, 19, W.

GREENSVILLE, a post-town of South-Carolina, and the capital of Cheraws district. It is situated in Darlington county, on the W. side of Great Pedee river. It contains about 30 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and an academy. A district court is held here the 10th of April and November. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Camden, 90 N. E. by E. of Columbia, 135 N. by E. of Charleston, and 776 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 34, N. Lon. 4, 29, W.

GREENWICH, a town of New-Jersey, situated in Cumberland county, on the N. W. side of Co-hanzy river, about 4 miles above its entrance into Delaware bay. It contains about 80 houses, and a Quaker church. It is 66 miles S by W. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH. See **EAST-GREENWICH**.

GROTON, a town of Massachusetts, situated in Middlesex county, on a small stream which falls into the Merrimack. It contains several houses regularly built, a Congregational church, and an academy. It is 37 miles N. W. by W. of Boston, and 341 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 38, N. Lon. 3, 31, E.

GROTON, a small town of Connecticut, situated in New-London county, on the E. side of New-Thames river, partly opposite to New-London city. It was burnt by B. Arnold, on September 6th, 1781, and sustained losses to the amount of £. 23,217. Within the

jurisdiction of this town is Fort Griswold, which defends the harbour of New-London.

GRYSON, a county of Virginia, bounded S. by the state of North-Carolina, E. by Henry county, N. by Montgomery, and W. by Wythe. This county having been lately formed from Montgomery, we are unable to give its population. See **MONTGOMERY**.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Cumberland mountains, and running a N. by W. course, falls into the Ohio 327 miles below Pittsburg. It is about 60 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in canoes 60 miles.

GUILFORD, a county of Salisbury district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by Orange, N. by the state of Virginia, W. by Rowan county, and S. by Rockingham. It contains 6,675 free inhabitants, and 516 slaves. This county is distinguished for extensive tracts of beautiful rich land called New-Garden, Buffalo, and Deep river Lands. It is well watered, and finely variegated with hills. Chief town, Martinville.

GUILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in New-Haven county, on a small stream which falls into a harbour of its own name, and sets N. from Long-Island sound. It contains about 40 houses compactly built, and 2 places for public worship. It is 18 miles E. by S. of New-Haven city, and 201 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 19, N. Lon. 2, 6, E.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the Western shore of Maryland, which is formed by two principal branches (one of which rises in York county, Pennsylvania,) called Great and Little Gunpowder Falls; they unite above

bove Joppa, and running a S. S. E. course, empty into the Chesapeake nearly 11 miles above Patapsco river. It is navigable but a few miles, on account of falls.

H.

HACKETSTOWN, a small, post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Sussex county, on the N. E. side of Musconcong river, which empties into the Delaware 5 or 6 miles below Easton. It is 120 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 52, N. Lon. 0, 18, E.

HADDAN, a thriving town of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 12 miles S. of Middleton. It contains several houses compactly built, and a Congregational church, and court-house. A superior court is held here the last Tuesday in December, and a court of common pleas the 1st Tuesday in April. Lat. 41, 30, N. Lon. 2, 12, E.

HADLEY, a town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the E. side of Connecticut river. It contains several houses compactly built; among which is a Congregational church. It is 97 miles W. of Boston.

HAGER'S-TOWN. See ELIZABETH-TOWN.

HAKENSACK, a river of New-Jersey, which is formed by several streams that rise in the state of New-York; after uniting, they pursue a S. by W. course, and empty into Newark bay. It is navigable about 15 miles, and is, at its mouth, about 300 yards wide.

HAKENSACK, the chief town of Bergen county, New-Jersey; situated near the W. side of the a-

bove river. It contains between 60 and 70 dwellings, a Dutch church, an academy, and court-house. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 4th Tuesday in January and March, 2d in June, and 4th in October. It is 100 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 53, N. Lon. 1, 14, E.

* **HALIFAX**, a district of North-Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Edenton district, W. by Hillsborough, and S. by Newbern. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Edgcombe and Martin. It contains 54,863 free persons, and 9,767 slaves. This district produces all the necessaries that minister to the ease and comfort of life; not a single article is cultivated in any of the United States, which is not here raised, for home consumption or exportation. Hogs and bees are, in great numbers, driven to the markets in Virginia, and their fine tobacco is sent to Petersburg. They have an excellent breed of horses, long distinguished on the turf for their swiftness. The inhabitants are mostly cultivators, who live on their plantations, generally from half a mile to two or three miles from each other. Blessed with ease and plenty, and a salubrious climate, they have a fondness for society, which disposes them to be kind, hospitable, and polite to strangers. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, a county of the above district, bounded N. by Northampton, E. by Bertie, S. by Edgcombe, & W. by Warren. It contains 7459 free persons, & 6506 slaves. The soil is here rich, the country diversified with hills, and generally well watered. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX,

HALIFAX, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia, containing 14,922 inhabitants, 5,565 of whom are slaves. It is bounded S. by the state of North-Carolina; E. by Mecklenberg, N. by Charlotte, and W. by Pittsylvania. It is 42 miles in length, and 38½ in breadth. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in every month.

HALIFAX, a post-town of N. Carolina, and the capital of a county and district of its own name. It is situated on the W. side of Roanoke river, about 7 miles below the falls. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 40 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A district court is held here the 23d of April, and October; and a county court for Halifax county the 3d Monday in May, August, November, and February. It is 75 miles S. by W. of Petersburg, Virginia, 37 N. of Tarboro'gh, 147 N. E. of Fayetteville, and 383 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 12, N. Lon. 2, 47, W.

HALLOWELL, a post-town of the district of Maine; situated on Kennebec river, in Lincoln county. A court of common pleas is held here the 2d Tuesday in January. The number of houses compactly built, is inconsiderable. It is 195 miles from Boston, and 534 from Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, a handsome town of Berks county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of Schuylkill river, 18 miles N. by W. of Reading. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 72 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 34, N. Lon. 0, 53, W.

HAMPSHIRE, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of Mas-

sachusetts. It is bounded N. by the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont, E. by Worcester county, W. by Berkshire, and S. by the state of Connecticut. It is 50 miles from N. to S. and 41 from E. to W. and is divided into the following townships, viz. Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Westhampton, Westspringfield, Halfield, Greenfield, Westfield, Whatley, Williamsburgh, Granville, Colerain, Worthington, Goshen, Shelburne, Conway, Blanford, Bernardston, Leyden, Charlemont, Chester, Chesterfield, Ashfield, Southwich, Norwich, Montgomery, Cummington, Plainfield, Middlefield, Buckland, Rowe, Heath, Deer-field, Springfield, Long Meadow, Hadley, South Hadley, Sunderland, Montague, Northfield, Wilbraham, Amherst, Granby, Brimfield, South Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Belchertown, Greenwich, Pelham, Leveret, Shutesburg, Wendell, Ware, Warwick, New-Salem, and Orange. It contains 9,181 houses, and 59,681 inhabitants. Several mines of black lead have been discovered in this county, and a copper mine has been found in Leveret township. It is well watered by Connecticut river, and its tributary streams, the lands along which are generally low and fertile. Chief towns, Springfield and Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE, a fertile county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. W. by the Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Maryland, E. by Frederick & Berkeley counties, and S. by Hardy. It is 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contains 7,346 inhabitants, of whom 454 are slaves. It is well watered by the Potomac

mac and its south branch. Iron ore, and a coal mine, have been discovered in this county, near the banks of the Potomac. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSON, a port of entry & post-town of Virginia, and capital of Elizabeth-city county. It is situated at the head of a bay, near the mouth of James river, and partly opposite the mouth of Elizabeth river. It contains 30 dwellings, a court-house, jail and an Episcopalian church. It carries on a small trade in corn, slaves, &c. to the amount of 41,977 dollars in the year ending September 30th, 1794. A county court is held here the 4th Thursday in every month. It is 18 miles S. E. of York-town, 18 N. of Norfolk, 98 E. S. E. of Richmond, and 371 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 10, N. Lon. 1, 19, W.

HANCOCK, a post-town of Maryland; situated in Washington county, on the N side of the Potomac river, 30 miles W. of Elizabeth-town, and 4 from Bath, in Virginia. It contains about 25 dwellings, and is 119 miles W. N. W. of Baltimore, and 205 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 39, N. Lon. 3, 2, W.

HANCOCK, a large, maritime county of the district of Maine. It is bounded E. by Washington county, N. by Lower Canada, W. by Lincoln county, and S. by the ocean. It is divided into 18 townships, viz. Belfast, Prospect, Frankfort, Hamden, Bangor, and Ducktrap, these lie on the W. side of Penobscot river. Goldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Blue Hills, Sedgwick, Orrington, Buckston, and Penobscot, lie on the E. side. There is also Mount Desert Island, Vinohaven, Deer Isle, and Islesborough, which are islands ly-

ing in Penobscot bay. These townships are incorporated, but do not comprehend all the lands in the county. It is well watered by Penobscot river, and its tributary streams, besides a great number of ponds interspersed throughout the country. The lands along the Penobscot are generally fertile and tolerably well settled, but remote from the river, and in the northern parts of the county, they are not so rich, neither are they in general settled. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 9,549, but the present number must be considerably more. Chief town, Penobscot.

HANNAUS-TOWN, a village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; situated 4 miles N. N. E. of Greensburgh.

HANOVER, a rich, populous county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by North-Anna and Pamunky rivers, which separates it from Caroline and King William counties, S. E. by New-Kent, S. by Chickahominy river, which divides it from Henrico, S. W. by Goochland, and N. W. by Louisa. It is 48 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contains 14,754 inhabitants, of whom 8,223 are slaves. In different parts of this county are found large quantities of limestone. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Thursday in every month.

HANOVER, a post-town of New-Hampshire, situated in Grafton county, on the E. side of Connecticut river. It contains about 100 houses, compact and regularly built, a college, and a congregational church. The college was founded in 1769, by the name of Dartmouth, in honour of the earl of Dartmouth, who

was one of its principal benefactors. It is situated about half a mile from the river, on a beautiful plain, somewhat elevated, commanding an extensive prospect to the W. It is a wooden building, 150 feet by 50, and three stories high, containing 36 rooms for students. It was erected in 1786. There are three other buildings belonging to the college. It is furnished with a handsome library, and philosophical apparatus, tolerably complete. The number of under-graduates in the year 1790, was about 150. In August 1792 the number who had received degrees was 479. A grammar school of about 60 scholars is annexed to the college. Its funds are considerable, amounting to 80,000 acres of land, 1,200 of which lie contiguous to the college, 8000 in the state of Vermont, and 42,000 in the northern parts of the state, near the head of Connecticut river. In front of the college is a large green, around which are erected several neat handsome buildings. It is 115 miles N. W. by W. of Portsmouth, and 378 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 35, N. Lon. 2, 51, E.

HANOVER, a small town of a county of that name, Virginia; situated on the W. side of Pamunky river. It contains a few neat, handsome dwellings, and an academy. It is 6 miles from Newcastle, and 25 N. E. by E. of Richmond.

HANOVER, or M'ALLITER'S-TOWN, a post-town of Pennsylvania, situated in York county, between Codorus creek, and a branch of Little Conewago, which empties into the Susquehanna. It contains about 300 dwellings, a German Lutheran and Calvinist

church, contiguous to the town. It is 18 miles S. W. of York, and 106 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 46, N. Lon. 1, 48, W.

HARDWICK, a small town of Georgia, situated at the mouth of Ogeechee river. It has been lately made a port of entry, and is about 18 miles S. by W. of Savannah.

HARDY, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Hampshire, E. by Shanando county, W. by Randolph, S. and S. W. by Pendleton. It is 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and contains 6,967 free inhabitants, and 369 slaves. Chief town, Moorfield.

HARFORD, a county of the Western shore of Maryland, bounded N. by York county in Pennsylvania, E. by Susquehanna river and Chesapeake bay, which separate it from Cecil county on the Eastern shore, S. and S. E. by the Chesapeake, and W. by Baltimore county. It contains 14,976 inhabitants, of whom 3,417 are slaves. This county is agreeably variegated with hills; but the land in many parts is exceedingly poor. Chief town, Belle-Air.

HARFORD, or BUSH-TOWN, a post-town of Maryland, situated on Bush creek, in a county of its own name, on the Western shore. It contains but few houses, and is partly falling to decay since the courts of justice were removed to Belle-Air. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Baltimore, and 77 S. W. of Philadelphia.

HARPATH, a small navigable river of the South-Western Territory, which rises in that tract of elevated land, which separates the waters of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; pursuing a N. N. W. course, it falls into the former about 18 miles direct above Clarksville.

Clarkville, and 20 below Nashville.

HARPERS-FIELD, a post-town of the state of New-York, situated in Otsego county, 14 miles S. of Cherry valley. It is a small place, having few houses compactly built. It is 322 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, a post-town and the capital of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. E. side of Susquehanna river. It is regularly laid out, and contains upwards of 300 houses; several of these are neat, commodious dwellings; some of brick, and others of stone; a handsome brick court-house, a stone jail, & a German church. A court of common pleas is held here the 2d Monday in March, June, September and December, and a court of oyer and terminer and nisi-prius, at such times as the judges shall appoint. This town in the year 1786 had so few houses as scarcely to merit the name of a village; so rapidly has it increased since that period. It is 107 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 16, N. Lon. 1, 42, W.

HARRISON, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Ohio county, N. E. by Monongalia, S. by Greenbrier, and S. W. by Kenhawa. It is 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and contains 2,080 inhabitants, of whom 67 are slaves. Chief town, Clarksburg.

HARRODSBURG, a post-town of Kentucky; situated in Mercer C. near the E. side of Salt river. It contains about 20 houses, and is 10 miles N. by W. of Danville, and 825 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 48, N. Lon. 10, 22, W.

HARTFORD, a populous and hilly county of Connecticut, bounded N. by the state of Massachu-

setts, S. by New-Haven, and part of Middlesex counties, E. by Tolland, and W. by Litchfield C. It is 26 miles from E. to W. and 32 from N. to S. and is divided into 14 townships, viz. Granby, Suffield, Enfield, Simsbury, Windsor, E. Windsor, Bristol, Farmington, Hartford E. Hartford, Southington, Berlin, Wethersfield, and Glastenburgh. It contained, according to the marshal's return, in 1790—37,766 free inhabitants, and 263 slaves. It is well watered by Connecticut and Windsor rivers, besides Stony, Little, and Scantic rivers, which are inconsiderable streams. The lands in some places are rough and hilly. Chief town, Hartford city.

HARTFORD-CITY, a considerable trading town of the state of Connecticut; pleasantly situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 50 miles above its confluence with Long-Island, S. and at the head of tide-water. It consists of one long street, which extends parallel to the river, and is crossed by several others at right angles. The number of houses is about 340, some of these are handsome and regularly built. The principal buildings are a state-house, 3 Congregational churches, and a distillery. A bank was incorporated here in 1792, with a capital of 100,000 dolls, and the privilege of extending it to 500,000 dolls. A bridge has been erected over Little river, a small stream which flows through the town, and affords an easy communication to the inhabitants. A wollen manufactory has been established here which has been greatly encouraged by government. On the E. side of the river, in the township of East Hartford, iron and glass works, a paper, powder, snuff, and

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and flitting mills, have been erected, and are flourishing. A supreme court of errors is held here the 2d Tuesday preceding the 2d Thursday in May. A superior court the 2d Tuesday in February, and 1st in September; and courts of common pleas the 1st Tuesday in April and November; a federal circuit court is also held here on the 23th of September, and a district court the 3d Tuesday in May, and November. It is 125 miles from Boston, 128 from New-York, 223 from Philadelphia, 325 from Baltimore, 501 from Richmond, 748 from Fayetteville, 913 from Columbia, 1,047 from Augusta, and 1,018 from Frankfort. Lat. 41, 44, N. Lon. 2, 4, E.

HARWINGTON, a post-town of Connecticut, situated on the E. side of a branch of Naugatuc river. It contains several houses, and 2 places of public worship, compactly built. It is 8 miles E. of Litchfield, 26 W. by N. of Hartford, and 209 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 41, N. Lon. 1, 37, E.

HATBOROUGH, a small town of Pennsylvania, situated in Montgomery county, on the N. E. side of Pennepack creek, which empties into the Delaware about 5 miles above Frankfort. It contains about 20 dwellings, and a handsome library containing upwards of 1000 volumes, the property of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. It is 17 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 12 E. N. E. of Norristown.

HATCHY, a navigable river of the Tennessee Government, which rises in that height of land which divides the waters of the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers; after running a W. course, it falls into the latter. It is about 90 yards wide at its mouth.

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HAVERHILL, a post-town of Massachusetts, pleasantly situated in Essex county, on the N. side of Merrimack river, over which a handsome bridge was erected in 1794; it is 863 feet long, with 3 arches 182 feet each in length, & 34 feet wide, supported by stone piers and abutments. The river here is navigable only for vessels of 30 tons; but larger ones have been often built at this place. Three miles above the town, are falls, and higher up it is navigable only in boats. The compact part of the town stands in the form of an amphitheatre, on the N. bank of the river. Here are 2 churches, 1 for congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists, 2 rum distilleries, and a duck manufactory which is carried on with much spirit. It drives on a considerable trade; but not being a port of entry, we are unable to give the amount of the exports. It contains 330 dwellings, and 2,408 inhabitants, and corporation like the other towns in Massachusetts. The inhabitants of this town, and the others on the Merrimack, carry on shipbuilding to a large extent: 52 vessels of different sizes, were launched on that river, between this town and Newbury-Port, in the course of a few weeks last season, and several others were on the stocks. It is 33 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 380 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 46, N. Lon. 3, 58, E.

HAVERHILL, a post-town of New-Hampshire, and capital of Grafton county; situated on the E. side of Connecticut river. It contains about 40 or 50 dwellings, compactly built, a congregational church, a handsome court-house, an oil, and a fulling-mill. Within the limits of this town, is a large

large bed of iron ore, and an excellent quarry of marble. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in October, and a court of common pleas the 1st Tuesdays in March and June. This town was incorporated in 1763. It is 125 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, & 496 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 44, 6, N. Lon. 35, E.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a post-town of Maryland, situated in Harford county, on the W. side of Susquehanna river, at its confluence with the Chesapeake. It contains about 40 houses, and 240 inhabitants, and is 37 miles N. E. of Baltimore, and 65 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 39, N. Lon. 1, 2, W.

HAW. See **SAXAPAHAW RIVER.**

HEIDELBERG, a handsome town of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; situated at the head of Hammer creek, which unites with Conalico and Conestoga, and empties into the Susquehanna. It contains 100 dwellings, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. It is 33 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 74 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 21, N. Lon. 1, 9, W.

HENRICO, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Hanover county, S. E. by Charles city, N. W. by Goochland, and S. by James river, which separates it from Chesterfield county. It is 30 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 5,819 are slaves.

In this county, contiguous to James river, are found several coal mines; being in the hands of a number of proprietors, pits have been opened and worked to a considerable extent; several of the pits

which have been opened, lie nearly 200 feet above the bed of the river, they are therefore little incommoded with water. It is supposed that 500,000 bushels might be raised from one of these pits in the course of the year. The coal lies within three or four feet of the surface, and it is said the first discovery of it was made by a boy digging after a crayfish. But be this as it may, in a country so well cultivated as this, it certainly could not remain long undiscovered. In this county, near Richmond, there is also a weak calybeate spring. Chief town, Richmond.

HENRY, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Franklin, S. and S. E. by Patrick, S. W. by Grison, N. W. and W. by Montgomery. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 6,928 free inhabitants, and 1,551 slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county, the last Monday in every month.

HERKIMER, a large uncultivated county of the state of N. York, bounded E. by Montgomery and Clinton, S. by Otsego, and N. W. by the river St. Laurence, and the E. end of Lake Ontario. It is divided into three townships, viz. Herkimer, German Flats, and White's town. It is 136 miles in length, and 118 in breadth, and contains upwards of 1,400 inhabitants. Chief town, German Flats.

HERO NORTH, an island of Lake Champlain, 14 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, but in some places it is not more than half a mile long. It contains 125 inhabitants.

HERO SOUTH, OR GRAND ISLE, an island of Lake Champlain, about 13 miles in length, and 3 in breadth.

breadth. It contains 537 inhabitants. The soil in many parts is rich, producing excellent crops of wheat and other grain. There is in this island a large quarry of bluish grey marble, about ten or twelve feet from high water mark. It appears, on being split horizontally, to be the petrification of small scallops, a species of shell often found in the vicinity of the lake, intermixed with the common earth of the shore, which is of a marly substance. This island is made a port of entry, by act of Congress.

HERTFORD, a county of Edenton district, North-Carolina. It is bounded E. by Chowan county, N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Bertie, and W. by Northampton, and contains 3,386 free inhabitants, and 2,442 slaves. Chief town, Wynton.

HERTFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina, and the capital of Gates county; situated on the W. side of Perquimans river. It contains about 20 dwellings, a court-house, and a jail. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November. It is 16 miles N. N. E. of Edenton, 208 N. N. E. of Wilmington, 38 S. by W. of Suffolk, Virginia, & 458 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 11, N. Lon. 1, 45, W.

HILLSBOROUGH, a district of North-Carolina, comprehending the following counties, viz. Chatham, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell, Wake, and Randolph. It is bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Halifax district, S. by Fayette, and W. by Salisbury. It contains 59,933 inhabitants, of whom 13,506 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of New-Hampshire, bounded N. by

Grafton county, W. by Cheshire, S. by the state of Massachusetts, and E. by Rockingham. It is 58 miles from N. to S. and 29 from E. to W. and is divided into 38 townships, viz. Amherst, Duxbury, Bedford, Derryfield, Wilton, Dunstable, Nottingham West, New-Ipswich, Merrimack, Hillsborough, Goffstown, Litchfield, New-Boston, Antrim, Heniker, Peterborough, Fisherfield, Lyndeborough, Bradford, Sutton, New-London, Warner, Andover, Boscawen, Society, Hancock, Sharon, Salisbury, Temple, Masen, Raby, Wear, Hopkinton, Frances town, Dunbarton, Deering, and Hollis. It contains 32,871 inhabitants; here are no slaves. It is well watered by Contoocook river, its tributary streams, and several small rivers which fall into the Merrimack. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of a district of its own name. It is situated in Orange county, on the N. side of Eno river, which unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below the town. It contains about 80 dwellings, a court-house, and a jail. The country around is fertile, and agreeably variegated with hills. A district court is held here the 6th of April and October, and a county court the 4th Monday in February, August, and November. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of Newbern, 101 W. by S. of Halifax, 110 E. N. E. of Salisbury, and 452 from Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 3, N. Lon. 4, 9, W.

HILLSBOROUGH, a thriving village of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Caroline county, on the E. side of Tuckahoe creek, one of the principal branches of Choptank

Cheptank river. It is 7 miles S. E. by E of Denton, and 27 S. S. W. of Chester.

HINGHAM, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Suffolk county, on a small bay which sets S. from Boston harbour. It contains a number of houses compactly built, a congregational church, and a well endowed free-school, which, in honor of its principal founder, has been named Derby. It is 20 miles S. E. of Boston, and 367 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 17, N. Lon. 4, 2, W.

HITTON, a small village of the Western shore of Maryland; situated in Anne-Arundel county, 1 mile W. of Patapsco river, and 13 W. by S. of Baltimore.

HIWASSEE, a small river of the Tennessee government, which rises near the head waters of Catahoocsee or Coofee river, and pursuing a N. W. by W. course, falls into the Tennessee river, about 38 miles direct below the mouth of Clinch river, and 43 above the Suck.

HOBBSHOLE. See TAPPAHANNOCK.

HOCKHOCKING, a navigable river of the N. W. territory, which rises near a branch of Sciota river; thence pursuing a S. E. course, empties into the Ohio, at Belpre, 201 miles below Pittsburg, and 28 below Muskingum. It is 80 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in large boats about 70 miles. On the banks of this river are found large quarries of free-stone. Beds of iron ore, coal mines, salt springs, and a rich lead mine, have been found in its neighbourhood.

Hog, a small island lying in Narraganset bay, under the jurisdiction of the state of Rhode Island. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is 2 miles from Bristol.

HOLDERNESS, a small town of New-Hampshire, situated in Grafton county, between Rattlesnake mt. and Pemigewisset river. Here is an Episcopal church. The clerk of the judiciary court of Grafton county holds his office here. It was incorporated in 1763. It is about 68 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, and 3 E. by S. of Plymouth.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Talbot county, 7 miles S. of Easton.

HOLSTEIN, a navigable river of the S. W. territory, which is formed by the union of North Holstein and Wataga rivers; the former rising in the state of Virginia, and the latter in N. Carolina; these rivers unite on the W. side of Stone mountain, and form a considerable stream, running a W. course about 22 miles; thence meandering in a S. W. by W. direction about eighty miles, it receives French Broad; then winding gradually into a W. course about 33 miles, unites with the Tennessee, 20 miles above Clinch river. This river, 100 miles above its mouth, is 200 yards wide.

HOOKESTOWN, a village of the W. shore of Maryland; situated in Baltimore county, 6 miles N. W. of Baltimore-town.

HOOKESTOWN, a village of the E. shore of Maryland; situated in Talbot county, 2½ miles N. of Easton.

HOOSACK. See WALLOOMS-CHACK.

HOPKINTON, one of the principal towns in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire; situated near the E. side of Contoocook river. It contains about 40 houses compactly built, a congregational church, and a court-house. A

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superior court is held here the 2d Tuesday in May, and a court of common pleas the 1st Tuesday of September, and 2d of December. It is 58 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 416 from Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 11, N. Lon. 3, 25, E.

HUDSON CITY, a port of entry, and post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Columbia county, on the E. side of Hudson river, 130 miles N. of New-York city. Its limits by act of incorporation, are thus defined: beginning at the channel of Hudson river, directly opposite the mouth of that creek, commonly called Major Abraham's creek, thence up the middle of said creek to the place where the Claverack creek empties into the said Major Abraham's creek, thence up along the middle of said Claverack creek until the said Claverack C. strikes the line of the Manor of Livingston, as now held and possessed; thence along the line of the said manor of Livingston, to the E. side of Hudson river; thence into the said river 180 feet below high water mark, to the place of beginning, keeping the distance of 180 feet all along from high water mark aforesaid. These limits comprehend about a square mile. The city is laid out into large squares, formed by spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles; each square contains 30 lots, two deep, divided by a 20 feet alley; each lot is 50 feet in front, and 120 in depth. It contains about 320 dwellings, besides several ware houses, shops, a printing office, and other buildings; a bank, a rope walk, spermaceti works, and one of the largest distilleries in the United States. The bank was incorporated by the

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name of Columbia. Its whole amount of stock and capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars this is composed of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. The number of inhabitants is 2,584, of whom 193 are slaves. The citizens are plentifully supplied with water brought to their cellars in wooden pipes from a spring two miles from the town. The river is here about a mile wide, and admits vessels of large burthen. The town stands on an eminence, elevated upwards of 120 feet above the river, commanding an extensive and agreeable prospect of the country to the N. N. W. E. and S. E. This city was founded in 1783 by Messrs. Seth and Jenkins, from Providence, Rhode-Island, and its rapid increase in population, trade and manufactures, has not been equalled by any town in the United States, except Baltimore. It was incorporated by act of the legislature, passed the 22d of April, 1785, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, four assistants, one common clerk, one chief marshal, one chamberlain, one supervisor, and as many assessors, collectors, and constables as the common-council shall think necessary, whereof the mayor, recorder, clerk, and marshal, are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council of appointment. The mayor and recorder are chosen annually. The clerk continues in office during pleasure, and the marshal as long as the sheriffs of other cities or counties may by law hold their offices, which is not more than four years successively. The aldermen, assistants, supervisors, assessors, constables, and collectors, are chosen annually on the second Monday in May, by the freemen, being

being inhabitants of the city. On the same day the mayor or recorder, and two or more of the aldermen, and two or more of the assistants, in common-council, appoint a fit person, being a freeman and inhabitant of the city, to be the treasurer and chamberlain for the year ensuing. It is 34 miles S. of Albany, 47 N. of Poughkeepsie, and 227 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 13, N. Lon. 1, 22, E.

HUDSON, a large, navigable river of the state of New-York, and one of the most considerable in the United States. It is formed by two branches, called the E. and W. branch, which rise in that ridge of mountains that separates the waters of Lake Champlain from the river St. Lawrence, and the E. end of Lake Ontario. The E. branch rises several miles further N. than the W. branch, after running a S. by E. course about 24 or 26 miles, it forms Lake Scoron, which is only a dilatation of the water. The lake is about 10 miles in length, and scarcely a mile broad in its widest part; continuing nearly its former course, it approaches within 6 miles of Lake George; thence winding gradually to the S. W. unites with the W. branch. The W. branch flows from a small lake or pond on the W. side of the mountains a few miles from Ofwegohee river, running N. for some miles; then turning suddenly to the S. E. passes through the mountains and joins the E. branch in a South-East by South direction; thence pursuing a south course about fifteen miles direct, receives Sagandago river from the N. W. after winding into a S. E. direction about 10 miles, turns suddenly to the E. by N. for 12 miles, approaching within 18 miles

of Wood creek, which empties into South bay. It then winds gradually to a S. course, receives the Mohawk river from the W. N. W. opposite Lanfsinburg, & passes by Albany, Hudson, E. Camp, Redhook, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, New-Windfor, and several other towns of small note, which will be noticed under their respective names, and empties into New-York harbour, on the W. side of the town. On examining the best maps of the state of New-York, we find its whole course is upwards of 260 miles, not including its meanders, and is uniformly South, not exceeding 10 degrees either E. or W. of a meridional line, and that deviation is a little before it receives Sagandago river, and the other, which is east, is before it arrives at Kinsburg. From Kinsburg, which is 51 miles N. of Albany, to its mouth, its course is not more than 5 d. W. of a meridional line. A river so deep and gentle in its current, and so uniformly direct in its course, passing through a rocky hilly country, and even through some of the most rugged and elevated ridges of mountains in the United States, is perhaps one of the most singular phenomena in the geography of any country. The banks of this river particularly on the W. as far as the mountains extend to the N. are mostly rocky cliffs. Its passage through the mountains, or as they are more generally termed the High lands, which is 16 miles is sublime and romantic. In this confined pass the wind is collected into a direct current, and blows continually as through bellows. Vessels in sailing through it are obliged to lower their sails. This river is navigable in ships of burthen to Hudson, and to Albany, in

floops

ships carrying 80 tons. The tide flows some miles above Albany, but 40 miles lower down the water is fresh. Ship navigation to Albany is obstructed by several small islands, 6 or 8 miles below the city. If the river was confined at this place, as they have it in contemplation, it would deepen the channel so as to admit ships up to the town. The advantage of this river in carrying on a trade with Canada, is obvious at first view to every one who has seen a map of New-York state. A company has been incorporated by the legislature of that state, for opening a canal from the nearest approximating point of this river, to Wood creek; the distance as we have mentioned above, is eighteen miles.

HUGHESBURG, or **CATAWASSEE**, a town of Pennsylvania; agreeably situated in Northumberland county, on the E. side of the East branch of Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Catawafsee creek. It is a neat handsome town, containing about 60 dwellings, and a Quaker-meeting house. It is 25 miles N. E. of Sunbury, and 144 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 56, N. Lon. 1, 21, W.

HUMMELSTOWN, a flourishing town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. side of Swatara river, about 6 miles N. of Middleton. It contains about 90 dwellings, and a German Lutheran church. It is 10 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 100 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 16, N. Lon.

HUNTERDON, a county of N. Jersey, bounded N. by Morris county, E. by Somerset, S. E. by Burlington, S. W. and W. by Delaware river, which divides it from the state of Pennsylvania, and N. W. by Sussex county. It is 40

miles in length, and 32 in breadth, and is divided into 10 townships, viz. Anwell, Kingwood, Hopewell, Trenton Alexandria, Bethlehem, Maidenhead, Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury. It contains 4,102 free inhabitants, and 268 slaves. In this county a strong calybeate spring has been discovered, which issues from the side of Muskonetcong mountain. It is conveyed into an artificial reservoir for the accomodation of those who choose to bathe. Chief towns, Trenton.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of York county, Pennsylvania, situated 25 miles W. by S. of Yorktown.

HUNTING-CREEK-TOWN, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated in the northern part of Dorchester county. It is 18 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 16 S. by W. of Denton.

HUNTINGDON, a large, mountainous county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. and N. W. by Lycoming county, E. and N. E. by Mifflin, S. E. by Franklin, S. & S. W. by Bedford & Somerset, & W. by Westmoreland. It is 75 miles in length, and 39 in breadth, and contains 1,432,960 acres, and is divided into 7 townships, viz. Dublin, Shirley, Hopewell, Woodbury, Huntingdon, Barree, and Frankstown. The lands in this county are entirely composed of mountains and valleys. That extensive range, the Appalachian mountains, passing through it. The principal ridges in this county of that range, are the Allegany, Chestnut ridge, which is a continuation of Bald Eagle mountain, Tuffeys, Alleghuppy hill, Standing Stone mountain, Sideling hill, Jack's mountain, Black Log, Shade and part of Tuscarora mountain, which

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which separates it from Franklin county on the S. E. The valleys between the mountains are rich, and in some places well cultivated. It is yet, however, but partially inhabited; few or no people having settled in the N. W. part of the county beyond the Allegany mountain. The valleys are well watered by a variety of small streams which fall into the Juniatta river, the Frankstown branch, and Little Juniatta, which are considerable streams. In different parts of the county are found large quarries of limestone. Iron ore and a lead mine have been also discovered in it. One furnace and two forges have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig-bar iron, and hollow ware, extensively. A large set of works have been lately erected for manufacturing of lead. A warm spring has been discovered about 6 miles N. N. E. of Huntingdon, within 100 yards of the Standing Stone creek, into which it empties by a small stream. Its medical virtues are not sufficiently known; it is however, in high repute among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, for relieving the rheumatism, and curing cutaneous complaints. Chief town, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of the above county. It is situated on the N. E. side of Juniatta river, at the mouth of Standing Stone creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 90 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, is held here the 3d Monday of January, April, August, and 2d of December. It is 184 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 27, N. Lon. 2, 52, W.

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HUNTINGDON, a post-town of New-York; situated in Suffolk C. Long-Island, at the bottom of Brandon harbour, which sets S. by E. from the sound. It contains about 70 dwellings, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, but the latter has no settled minister. It is 38 miles E. by N. of New-York, and 133 from Philadelphia.

HUNTING-TOWN, a village of the W. shore of Maryland, situated in Calvert county, on the S. E. side of Hunting creek. It is 33 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

HURLEY, a town of Ulster C. New-York. It is situated 3 miles from Kingston, and contains 40 dwellings.

HURON, one of the five principal lakes which lie partly in the territories of the United States, and partly in the British possessions. It resembles a triangle, & lies between 43, 20, and 46, 30, N. lat. 5, and 10, W. lon. and is about 240 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. Its circumference is upwards of 1,000 miles, and according to the computation of Mr. Hutchins, it contains 5,009, 920 acres. It communicates with L. Michigan on the W. Lake Superior on the N. W. and Lake St. Clair on the S. On the S. side of the lake is Saguinam bay, or Saganaum, as it is called by some, which extends to the S. by E. about 60 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. W. of Saguinam, and nearly half way between that and Fort Machilimackinac, lies Thunder bay, so called from thunder being frequently heard at it. On the North side of the lake is Manitoualon Island, a long, narrow strip of land, nearly 60 miles in length, and about 8 or 10 in breadth. The name signifies a place

place of spirits, the natives considering it as sacred. This lake abounds with fish, such as are found in the other lakes to the westward. The Chippawa and Ottawa Indians dwell around this lake, particularly about Saguinam bay. On its banks are found surprising quantities of stone cherries.

HURON, a small river of the N. W. territory, which rises near the head of Sciota and White-Woman's creek, a branch of the Muskingum; thence pursuing a N. E. course, falls into Lake Erie, about 15 miles E. of Sandusky.

HYDE, a maritime county of Newbern district, N. Carolina; bounded E by the ocean, W. by Beaufort county, N. by Tyrrel, and S. by Carteret. It contains 3,072 free inhabitants, and 1,048 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the last Monday in February, May, August, and November.

HYCOOTE, or **HYCOO**, a small river, which rises in N. Carolina, and running a N. E. course, passes into Virginia, and falls into the Dan, 3 miles above Staunton river.

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ILLINOIS, a large, navigable river of the N. W. territory, which rises near the S. W. end of Lake Michigan, and running a S. W. course, through an extensive country of rich, fertile land, unites with the Mississippi, in an E. direction, about 21 miles above the Missouri. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth. In its course it receives several considerable streams. It affords a communication with Lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the longest does not

exceed 4 miles. On the N. W. side of this river, about 50 miles above Illinois L. is a coal mine that extends for half a mile along its bank; a little below the coal mine are two salt ponds 100 yards in circumference, and several feet in depth; the water is stagnant, and of a yellowish colour: The French and Indians make good salt from them. The lands along this river are represented as exceedingly fertile.

INDIAN-TOWN, a small, post-town of N. Carolina, 492 miles from Philadelphia.

IPSWICH, a post-town of Massachusetts, pleasantly situated in Essex county, on a river of its own name, about a mile from the sea. A stone bridge, of 2 arches, has been erected across the river, which connects the two divisions of the town. It contains 601 houses; these are not compactly built, but much scattered: the number of inhabitants is 4,562. Here are 5 congregational churches, a grammar school, and court-house. A manufactory of silk and thread lace has been established here, and it is said that nearly 50,000 yards are annually made, of a fine, beautiful texture. In this town business was formerly carried on with more spirit than at present: Its decline is attributed to the shallowness of the river, and a bar of sand which extends across the harbour. A supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday in June, and a court of common pleas and sessions the 1st Tuesday in April. It is 32 miles N. N. E. of Boston, & 378 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 43, N. Lon. 4, 13, E.

IPSWICH, a small river of Massachusetts, which is formed of two branches, one rising near Lynn, in Essex county, the other near Wilmington,

Wilmington, in Middlesex; after uniting, it pursues a N.E. course, passes through the town of Ipswich, and falls into a harbour of its own name, which communicates with the ocean, between Plumb-Island, on the N. and Cape-Ann, or Gloucester, on the S.

IPSWICH, NEW. See NEW-IPSWICH.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by Norfolk county, N. by James river, which divides it from Warwick, S. by Nansemond, S. W. by Northampton, and N. W. by Surry. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 9,028 inhabitants, of whom 3,867 are slaves. In this county an excellent spring of spa water has been lately discovered, near the head of the W. branch of Nansemond river, about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk: From the many cures which it has performed, great numbers of people daily resort to it: It is said to possess a variety of medicinal virtues, and to remove various complaints. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Monday in every month.

IREDELL, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina; bounded N. and N. E. by Surry, S. and S. E. by Rowan, and W. by Burke. It contains 4,577 free inhabitants, & 858 slaves. The lands in this county are beautifully diversified with hills, the soil rich, and the climate agreeable and healthy. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Monday in February, May, August, & November.

ISUNDIGAW. See KEOWEE.

J.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a small post-town of S. Carolina, situated in Charleston district, on the E. side of Eddisto river, 6 miles above Wilton, 36 W. of Charleston, & 78 1/2 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

JACKSON'S RIVER. See JAMES.

JAMAICA, a handsome post-town of the state of New-York, situated in Queen's county, Long-Island. It contains nearly 100 houses, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Dutch church, and an academy. It is 12 miles E. of New-York, and 107 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

JAMES, or FLUVANNA, a large navigable river of Virginia, which rises on the W. side of Jackson's mountain, and running a S. S. W. course, under the name of Jackson's river, until it receives Carpenter creek, which comes from the Allegany ridge, in a N. N. E. direction, when it assumes the name of James or Fluvanna river; thence pursuing a S. E. course, waters the S. side of Rockbridge, Amherst, Fluvanna, Goochland, Henrico, Charles-city, James-city, and Elizabeth-city counties, and enters the Chesapeak bay between Point-Comfort and Willoughby's Point. This river is navigable in a 40 gun ship to Jamestown, and by partly unloading her, she may pass to Harrison bar, where there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick, about 9 or 10 miles below Richmond, to which place there is 7 feet water, but about the middle of the town only 4 1/2 feet. Here the navigation is interrupted by falls, which descend 80 feet in the distance of 6 miles; above these the navigation is resumed in canoes

and batteaux, and is prosecuted with safety within 10 miles of the Blue ridge; and even through the Blue ridge a ton has been brought. It is thought a tolerable navigation might be opened up Jackson's river, within 25 miles of Howard's creek, which empties into Green-bier river, the latter having water sufficient to float vessels into the Great Kenhawa.

JAMES-CITY, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long, & 12 broad. It is bounded E. by Warwick, N. E. and N. by York county, N. W. by New-Kent, W. by Chickahominy river, which separates it from Charles-city, C. and S. by James river, which separates it from Surry. It contains 1,665 free inhabitants, and 2,405 slaves. The courts of justice for this county are held at Williamsburg.

JAMESTOWN, originally the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated in James-city county, upon a peninsula, on the N. side of James river, 42 miles above its confluence with the Chesapeak bay. It has entirely fallen to decay. It at present contains but one family. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Williamsburg, and 68 S. E. by E. of Richmond. Lat. 37, 9, N. Lon. 75, 59, W.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the W. N. & W. by the Ohio, which separates it from the N. W. Territory, S. by Nelson county, and S. E. and E. by Shelby. Chief town, Louisville.

JENKINTOWN, a village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated near a branch of Pennsback creek, which falls into the Delaware river, about 10 miles above Philadelphia. Contiguous to the village is a Quaker meeting-house. It is 10 miles N. of Phi-

adelphia, and 12 E. of Norristown.

JERICO, a post-town of the state of New-York, situated in Tyoga county, between Chenengo river and the E. branch of Susquehanna. It is 125 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia.

JERSEY, New, state of, is situated between 38, 59, and 41, 20, N. Lat. and 0, 25, W. & 1, 24, E. Lon. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 163 miles, and 78 in breadth from New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, to the mouth of Mullicus river; from Bordenton to the mouth of Manquam it is only 43 miles, which is nearly the middle of the state; from Delaware river to Fort-Lee, on the Hudson, it is 76 miles. It is bounded N. by New-York, S. E. by the Atlantic, E. by part of the same and Hudson river, which divide it from the state of New-York, and on the W. by Delaware river and bay, which separate it from Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware. It contains about 5,324,800 acres, and is divided into 13 counties, viz. Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Morris, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester, Cape May, Salem, and Cumberland; these are divided into 94 townships. There are no considerable rivers in this state, if we except the Delaware and Hudson; the principal however, are Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack, Mullicus, Musconecunk, Cohansy, or Cefarea, Morris, Great Egg harbour, Rancocus, and Alloway's creek.

The southern part of this state is generally low land, not much diversified with hills; but as you proceed towards the N. it becomes hilly.

hilly; and in the northern part of the state it is considerably mountainous; the chief mountains are a continuation of that range which extends thro' Pennsylvania from Susquehanna to Delaware river, under the name of the Blue Mountains: It passes into New-Jersey in Lat. 41, 0, N. and extends parallel to the Delaware as far as 41, 20, which is the northern extremity of the state. Here the river forms an acute angle to the N. W. whilst the mountains continue their course into the state of New-York, in a N. E. by N. direction. From this range of mountains extend several spurs through Sussex, and into the N. parts of Morris county. There is another considerable range of mountains in Bergen C. which extends from the town of Bergen into the state of New-York, parallel to Hudson river. Between Navasink harbour and Raritan bay, are the noted hills of Navasink, which are the first land discovered by mariners when they arrive on the coast; they are computed to be 600 feet above the level of the sea, and may be often seen at the distance of 20 leagues out at sea.

In the southern parts of this state the soil is generally sandy, except on the banks of the rivers and creeks, where it is stiff clay. In several valleys of the northern, and in some of the interior, parts of the state, the soil is rich, and frequently luxuriant, producing plentiful crops of wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hemp, and flax. The northern and hilly parts are much noted for good pasturage; and several of the farmers feed great numbers of cattle for the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. In some of the southern counties

are extensive forests of pine barrens: Along Delaware bay and the sea-coast are large tracts of salt meadow, which yield great quantities of hay, and furnish pasturage sufficient for the cattle in summer. In Salem and Cumberland counties are several large tracts of banked meadow, which, by being contiguous to Philadelphia, are rendered of considerable value. The inhabitants of these parts, and the sea-coast, chiefly subsist upon fish, and by feeding cattle on their salt meadows. The principal produce here is Indian corn, rye, potatoes, &c. and of these only a sufficiency for subsistence.

Apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, and a great variety of other fruit grow in all parts of the state. In short, their orchards are not surpassed by any in the Union, and their cyder is excellent. The parts of this state contiguous to Philadelphia and New-York, furnish their markets with large supplies of provision, which consist principally of butter, cheese, apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, and a great variety of berries; vegetables of various kinds, water and musk mellons, and large quantities of cyder.

Here are found several mines of mountain and bog iron ore; a lead mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Trenton, & it is reported there is a coal mine on Raritan river. Copper mines have also been discovered in different parts of the state. Some of them were wrought before the late war, but with little success; they are now entirely neglected.

There are few curiosities in this state to attract the attention of the traveller; however these will be noticed under the respective names of their counties.

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The cloathing of the inhabitants of this state, as well as those of the Eastern states, is chiefly of their own manufacturing. A manufacturing company was incorporated in 1791. See PATERSON.

Flour, iron, steel, nails, paper, and glass, are the chief articles manufactured here; of bar iron, it is said, not less than 1200 tons annually, and of pigs an equal quantity, besides 80 tons of nail rods, considerable quantities of hollow ware and other castings.

The trade of this state consists chiefly in the different articles of lumber, large quantities of excellent pork, live cattle, wheat, flour, flaxseed, leather, and of pig and bar iron vast quantities, &c. The amount of the exports in the year 1791, ending September 30th, was 27,957 dolls. in 1792—23,524 dolls. in 1793—54,176 dolls. and in the year 1794—58,159 dolls. This state having no commercial town of its own, its foreign trade is principally carried on by the merchants of Philadelphia and N. York.* Although possessed of two commodious harbours, Burlington and Amboy, the latter not inferior to New-York or Philadelphia; yet such is the supineness of the citizens, notwithstanding the extraordinary privileges granted by government to merchants who would settle at either of those places, they still continue to suffer the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia to be the carriers of their produce, and monopolize their foreign trade.

There is a sensible difference in the climate of this state. In the southern parts the transitions from heat to cold, and heavy gusts of thunder and rain are more frequent than in the northern parts, where it is less warm in summer,

colder in winter, and the transitions from heat to cold are not so frequent. According to the census of 1790, the number of free inhabitants in this state, amounted to 172,596, and the slaves to 11,423.

The most numerous religious denomination is the Presbyterian, which is divided into 60 congregations; there are 40 of Quakers, 30 of Baptists, 28 of the Dutch Reformed, and 25 of Episcopalians; there are also some Methodists, and a few Roman Catholics. The citizens of this state are chiefly composed of emigrants from Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Holland, and the Eastern states.

The militia of this state amounts to 25,783 effective men. These are formed into four divisions, ten brigades, 80 batallians, 394 companies, 11 of grenadiers, 26 of light infantry, 21 troops of horse, and 14 companies of artillery, besides 3,294 who are exempted by law. The whole amounting to 29,077.

The constitution of this state vests the legislative authority in a general assembly and legislative council. Both branches are elected by the people annually on the 2d Tuesday in October, and meet the 2d Tuesday after their election. The legislative council is composed of one member from each county. They must be worth £. 1000 in real and personal estate, within the county which they represent, and have been freeholders and inhabitants for one year, previous to their election. The general assembly is composed of 3 members from each county; they must be worth £. 500 in real and personal estate, and citizens, &c.

as above. The governor is elected annually by the council and assembly, and is styled governor and commander in chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same. He sits in and presides over the legislative council, and has a casting vote in their debates. His privy-council is composed of any three members of the legislative council; and the governor and any seven members of the council are a court of appeals, in the last resort as to points of law in civil cases, and possess a power of pardoning criminals in all cases whatsoever. The council elect from among themselves a vice-president, who, in case of the governors absence, executes his office. None of the judges of the supreme, or other courts, sheriffs, or any person possessed of any post of profit under the governor, except justices of the peace, are entitled to a seat in the assembly. Judges of the supreme court hold their office seven years: Judges of the common pleas, clerks of either court, justices of the peace, attorney-general, and secretary, five years; the treasurer one year, and are respectively, with the general & field officers, appointed by the legislature. Sheriffs and coroners, (who may not serve more than 3 years successively) constables, and commissioners of appeals relative to unjust assessments, are chosen by the people yearly: And captains and subalterns by the companies.

JERUSALEM, a handsome town of Ontario county, state of New-York; situated on the W. side of Seneca Lake. It contains about 50 families, the followers of Je-
mina Wilkinfon. It is 30 miles

direct from Bath, 16 S. S. W. of Geneva, and 444 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

JERUSALEM, or **FUNKSTOWN**, a town of Washington county, Maryland; situated on Antietam creek, about 2½ miles S. W. of Elizabeth-town. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a German church.

JOHNSON, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina, bounded S. E. by Glasgow, N. by Franklin and Wayne counties, N. W. by Wake, and S. by Sampson. It contains 4,305 free inhabitants, and 1,329 slaves. Chief town, Smithfield.

JOHNSTON, a post-town, and capital of Montgomery county, state of New-York; situated 29 miles W. by N. of Schenectady. It contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, a jail and court-house. A court of common pleas and general sessions is held here the 2d Tuesday in February, June, and October. It is 303 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

JONES, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina, bounded N. by Craven, E. by Carteret, S. by Onslow, and N. W. by Lenoir. It contains 3,141 free inhabitants, and 1,681 slaves. It is well watered by Trent river, and its tributary streams. Chief town, Trenton.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-town of the South-Western Territory, and capital of Washington district. It contains but few houses, being lately established. A district court is held here the 15th of February and August. It is 627 miles from Philadelphia.

JONESBOROUGH, the chief town of Camden county, North-Carolina. It contains but few houses, among these are a court-house,
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and jail. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in March, June, September, and December.

JONESTOWN, more properly **WILLIAMSBURG**, a town of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; situated in the junction of Little Swatara with Swatara river. It contains about 40 dwellings, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. It is 23 miles N. E. by E. of Harrisburg, and 89 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 25, N. Lon. 76, 10, W.

JOPPA, a small town of Harford county, Maryland, situated on an eminence contiguous to the E. side of Gunpowder river, about 8 miles above its confluence with the Chesapeake bay. It contains nearly 30 dwellings, and an Episcopal church; it is 20 miles E. of Baltimore, and 82 from Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 18, N. Lon. 1, 18, W.

JOSEPH, ST. a considerable river of the N. W. Territory, which is formed of several branches that flow from small ponds to the N. W. of the Miami village; these winding into a N. W. course empty into the S. E. end of lake Michigan. This river is exceedingly rapid, and is full of small islands; on the N. side is fort St. Joseph, from which there is a road to Detroit.

JUNIATTA, a considerable river of Pennsylvania, which is formed by the union of three large streams that rise on the E. side of the Allegany mountain; after the junction of these branches, it pursues a S. E. course for several miles; thence turning to the N. E. passes Lewistown, soon after which it turns to the S. E. passes Mifflin town, and empties into the Susquehanna nearly opposite the W. end of Peter's mountain; this river is navigable in boats nearly to

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its source, and opens a communication with the Connemaugh by a portage of 18 miles across the Allegany mountain.

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KASKASKIA, a river of the N. W. territory, which rises in a large tract of natural meadow, that lies between the Wabash and Illinois river; thence running a S. W. by S. course, empties into the Mississippi, in a S. by E. direction 84 miles below the Illinois. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 130 miles with a gentle current in boats and loaded batteaux. It flows through a rich tract of country. This river derives its name from a nation of Indians called the Kaskaskia, who dwell in a village of that name near its confluence with the Mississippi. They are reckoned by Mr. Hutchins at 300, but by subsequent travellers at 250 only.

KATTSKILL-LANDING, or CATSKILL, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Albany county, on the west side of Hudson river, at the mouth of the Kattskill, which empties into the Hudson a few miles below Lunenburg. It contains 100 dwellings and has a handsome appearance when sailing up or down the Hudson. It is 120 miles N. of New-York, and 223 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 12, N. Lon. 1, 13, E.

KEENE, a post-town of New-Hampshire, and one of the most flourishing in Cheshire county. It is situated between the two principal branches of Ashuelot river, and contains about 60 dwellings, compactly built, a handsome congregational church, and court.

K E N

court-house. Here a superior court is held the 3d Tuesday in October, and a court of common pleas the third Tuesday in March, and June. It is 90 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 434 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 53, N. Lon. 2, 51, E.

KENEBC, a large beautiful river of the district of Maine, which rises in the high lands on the confines of Canada, and within a few miles of a branch of the Chaudiere, which falls into the river St. Laurance, thence it pursues a S. S. E. course, under the name of Dead river, until it receives the Eastern branch a considerable stream issuing from Mooshead lake; here it assumes the name of Kenebec, and in a S. direction enters the Atlantic at Cape Small Point. In its course it passes thro' several townships of well cultivated land, and receives a great many tributary streams. It is navigable between 40 and 50 miles for vessels of 150 tons.

KENHAWA, a large, mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Harrison county, N. W. by the Ohio, which separates it from the N. W. territory, W. by Sandy river, which divides it from the state of Kentucky, E. by Green-brier county, and S. by Wythe. The population of this county is included in Green-brier. About 7 miles from the mouth of Elk river, in this county, is a burning spring, large enough to contain 40 gallons. A bituminous vapour constantly issues from it with such force as to give the sand immediately around it a motion similar to that of a boiling spring. On presenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth it flames up in a column four or five feet in height, and about 18 inch-

K E N

es diameter, which sometimes burns 20 minutes, and at other times it has continued three days. The flame is unsteady and tremulous, of the density of burning spirits, and smells like mineral coal. Water sometimes collects in the bottom of the spring, which is cold and always kept in motion by the vapour issuing through it. If the vapour be set on fire the water soon becomes too warm to be borne by the hand, and, in a short time, wholly evaporates.

KENHAWA, GREAT, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Appalachian mountains of North-Carolina, and pursuing a N. W. course passes into Virginia, thence winding to the N. receives Green-brier river, when turning to a N. N. W. direction it receives Elk river, and empties into the Ohio 285 miles below Pittsburg, and 418 above the rapids; its whole course being upwards of 400 miles. It is about 500 yards broad at its confluence with the Ohio, and is navigable with a gentle current 12 miles, it then becomes considerably rapid to the first falls, which are nearly 60 miles, above these the navigation is thought impossible, on account of the numerous cataracts with which it abounds. In 1774 while Dunmore was governor of Virginia, a battle was fought at the mouth of this river, between the army of col. Lewis, and the confederate tribes; the latter was worsted with the loss of several of their warriors.

KENHAWA, LITTLE, a small navigable river of Virginia. It rises on the W. side of Laurel mt. in Harrison county, and pursuing a W. thence a N. W. course, falls into the Ohio 178 miles below Pittsburg, and 107 above the Great Kenhawa. It is 150 yards broad

K E N

broad at its mouth, and is navigable but 10 or 12 miles. Bordering on this river are some tracts of rich land, but towards its source the land is broken, mountainous, and barren, producing scarcely any kind of timber but fir or pine, and knotty black oak.

KENNOMICK, GREAT, a navigable river of the N. W. territory, which rises 25 or 30 miles S. of Lake Michigan, and running a N. W. course approaches within two or three miles of that lake, thence winding to the S. W. W. and N. W. forms a curvature, nearly similar to the end of the lake, and parallel with it, keeping at the distance of eight or nine miles, thence winding suddenly to the S. E. E. and N. E. in a contrary but parallel direction to its former course, empties into the south end of the Lake. In its course it communicates with the Little Kennomick by a portage of 30 yards. The Little Kennomick is a short river, which empties into the lake in a S. W. direction.

KENT, a rich, populous, and fertile county of the state of Delaware; bounded N. by New-Castle county, S. by Sussex, E. by Delaware river, which divides it from the state of New-Jersey, and W. by the state of Maryland. It is 40 miles from N. to S. and 26 from E. to W. and contains 16,620 free inhabitants, and 2,300 slaves. The lands in this county are esteemed the richest in the state. It is well watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware. Chief town, Dover.

KENT, a county of the Eastern-shore of Maryland, 32½ miles in length, from Field's mill near the head of Sassafras river, to Eastern Neck, at the mouth of Chester river, and 13 in breadth from

K E N

Chester river opposite the mouth of the South-East creek to Gresham Hall, on the Chesapeake. It is bounded E. by New-Castle, and a small part of Kent county, state of Delaware, N. by Sassafras river, which separates it from Cecil county, W. by the Chesapeake bay, and S. by Chester river, which divide it from Queen-Anne's county. It contains 12,836 inhabitants, of whom 5,433 are slaves. Chief town, Chester.

KENT, a county of the state of Rhode-Island, bounded N. by Providence county, E. by Narraganset bay, W. by the state of Connecticut, and S. by Washington county. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and is divided into the following townships, viz. Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich, and Coventry. It contains 8,785 free inhabitants, and 63 slaves. Chief town, Warwick.

KENTUCKY, state of, is situated between 7, 22, and 15, 15, W. lon. 36, 30, and 39, 10, N. lat. It is bounded N. E. and N. W. by the Ohio, which separates it from the North Western territory, S. E. and E. by Cumberland mountains, and Sandy river, which divide it from Virginia, S. by the Tennessee government, and W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, whose greatest length is 377 miles, and breadth 200. It was originally but one county, called Kentucky, which was in the latter end of the year 1780, formed into three others, viz. Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln, but from the great increase of population, it soon became necessary, for the convenience of the citizens, that these should be again subdivided. The present counties

counties in addition to the three former, which still retain their names, are, Mason, Woodford, Bourbon, Maddison, Mercer, and Nelson, which were established previous to its becoming an independent state. Since that period the following counties have been erected, viz. Washington, Franklin, Scott, Logan, Shelby, Hardin, Greene, Clarke, Harrison, and Campbell; some of these last having been lately established, will render it out of our power to give their extent and population. But the number of inhabitants in the whole state at present, we are authorized from the most satisfactory information, to state at 130,000. The chief rivers are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee, which empty into the Ohio, at different distances in the order in which they are named. Here are not less than fifty licks or salt springs, which if properly managed would produce salt sufficient for all the inhabitants in the western country at a moderate price. The principal are Bullets, Mann's, Long lick, Drennon's, Bigbone, and Blue lick. The two first supply the whole state and part of the Illinois with salt at one dollar per bushel. From the three latter issue streams of salt water which are said to be much weaker than sea water, 400 gallons being necessary to make a bushel of salt, whereas half that number of sea water would be sufficient. This state in general may be considered as one extensive plain, interspersed with few mountains or lofty hills, but what lie between Sandy and Licking rivers, and on the head waters of Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. It is however agreeably diversified with little

hills or gentle risings and narrow valleys which intervene. In the N. W. part of the state the lands are in some places so low as to be frequently inundated by the Ohio and Green river.

The lands here are generally well timbered, the first rate produces scarcely any other kind but walnut, mulberry, locust, cherry, buck-eye or horse-chestnut, sugar-tree, elm, beech, ash, fattenwood, and papaw.

The second rate, hickory, oak, dog-wood, and some beech and sugar-trees.

The third rate, gum, red and black oak, and some hickory.

The worst land, blackjack oak and fir.

On the banks of some of the rivers grow red cedar; and white pine only on the mountains.

Of the natural growth peculiar to this state, is the cucumber and coffee-tree; the latter resembles the black oak, except the leaves, which resemble the locust; it bears a pod, containing seed, of which a drink is prepared not unlike coffee: the former bears a fruit, resembling, in many particulars, the common seed cucumber.

Here are also found the honey-locust, black mulberry, and wild cherry; besides these, there is the juniper-tree, which grows only in the southern parts of the state. Hitherto the papaw was thought, by some, to be peculiar to this state; but it is found in great plenty on the Susquehanna, in Maryland and Pennsylvania: This tree grows from 12 to 26 feet high, & bears a fruit resembling seed cucumber, its pulp is of a saffron colour, nearly of the consistence of a melon, and its flavour much like a custard; it is too luscious, when

when ripe, to be agreeable, but when boiled green is pleasant: It ripens about the middle of September.

The peakamine and acimene are also found here; the former, a species of plumb, resembling, in size and colour, the Mogul plumb, but more delicious: The latter grows upon a shrub, and is about 4 or 5 inches long, and from 3 to 4 in circumference; it contains a tender, sweet pulp, and ripens in July.

All parts of the state abound with a variety of flowering shrubs, the principal of which are the magnolia, myrtle, red bud, and spice berry; the first bears a blossom scarcely equalled for its beauty and exquisite fragrance. Besides these there is a great variety of flowers which grow spontaneously, viz. ranunculus, jessamine, violets, honeysuckles of two kinds, Mayflowers, roses, columbine, cowslips, pinks, red and white lilies, heartsease, daffodil, hyacinth, tulip, jonquil, crocus, and daisy; the three latter appear early in the spring. So liberal has the bountiful hand of nature been in diffusing her blessings on this happy land, that in beauty, luxuriance, and fertility of soil, it is surpassed by few countries, within the temperate zone.

Lands of the first quality are too rich to produce wheat, but have produced 100 bushels of Indian corn per acre, and frequently 12 cwt. of hemp.

The average produce of the state is estimated as follows: hemp, per acre, 8 cwt. Indian corn 60 bushels, wheat 30, barley 40, oats 50, and clover and timothy grass 25 cwt.

Tobacco and cotton are cultivated with considerable success; the latter in the southern parts of

the state; and no doubt when the navigation of the Mississippi is rendered free, it will become a principal article of exportation, as no climate or soil is better calculated for raising it.

For the exportation of tobacco, places of inspection have been appointed by law, and considerable quantities have been shipped to France, Spain, and some to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

As the forests every where abound with the mulberry-tree, the culture of silk may become, on a future day, an object worthy the attention of the citizens.

In the mountainous parts are the buffaloe, elk, deer, wild turkey, and pheasant; but these are seldom met with in the interior parts of the state.

The rivers furnish plenty of salmon, mullet, rock, sunfish, perch, garfish, eel, and catfish of an incredible size.

Here are found mines of iron ore in great plenty on the head waters of Licking river, and copper ore on Green river. A valuable lead mine has been discovered between the latter and Cumberland river, and small appearances of lead in several other places. Marble, chalk, gypsum, and ochres, are met with in different parts of the state. On the waters of Green river, and in some other parts, earth is collected from caves, which, after undergoing the customary process, yields large quantities of salt-petre, inasmuch that many of the inhabitants manufacture their own gunpowder.

Here reigns the most happy temperature of climate of any country perhaps on earth; Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom rising above 82 deg. in summer, or falling below 32 in winter. The spring

Spring begins to approach about the 1st of March, and by the middle of April the trees of the forest appear in full bloom. The winter sets in about Christmas, and continues, with some frost and snow, until February.

When we reflect on the richness of soil, the agreeable temperature of climate, the salubrity of the water, and the numerous navigable rivers which intersect this whole state, we are no longer surpris'd that, in 1784, 12,000, and in 1787, 20,000 souls emigrated to this country from different parts of the United States and Europe, of various religions, habits, manners, and political sentiments; yet in the oldest settled country there is scarcely to be found so much social intercourse, hospitality, and politeness, as amongst the citizens of this state.

The most numerous religious denominations here are the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist.

Who was the first discoverer of this territory, is not fully ascertained. Some say it was well known to several Indian traders for many years previous to its settlement. Those traders gave an account of it to L. Evans, who published a map of it in 1752: Others say that James M'Bride was the first who discovered it; he passed down the Ohio in the year 1754, in company with some others, landed at the mouth of Kentucky river, and cut on a tree the initials of his name, and the date. From this time it remained unnoticed until 1767, when John Finley, an Indian-trader, travelled thro' it, and on his return to North Carolina, represented to colonel Boon the beauty and fertility of the country: In 1769, they, in company with some others, agreed to travel there, & explore it more

fully; but were unfortunately plundered, killed, and dispersed, except col. Boon, who remained a solitary inhabitant of the wilderness, until 1771, when he returned to his family on Yadkin river. In 1773 he finally resolved to take out his family, but was prevented on the way by the hostility of the Indians, until 1775, when he and his family, with 5 other families, that were joined by 40 men from Powel's valley, arrived on the banks of Kentucky river, and erected a fort, which they named Boonsborough; and so rapid has been the population since, that it was erected into an independent state by an act of congress, Dec. 6th, 1790, and taken into the union two years after.

Agreeably to the constitution of this state, which was formed and adopted in 1792, the legislative authority is lodged in a senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected annually by the freemen, the governor and senate for four years, by electors chosen for that purpose. The number of representatives cannot exceed 100, nor be less than 40; and the senate at first consisting of eleven is to increase with the house of representatives in the ratio of one to four. The speaker of the senate exercises the office of governor in case of vacancy. A representative must be 24 years of age, a senator 27, and the governor 30, and all of them must have been inhabitants of the state two years before their election. The legislature meets annually on the 1st Monday in November. Before a person is qualified to vote for representatives, and electors of senators and governor, he must be 21 years of age, and have resided 2 years in the state, or in

in the county wherein he is to vote. The governor can hold no other office, neither can the members of the general assembly but those of attorney, at law, justices of the peace, coroner, and in the militia. The governor has power to appoint, with the advice of the senate, most of the executive officers of the state, to remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. Elective officers must swear that they have not used bribery in obtaining their elections. The judiciary power is vested in a court of appeals, and such subordinate courts as the legislature may establish. The judges continue in office during good behaviour. The bill of rights prefixed to the constitution, declares the right of the people to change their government at any time; trial by jury, liberty of conscience, freedom of elections and the press, the subordination of the military to the civil power, the rights of criminals to be heard in their own defence, and the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It interdicts titles of nobility, hereditary distinctions, the suspension of habeas corpus writ, unless in rebellion and invasion, standing armies, excessive bail, unreasonable searches and seizures, confinement of debtors, unless there be presumption of fraud.

KENTUCKY, a navigable river, which rises in the mountains on the S. E. corner of the state of that name, & interlocks the head waters of Licking river; running a N. W. course, it empties into the Ohio 626 miles below Pittsburg, and 77 above the rapids. It is 250 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable about 130 miles.

It is considerably rapid, and receives in its course, besides the N. and S. branches, Red and Dick's rivers, Elkhorn and Eagle creeks. The N. and S. branches are two considerable streams, which pass through a mountainous country, nearly in a N. course, and unite with the main branch about three miles apart. The others will be described in their proper places.

KERSHAW, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina; bounded N. W. by Lancaster, E. & N. E. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Darlington county, in Cheraws district, S. by Clermont, and W. by Wateree river, which divides it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. A county court is held at the court-house of this county.

KILLINGWORTH, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Middlesex county, on a small stream which falls into Long-Island sound. It contains a number of houses compactly built, and 2 places for public worship. It is 27 miles E. by S. of New-Haven, and 210 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 17, N. Lon. 2, 10, E.

KINDERHOOK, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Columbia county, about 6 miles E. of the Hudson, on a small stream which empties into that river. It contains nearly 50 dwellings, and a Dutch church. It is 13 miles N. of Hudson city, 144 of New-York, and 240 N. N. E. of Philadelphia.

KINGS, a maritime county of the state of New-York, situated on the W. end of Long-Island. It is bounded S. by the ocean, N. by Long-Island sound, N. W. by East river, and New-York harbour. It is 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth.

breadth, and is divided into six townships, viz. Brooklyn, Flatbush, New-Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatlands, and Bushwick. It contains 3,063 free inhabitants, and 1,432 slaves. There is no part of the state where the lands are so highly cultivated as in this county. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush.

KING AND QUEEN, a populous, and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded N. by Essex, E. by Middlesex, S. by Gloucester, W. by Mattapany river, which separates it from King William, and N. W. by Carolina. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 4,234 free inhabitants, and 5,143 slaves. A district court is held at the court-house of this county the 15th of April and September, and a county court the 2d Monday in every month.

KING GEORGE, a populous C. of Virginia, bounded E. and N. by the Potomac, which divides it from the state of Maryland, S. E. by Westmoreland county, N. W. by Stafford, & S. & S. W. by Rappahannoc river, which separates it from Caroline. It is 22 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, and contains 3,209 free inhabitants, and 4,154 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Thursday in every month.

KINGSTON, a town of Georgetown district, South-Carolina. It is situated on the W. side of Wakamaw river, and contains about 30 dwellings, and an Episcopal church. It is 41 miles N. by E. of Georgetown, 103 N. N. E. of Charleston, and 705 from Philadelphia. Lat. 33, 51, N. Lon. 3, 53, W.

KINGSTON, a post, and the chief town of Lenoir county,

North-Carolina; situated in a beautiful plain on the N. side of Neus river, about 40 miles W. of Newbern. It contains about 30 houses, a jail, and court-house. It is 545 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 25, N. Lon. 2, 57, W.

KINGSTON, or Esopus, the chief town of Ulster county, New-York; pleasantly situated about two miles W. of the Hudson river, on the E. side of Esopus kill, or creek. It is re-built on a regular plan, & contains about 150 houses, a court-house, jail, Dutch Reformed church, and an academy. Courts of common pleas and sessions are held here the 1st Tuesday in May, and 3d in September; and pleas the 1st in January, and July. This town was burnt on the 15th of October, 1777; by order of general Vaughan, commanding a small fleet which sailed up the Hudson, when large quantities of stores were consumed. It is 56 miles S. of Albany, 109 N. of New-York, and 193 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 55, N. Lon. 1, 12, E.

KING WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, bounded N. E. and E. by Mattapony river, which divides it from King and Queen county, S. and S. W. by Pamunky river, which separates it from New-Kent and Hanover counties, and N. W. by Caroline. It is 47 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 2,977 free inhabitants, and 5,151 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in every month.

KINGWOOD, a small river of New-Jersey. See PASAIC.

KISKIMINETAS, See CONAUGAUGH.

KNOXVILLE, the metropolis of the territory of the United States

south

South of the Ohio. It is situated in Knox county, on the N. side of Holstein river. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 130 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and barracks large enough to contain 700 men. District courts are administered here for Hamilton district, and county courts for Knox county. It is 200 miles S. E. by S. of Frankfort, Kentucky, and 728 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 57, N. Lon. 10, 2, W.

L.

LAKE ERIE, one of the five principal lakes which constitute the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in Canada. It has the state of N. York on the E. the N. W. territory on the S. and W. Pennsylvania S. E. and Canada on the N. It is of an elliptical form, and extends from Niagara river on the E. to the river Detroit on the W. which empties into it from the N. opening a communication between it and Lake St. Clair, and the great lakes to the N. W. It lies between 4, and 8, 10, W. lon. and 41, 33, and 42, 54, N. lat. It is about 90 miles in breadth, and 300 in length. The navigation of this lake is more dangerous than any of the others, owing to the numerous rocks which project into it from the N. shore, affording no place of retreat in stormy weather. It contains a number of islands, which are, with the western shores of the lake, so infested by rattle snakes, as to make it dangerous to land upon either; of those poisonous reptiles, the most singular is the hissing snake, which is about 18 inches in length, small and partly coloured. It is said to blow from its mouth a sub-

tle wind with considerable force, of a disagreeable smell, and if drawn in with the breath of the unwary traveller, will inevitably bring on a decline, that must in a few weeks prove mortal. But this seems to border a little on the fabulous.

Along the shores of the lake and islands in many parts, the water is covered with the large pond lily, which lies so close together as to cover its surface entirely. On these in the summer season lie incredible numbers of water snakes, basking in the sun. On the N. side of the lake, a narrow strip of land, called Long Point, projects into it for several miles in an E. by S. direction, but not near as long as laid down in maps of those parts. It communicates at its E. end with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, the most westerly lake in the United States, constituting part of the boundary between these and the British. It is so called from its lying more remote from the settlements, and being more enveloped by woods than any other of the lakes; not from oaks, pines, spruce, firs, &c. growing on its banks, for these are found more or less on the banks of all the lakes. It is said to be about 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and to contain 1,133,800 acres. It is also said to be the source of a branch of the river Bourbon; but all this is founded on conjecture, and slight information. It communicates with Rainy lake on the E. and Winnepeak on the N.

LAKE ST. CLAIR, one of that remarkable chain of lakes which separate the United States from Canada. It lies about half way between L. Erie and L. Huron, and is about 40 miles long and 30 broad.

broad. It receives the waters of L. Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them through the river Detroit, into Lake Erie. It is navigable in vessels of burthen.

LA MOILLE, a large river of Vermont, which rises in Glover township, Orange county; after running a few miles in a S. W. course, it suddenly turns to the W. passes through Chittenden C. and empties into Lake Champlain, opposite the southern extremity of South Hero island. It is navigable but a few miles.

LANCASTER, a populous, fertile, and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania, 42 miles from N. to S. and 44 from E. to W. It is bounded N. E. by Berks, N. W. by Conewago creek, and Bulls, which divide it from Dauphine, S. W. by Susquehanna river which separates it from York county, E. by Chester, and S. by Cecil county in the state of Maryland. It is divided into 25 townships, and contains 566,240 acres, and 35,799 free inhabitants, and 348 slaves. The townships are, Donegal, Montjoy, Raphoc, Warwick, Hempfield, Manor, Lancaster, Mannheim, Elizabeth, Breknock, Colalico, Caernarvon, Earl, Salisbury, Leacock, Lampeter, Strafburg, Conestoga, Martick, Bart, Sadsbury, Coirain, Dromore, and Little Britain. The lands in this county are rich, and agreeably variegated with hills, abounding with excellent springs of water, and great abundance of limestone. In the hills of the northern parts of the county, are found large mines of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which, two furnaces and eight forges have been erected. The furnaces generally manufacture about 1,200 tons of pigs, and nearly that number of bar iron an-

nually. A copper & lead mine have also been discovered in this county. Chief town, Lancaster.

LANCASTER, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Chesapeake bay, N. by Richmond county, N. W. by Northumberland, and S. and S. W. by Rappahannoc river, which divides it from Middlesex county. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 5,638 inhabitants, 3,236 of whom are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the third Monday in every month. The lands in this county are generally poor.

LANCASTER, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. by the state of N. Carolina, N. E. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Chesterfield county, in Camden district, S. by Kershaw, and S. W. and W. by Wateree river, which divides it from Fairfield county, in Camden district, & Chester county, in Pinkney district. It contains 4,932 free inhabitants, and 1,370 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Tuesday in January, April, July, and October.

LANCASTER, borough of, a handsome, post, and flourishing town of Pennsylvania, and the largest inland town in the United States. It is pleasantly situated upon the descent of a hill, a mile and a half W. of Conestoga creek, which empties into the Susquehanna about 9 miles S. by W. of the town. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several streets running N. and S. which are intersected by others at right angles. The houses, which are estimated at about 900, are chiefly of brick and stone. The public buildings are,

L A N

are, a handsome court-house of brick, a strong stone jail, and a brick market-house. The houses for public worship are, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Moravian, and a Roman Catholic church. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, furnished with an organ, and ornamented with a handsome spire; the others are also of brick, and are neat commodious buildings. There are no manufactures carried on here, except individually. There are 3 breweries, and 2 or 3 valuable tan-yards, in the town. A court of oyer and terminer and nisi prius is held here annually at such times as the judges shall appoint. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions the last Monday in February, May, August, and November. It is 66 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 3, N. Lon.

LANCASTER, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county, on a branch of Nashua river, which empties into the Merrimack. It contains a few dwellings compactly built, and a congregational church. It is 40 miles W. N. W. of Boston, and 383 from Philadelphia.

LANSINGBURG, a post-town of the state of New-York, and capital of Rensselaer county. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson river, opposite the mouth of the Mohawk, and contains about 100 houses, a place for public worship, a court-house, and jail. A court of common pleas is held here the 2d Tuesday in June and November, and 3d in February, and a court of sessions the 2d Tuesday in June and November. It is 175 miles N. of New-York, and 270 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 42, N. Lon. 1, 27, E.

L E B

LAURENS, the northernmost county in the district of Ninety-Six, S. Carolina. It is bounded N. E. by Enoree river, which divides it from Spartanburg county, in Pinkney district, W. by Washington district, S. E. by Newbury county, and S. W. by Saluda river, which separates it from Abbeville county. It is 31 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contains 8,217 free inhabitants, & 1,120 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county on the second Monday in March, June, September, & December.

LEASBURG, the chief town of Caswell county, North-Carolina. It contains a few dwellings, a jail, and court-house. A county court is held here the third Monday in January, April, July, and October.

LEBANON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the S. side of Quittipihilla creek, in Dauphine county; about a mile or a mile and a half E. of the town, is the Susquehanna, and Schuylkill canal, which connects this creek with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill. The town is regularly laid out, and contains nearly 300 dwellings, a number of which is of brick and stone; the houses for public worship are, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 82 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 21, N. Lon. 1, 17, W.

LEBANON, a handsome, thriving town of Grafton county, New-Hampshire. It is situated on the S. side of Macomy, a small stream adjoining Connecticut river. It contains several houses compactly built, & a congregational church. It was incorporated in 1761, and

is five miles south-south-east of Hanover.

LEDITZ, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. side of a small stream which unites with Conestoga creek, and empties into the Susquehanna. It contains about 50 dwellings, chiefly of stone, and an elegant church, with a steeple and bell. It is inhabited by Moravians, whose mode of life, manners and customs, are similar to those of Bethlehem. It is 8 miles N. of Lancaster, and 66 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LEEDS, a village of Richmond county, Virginia, situated on the N. bank of Rappahannoc river. It is 14 miles E. by S. of Port-Royal, 40 S. E. of Frederickburg, and 70 N. E. of Richmond.

LEE, a county of Virginia, lately taken from Ruffel. It is bounded N. by Ruffel, E. by Washington, S. by the state of N. Carolina, and W. by Kentucky.

LEGRAND, a considerable river of the N. W. Territory, which rises within a few miles of the W. extremity of Lake Erie, and pursuing a N. N. W. course for nearly 100 miles, thence turning to the W. empties into Lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Lake.

LEESBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Loudon C. It is situated six miles S. W. of the Potomac, and four south of Goose creek, a branch of that river on the great leading road from Philadelphia to the southward, and on the leading road from Alexandria to Bath. It contains about 60 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in every month. It is 20 miles from Fredericktown, Maryland, 46 N. W. of Alexandria, 64 E. S. E. of Winchester, and 202 from Philadelphia.

LEESBURG, a town which is mentioned by some late geographers as a flourishing place in Kentucky, at present there is no such town; formerly there were a few houses built on the banks of Kentucky river, and obtained the name of Leesburg, but they were destroyed by the Indians, and none have been since erected.

LEHEIGH, a river of Pennsylvania, which flows from a spring in Northampton county, and running N. about three or four miles; thence turning to the S. W. about 25 or 30 miles, winds gradually to the S. E. passes by the N. end of Broad Mt. through a rough, hilly broken country, thence through the Blue mountain, when it descends into a fertile well cultivated country, until it receives the Little Leheigh, an inconsiderable stream; whence turning suddenly to the N. E. it passes Bethlehem, and falls into the Delaware on the S. side of Easton. Its whole course is about 75 miles, 30 of which it is navigable for rafts.

LEICESTER, a town of Worcester county, Massachusetts; situated on the W. side of a branch of Blackstone river. It contains a number of houses, compactly built, a Baptist church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1783, owing chiefly to the liberality of Messrs. Craft & Davis. It is 55 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 293 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 17, N. Lon. 3, 3, E.

LENOIR, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina, bounded N. by Glasgow, E. by Craven, S. by Jones, and S. W. by Dauphin. It contains about 2,484 free inhabitants, and 957 slaves. Chief town, Kingston.

LENOX, the chief town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. It

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contains several houses, compactly built, among these are a court-house, and jail. A supreme court is held here the 1st Tuesday in October, and courts of common pleas the 3d in April, and 2d in September. It is 145 miles from Bolton.

LEOMINSTER, a small post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Worcester county, on a branch of Nashua river. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, 50 N. W. by W. of Boston, and 390 from Philadelphia.

LEONARDTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's county; situated on the E. side of Brittons B. 5 miles above its confluence with the Potomac. It contains about 50 dwellings, a court-house and jail. It is 113 miles S. of Baltimore, 62 from Upper Marlborough, 30 from Port Tobacco, and 217 S. W. of Philadelphia.

LEWISBURG, a post, and chief town of Green-brier county, Virginia; situated on the N. side of Green-brier river. It contains about 60 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A district court is held here. See BOTETOURT. A county court is held on the last Tuesday in every month. It is 250 miles W. by N. of Richmond, 486 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 8, N. Lon. 5, 56, W.

LEWISBURG, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Franklin county. It is situated on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 dwellings; a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the 2d Monday in March, June, September, and December. It is 30 miles N. of Raleigh, 24 S. of Warrenton, and 411 from Philadelphia.

LEWISBURG, or TARSTOWN, a

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town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W. side of the Susquehanna, 7 miles direct above Northumberland. It contains about 60 dwellings, and is well situated for carrying on a brisk trade with the N. W. part of the state.

LEWISTOWN, formerly the chief town of Suffex county, Delaware; but the courts of justice have been lately removed to Georgetown. It is pleasantly situated on Lewis creek, 3 miles above its conflux with Delaware bay, and the same distance W. by N. of the light-house on Cape Henlopen. It contains 100 dwellings, a Presbyterian and Methodist church, a court-house and jail. The situation of the town is upon a gentle eminence, commanding a view of the light-house bay and ocean. The creek does not admit large vessels up to the town, having only 6 feet water, but that deficiency might be easily removed by cutting a canal from Rahaboth bay, which is but a short distance, and all the way a marsh, except three quarters of a mile. Previous to the late revolution, a bridge and causeway, of considerable extent were erected over the creek, and marsh leading to the cape and light-house. As they were just completed, the British ships of war came into the road of Lewis. In order therefore to obstruct the communication, it was thought prudent to remove part of the work; being afterwards neglected, it was wholly in ruins at the end of the year. A bridge has lately been finished on the same plan, but on a new foundation, at the expence of individuals. It extends nearly a quarter of a mile from the town towards the beach, over a wide creek and marsh which open

pen an easy and convenient communication with the cape. It is 113 miles S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 50, N. Lon. 0, 5, W.

LEWISTOWN, the chief town of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. side of Juniatta river, at the mouth of Cishicoquillis creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A court of commons pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 2d Monday in January, April, August, and November. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed December 1st, 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, one high constable, one town clerk, and two assistants. It is 150 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

LEXAWACSEIN, a small river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Northampton county, on the E. side of Mount Ararat, thence pursuing a S. E. course until it receives Middle creek, when turning to the E. falls into the Delaware, about 2 miles above Cedar Falls, and 174 above Philadelphia.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge county. It is situated on the leading road from Philadelphia to Kentucky, by way of the wilderness, and about a mile S. of the N. branch of James river. It contains upwards of 100 dwellings, a jail, and court-house. The situation of the town is healthy, and agreeable, and the country around fertile and well cultivated. A county court is held here the 1st Tuesday in every month. It is 159 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 398 from Philadelphia.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situ-

ated on a rich extensive plain, in Fayette county, on the N. side of Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the S. branch of Elkhorn river. It is regularly laid out, & contains about 230 dwellings, 3 places for public worship, a court-house, and jail. Two printing-offices have been established here, and as many weekly gazettes published. It contains several stores of goods, well assorted, and is a flourishing agreeable place. It is 22 miles E. S. E. of Frankfort, and 774 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 6, N. Lon. 10, 0, W.

LEXINGTON, a small town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated 10 miles N. W. of Boston. It is rendered famous for being the place where the first act of hostility was committed by the British, in the late revolution, on the memorable nineteenth of April 1775. It contains a few houses compactly built, among which is a congregational church. Lat. 42, 31, N. Lon. 3, 42, E.

LEXINGTON, a small town of Georgia, situated on the S. side of Ogeechee river, on a beautiful eminence which overlooks the falls.

LEZARS, a nation of Indians, containing about 300 souls: they reside in the N. W. Territory, between the mouth of the Ohio and Wabash rivers.

LIBERTY-TOWN, a village of Frederick county, Maryland. It is situated 42 miles W. N. W. of Baltimore. Near this village are copper mines, which we have mentioned under the general description of the state.

LICKING, a navigable river of Kentucky, which is interlocked by the head waters of Kentucky river; running a northerly course through a mountainous and broken country, for nearly 100 miles

it presently turns to the N. W. and receives the N. and S. branches, two considerable streams; and thence empties into the Ohio in a N. by W. direction 524 miles below Pittsburg, and 179 above the rapids. It is about 200 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, and is navigable 70 miles. The head waters of this river abound with fine cane.

LIMESTONE, a post-town of Kentucky, situated on a creek of that name, on the S. side of the Ohio. It is the general place of landing for those emigrants to Kentucky who pass down the Ohio. It contains but few houses. It is 500 miles below Pittsburg, and 710 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 40, N. Lon. 9, 9, W.

LINCOLN, a county of Morgan district, N. Carolina; bounded N. E. by Iredell, N. W. by Burke, W. by Rutherford, and E. by Cabarras. It contains 8,289 free inhabitants, and 935 slaves. In this county some mineral springs have been discovered; the water is impregnated with sulphur and iron, and is said to be efficacious in removing cutaneous and scorbutic complaints, and restoring the powers of digestion. Mines of iron ore have likewise been discovered. A furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Lincolnton.

LINCOLN, a large, maritime county of the district of Maine; bounded E. by Hancock county, N. by Canada, W. by Cumberland, and S. by the ocean. It is 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and comprehends the following townships, viz. Pownalborough, Bristol, Georgetown, Hallowell, Waldoborough, Winthrop, Radfield, Lath, Woolwich, Booth-

bay, New-Castle, Topsham, Thomaston, Pittston, Dresden, New-Milford, Warren, Bowdoin, Edgcombe, Vassalborough, Cushing, Winflaw, Bowdoinham, Sydney, Nobleborough, Fairfield, Camden, Greene, Canaan, Monmouth, Farmington, Mount Vernon, Norridgework, and Union. These townships are incorporated similar to those of Massachusetts; but they do not comprehend all the lands in the county, as there are large tracts yet unsettled. It contains 29,962 inhabitants. It is well watered by the Kennebec river, along which the lands are in general fertile and well settled. Chief towns, Pownalborough, Hallowell, and Waldoborough.

LINCOLN, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Mercer, N. W. by Washington, N. E. by Madison, and S. by Logan. Chief town, Stanford.

LINCOLNTON, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Lincoln county. It contains about 20 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in January, April, July, and October. It is 718 miles from Philadelphia.

LISBON, a village of York co. Pennsylvania, containing about 15 dwellings. It is situated near the S. side of Yellow Breeches creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It is 18 miles from York. *

LITCHFIELD, a populous and hilly co. of Connecticut; bounded E. by Hartford, W. by the state of New-York, S. by New-Haven and Fairfield counties, and N. by the state of Massachusetts. It is 39 miles from the mouth of Southbury river, to the N. extremity of Colebrook township, and 25 from E. to W. It is divided into 22 townships, viz. Salisbury, Canaan, Norfolk,

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Norfolk, Colebrook, Hartland, Berkhamstead, Winchester, Sharon, Cornwall, Goshen, Torrington, Newhartford, Harwington, Litchfield, Warren, Kent, New Milford, Washington, Woodbury, Southbury, Bethlehem, and Watertown. It contains 38,522 free inhabitants, and 233 slaves. In 1774, it contained 26,845 free persons, and 440 slaves. Chief town, Litchfield.

LITCHFIELD, a post-town of Connecticut, and the capital of Litchfield county; situated in an elevated plain. It contains about 60 or 70 houses, compactly and handsomely built, with a large area in the middle; among these are a court-house, jail, and meeting-house. A superior court is held here the last Tuesday in January, and 3d in August, and courts of common pleas the 4th Tuesday in March, and 3d in September. It is 34 miles W. of Hartford, 42 N. N. W. of New Haven, and 201 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 46, N. Lon. 1, 29, E.

LITTLE, a river of N. Carolina, which rises near the foot of Caraway mountain, & pursuing a N. course, falls into the Yadkin about 12 miles N. of the S. Carolina boundary.

LOCKARTSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, laid out in Luzerne county, on an isthmus formed by the approach of the Susquehanna and Tyoga rivers; a little more than a mile below which they unite, and form a peninsula. It contains but few houses at present, but the situation is eligible, and probably, when the country around becomes settled, it will be a flourishing place, as both the rivers are navigable for many miles into the state of New-York. It is 90 miles above Wilkesbarre.

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LONDONDERRY, a post-town of New-Hampshire, situated in Rockingham county, between the two principal branches of Beaver river. It contains a number of houses, compactly built, and a Presbyterian church. This town was settled in 1719, by emigrants from the N. of Ireland. The inhabitants manufacture more linen, woollen, and other articles of the household kind, than is done by the citizens in any other part of America. It is 30 miles W. S. W. of Portsmouth, and 485 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 52, N. Lon. 3, 46, E.

LONG-ISLAND, formerly called Nassau-Island. It belongs to the state of New-York, and has the Atlantic on the S. and E. a channel of 100 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, called Long-Island sound on the N. which separates it from the state of Connecticut, and part of the state of New-York, Staten-Island on the W. and New-York harbour on the N. W. It is about 140 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is divided into three counties, viz. King, Queen, and Suffolk; and these again are divided into 19 townships. The N. side of the island is rough and hilly. A single range of these hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. The soil is here well calculated for raising grain, hay, and fruit. The S. side of the island lies low with a light sandy soil. Bordering on the sea coast are large tracts of salt meadow, which extend from Southampton to the W. end of the island. The soil, notwithstanding, is well adapted to the culture of grain, particularly Indian corn. Near the middle of the island is Hamstead plain, in Queen's county. It is 16 miles long, and about 8 broad.

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8 broad. This plain was never known to have any natural growth except a particular kind of wild grass, and a few shrubs, although the soil is black, and to appearance rich. It produces some rye, and large herds of cattle are fed upon it as well as on the salt marshes. On the S. side of the island, E. of Hamstead plain, is a large barren heath, called Brusly plain. It is overgrown with shrub oak, intermixed with a few pine. Here are immense numbers of wild deer, and grouse. Laws have been enacted by the legislature, for to prevent people from wantonly destroying them. There are few rivers in the island. The largest is Peakonok, which is but an inconsiderable stream. It runs E. and empties into a large bay that divides Southhold from Southampton. In this bay are Robbin and Shelter islands. The S. side of the island is intersected by a great number of small streams emptying into a bay two or three miles broad, which is formed by a beach between 70 and 80 perches wide, and appears like a border to the island, extending from Southampton to its western extremity. Through this beach, in various places, are inlets deep enough to admit vessels of 60 or 70 tons burthen. The bay was formerly fresh water. Great abundance of oysters, clams, and several kinds of fish were caught here by seines in the winter season. It is no uncommon thing to see 40 or 50 vessels lying here together loading with oysters. Vast quantities of excellent bass are also caught here. Near the center of the island is Rockingham pond, which is about a mile in circumference. It has been observed to rise gradually for several years, until it had arrived at

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a certain height, and then sink more rapidly to its former level. There are two whale fisheries carried on from this island, which produce annually about 1,100 barrels of oil; but owing to a scarcity of whales, they are partly on the decline. It contains 32,110 free inhabitants, and 4,839 slaves.

LOUDON, a rich, populous and fertile county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Maryland, S. E. by Fairfax county, N. W. by Berkley, and S. by Fauquier. It is 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 18,962 inhabitants, of whom 4,030 are slaves. Chief town, Leesburg.

LOUISA, a county of Virginia, 35 miles long, and 20 broad. It is bounded N. by Orange, W. by Albemarle, S. W. by Fluvanna, N. E. by Spottsylvania, and S. E. by Goochland. It contains 3,894 free inhabitants, and 4,573 slaves. In this county, on the head waters of South Anna, are springs of some medicinal virtue. They are, however, but little frequented. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Monday in every month.

LOUISVILLE, a town lately laid out in Georgia, and designed for to be the future seat of government. It is situated on the N. E. side of the Great Ogeechee river, about 70 miles above its mouth. It contains at present about 30 dwellings, a state-house which has been lately erected, and a tobacco warehouse, in which large quantities of tobacco are inspected, and boated down to Savannah. Lat. 32° 46', N. Lon. 6, 18, W.

LOUISVILLE, a port of entry, and post-town of Kentucky, and Chief of Jefferson county. It is pleasantly situated on a rich elevated

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ed plain at the rapids of the Ohio, of which it commands a delightful prospect, & of the adjacent country. It consists of three principal streets, one extending parallel to the bank of the river, and the others due S. forming with the main street acute angles, which is occasioned by a bend in the principal street so as to correspond with the course of the river. It contains about 100 houses, a jail, and court-house. It is 40 miles W. of Frankfort, and 18 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38,15, N. Lon. 11, 24, W.

LUMBERTON, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Robeson county. It is situated on Drowning creek, about 35 miles S. of Fayetteville. It contains nearly 30 dwellings, and a court-house. Several of the houses are neat, handsome buildings. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in April, July, October, and January. It is 530 miles from Philadelphia.

LUNENBURG, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Nottaway, S. E. by Brunswick, S. W. by Mecklenberg, and W. by Charlotte. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 8,759 inhabitants, of whom 4,332 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Thursday in every month.

BUZERNE, a large, barren county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Tyoga county, in the state of New-York, E. and S. E. by Northampton, W. by Lycoming, and Northumberland counties. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 79 miles, and breadth 75 from E. to W. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Newport, Hanover, Wilksbarre, Lachawanock, Salemy Plymouth, Kingston, Exeter, Tunkhannock, Wy-

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alusing, Tyoga, and Williamsburg. It contains 4,893 free persons, and 11 slaves. It is well watered by the E. branch of Susquehanna, and its tributary streams, which afford a great many excellent mill-seats. The soil near the river is remarkably fertile, and yields fine crops of wheat, hemp, flax, &c. but remote from the river it is mountainous and barren. Several large beds of coal are found in the townships of Wilksbarre, Kingston, Exeter, and Plymouth. Plenty of bog iron ore is also found, and two forges have been erected. The northern part of the county abounds with pine timber and sugar maple. The remains of several old fortifications are still to be seen in these parts they are of an elliptical form, and overgrown with large white oak trees. In this county are 2 churches, 33 saw-mills, 24 grist-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and one oil-mill. Chief town, Wilksbarre.

LYNCHBURG, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Bedford C. on the S. side of James river, nearly opposite to Maddison. It contains about 100 houses, a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. A printing-office has been established here, and a weekly gazette published; contiguous to the town are several valuable merchant-mills. It is 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 408 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 32, N. Lon. 4, 28, W.

LYNN, a maritime town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county, on the head of a bay which communicates with Boston harbour. It contains several houses compactly built, and a congregational church. A shoe manufactory has been established here: it is the largest in the United States

States; upwards of 200,000 pair of shoes, it is said, are annually made for exportation. Lynn beach, which connects the peninsula of Mahant with the main land, is one of the greatest curiosities in the state of Massachusetts; it is a mile long, exceedingly level, hard, and smooth, and is used as a race-ground: It is much frequented by parties of pleasure, in the summer season, from Boston, Charleston, and Marblehead. A mineral spring has been discovered within the limits of this town, but is of little note. It is 15 miles N. E. of Boston.

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MACHIAS, a port of entry, and post-town, of the district of Maine, and capital of Washington county. It is situated on a bay of its own name, and contains a number of houses compactly built, among which is a congregational church. It carries on a small trade to the West-Indies, in fish, lumber, &c. The exports last year, amounted to 4,123 dollars. It is 358 miles from Boston, and 706 from Philadelphia. A court of common pleas is held here the 4th Tuesday in April and September.

MADISON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Fayette, N. E. by Clarke, S. by Lincoln, and W. by Mercer. Chief town, Milford.

MADISON, a small town of Amherst county, Virginia; situated on the N. side of James river, partly opposite Lynchburgh. It contains but few houses, among these a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco has been established. It is 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MADISON'S CAVE, the largest and most noted cavern in the state of Virginia. It is situated in the N. side of the Blue ridge, near the intersection of the Augusta and Rockingham line with the fourth branch of Shannando river. The mountain in which it is situated is about 200 feet perpendicular; the ascent on one side is so steep that a person may pitch a small pebble from its summit into the river which flows along its base; the entrance of the cave is on this side nearly two thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into smaller caves, often ascending, but more frequently descending; and finally terminates at two different places, in basons of unknown extent, which appear to be on a level with the surface of the water. The roof of this cave is a solid rock of limestone, from 20 to 25 feet high, through which water is constantly issuing, and has formed on the sides a beautiful drapery, and on the floor below, stalactites of a conical form; some have united and formed large massive columns.

MAINE, district, of, a part of the state of Massachusetts; situated between 43, 7, and 48, 12, N. Lat. 4, and 7, 36, E. Lon. Its greatest length is 377 miles, and breadth along the sea coast 240, which is equal to about 13 million acres. It is bounded E. by the river St. Croix, which divides it Nova Scotia, W. by New-Hampshire, N. and N. W. by the province of Lower Canada, and S. by the ocean. It is divided into five counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington. The four first of these counties are divided into about 120 incorporated townships, but

but in Washington county there is only one incorporated township, the greater part of it being yet unsettled. The number of inhabitants in this district according to the marshal's return in 1790, is 96,540. The chief rivers are Penobscot, Kenebec, Saco, Androscoggin, St. Croix, &c. besides a great number of small rivers. The principal lakes are Moosehead, and Sebago. The most remarkable bays are Casto, Penobscot, Machias, Saco, and Passamaquoddi. The principal capes are Elizabeth, Smallpoint, Naddock, and Porpoise. Few countries are better watered than this, there being scarcely a township without one or more large ponds. The country in general is hilly, but not mountainous. A large proportion of the lands is fit for cultivation, and as fertile as any in the eastern states: On the sea-coast the lands are generally poor, and in several places barren; but some agriculturists have thought that they might be greatly enriched by manuring them with sea-weed, which is found in great plenty every where along the sea-coast; it grows on the rocks between high and low water mark. But until population increases the value of land, we think the manuring of plantations by sea-weed will be rarely attended to, as the expense will be nearly as great as the purchase of a plantation superior in fertility to the one manured. The lands, in general, produce good crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, and all kinds of esculent roots and vegetables common to the eastern states, besides hops which grow spontaneously. The most fertile land lies between Kenebec and Penobscot rivers, to the number of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In the

interior part of the district, the lands are said to be of a good quality. Of trees, which are the natural growth of this territory, are the white and grey oak, maple, beech, and yellow birch, white and spruce pine, in great abundance. The fir grows on the low lands in great plenty; it yields a rosin which is highly esteemed for its balsamic quality, but the wood is neither fit for fuel nor any other purpose. It is yet doubtful whether apples will succeed in the N. and E. parts of this territory: It is said, notwithstanding, that the French settlers had excellent orchards in the vicinity of Passamaquoddi bay, about 100 years ago; but cold Church breaking up the settlement, the orchards soon went to decay. A species of stone is found in York county, which yields copperas and sulphur. Bog iron ore is found in some parts of the country, and works have been erected for manufacturing it into pig, bar iron, &c. The principal exports of this country consist of the various kinds of timber necessary for ship-building, whitepine boards, and, in fine, all kinds of lumber. Considerable quantities of furs, dried & pickled fish, are annually exported. The exports in the year, ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 59,285 dols. In 1607, the first attempts were made to settle this territory, near the sea-coast, on the W. side of Kenebec river: No permanent settlement took place, until 1635, when Sir Ferdinandoorges obtained from the council of Plymouth a grant of 120 square miles, between Kenebec and Passataqua rivers; and was the first, it is supposed, who established a regular government.

MANCHESTER, a post-town of Vermont, situated in Bennington county, on Eaton kill. It contains about 30 dwellings compactly built, & a congregational church. A county court is held here the 1st Tuesday in June. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Bennington, & 320 from Philadelphia.

MANCHESTER, a small town of Virginia, situated on the S. side of James river, opposite to Richmond.

MANHEIM, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. W. side of a branch of Chickifalungo creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a Dutch church. Glass works were erected here previous to the revolution, but they have lately fallen to decay. It is 11 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 77 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

MARBLEHEAD, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts. It is situated in Essex county, on a peninsula which extends nearly parallel to that upon which Salem is built. It contains about 600 houses, two congregational churches, one for Episcopalians and a society of Separatists. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly engaged in the cod fishery, and more is done here in that business, than in any other port in the United States. It was formerly a place of more trade than it is at present. Being almost ruined by the late war, it has not yet recovered the losses which it then sustained.—The harbour is small, and defended by a strong wall. The shore along this part of Massachusetts is generally rocky. The amount of the exports, in the year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, was 184,532 dols. It is 4 miles S. E. of Salem, 19 N. E.

of Boston, and 370 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 33, N. Lon. 4, 9, E.

MARIETTA, a post-town, and settlement of the N. W. Territory; situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It contains about 40 dwellings. The inhabitants are chiefly New-Englanders. It is 460 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH, a county of S. Carolina, situated in the N. E. corner of Cheraws district. It is bounded N. & N. E. by the state of N. Carolina, S. E. by Georgetown district, S. W. by Great Pee-dee river, which separates it from Darlington and Chesterfield counties. It is 25 miles in length, and 19 in breadth. The lands in this county, along the Pee-dee, are rich, and well cultivated; but remote from the river, they are generally sandy barrens. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Monday in March, June, September; and December.

MARLBOROUGH, a small town of New-Hampshire, situated in Cheshire county. It contains but few houses compactly built, among these is a congregational church. It was incorporated in 1776, and by a late act of congress established a post-town. It is 428 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH, LOWER, a town of Maryland, situated in Calvert county, on the E. side of Patuxent river. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. The river is navigable in ships of burthen for some miles above the town. It is 30 miles S. by W. of Annapolis, and 161 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH, UPPER, the chief town of Prince-George's county;

county, Maryland. It stands on the S. W. side of Hatavist, one of the two principal branches of Patuxent river. The plan of the town is regular, but the buildings are scattered. It contains about 120 houses, a court-house, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. A county court is held here the 1st Tuesday in April and September, and orphans courts the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October, and December. It is 21 miles S. W. of Annapolis, 47 S. S. W. of Baltimore, 7 S. W. of Queen-Anne, and 149 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 50, N. Lon. 1, 48, W.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island belonging to the state of Massachusetts; lying about 12 miles W. N. W. of Nantucket, and 8 S. of Falmouth; in Barnstable county. It is about 20 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and, with Chabaquidick, constitutes Duke's county. It contains 3,265 inhabitants, nearly 500 of whom are mulattoes and Indians; among these are 3 societies of congregationalists, 3 of Indians, and 2 of Baptists. Rye, corn, and oats, are the principal produce of this island. Cattle and sheep are also raised here in great numbers. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by fishing and farming. It was pillaged by the British in 1777, who carried off 2,000 sheep, and 300 oxen. Chief town, Edgartown.

MARTIN, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina; bounded E. by Tyrrel, W. by Halifax county, N. by Bertie, and S. by Pitt. It contains 4,191 free inhabitants, & 1,889 slaves. Chief town, Williamson.

MARTINSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Berkley county. It is situated about 8

miles S. of the Potomac, and surrounded by a fertile well cultivated neighbourhood. It contains upwards of 70 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and Episcopal church, and contiguous to the town is one for Presbyterians. A county court is held here the third Tuesday in every month. It is 88 miles N. N. W. of Alexandria, 22 N. E. of Winchester, 10 from Shepherds-town, and 244 from Philadelphia.

MARTINVILLE, so named in honor of Mr. Alexander Martin, formerly a governor of N. Carolina, and now a senator in congress for that state. It is a post-town, and the capital of Guilford county, pleasantly situated on the E. side of Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river. It contains about 40 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in February, May, August, and November. This town is remarkable for a battle fought near it on the 15th of March, 1780, between the Americans, commanded by general Greene, and a grand division of the royal army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. Notwithstanding his lordship kept the field, and boasted of a victory, it was at the expence of much blood, having 532 men killed, &c. The Americans had only 329 killed and wounded; they were, however, obliged to retreat, but his lordship was unable to pursue them. It is 25 miles E. of Salem, 151 W. by S. of Halifax, 50 N. E. of Salisbury, and 500 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 5, N. Lon. 4, 35, W.

MARYLAND, state of, is situated between 38, 0, and 39, 43, N. Lat. and 0, 2, E. and 4, 21, W. Lon. It is 130 miles from N. to S. and extends on the Pennsylvania

nia line, from E. to W. 198 miles. It is bounded E. by the state of Delaware and the Atlantic ocean, N. by Pennsylvania, W. S. W. and S. by Virginia. Nature has divided this state, by the Chesapeak bay and part of Susquehanna river, into two unequal parts; that part lying E. of the bay is called the Eastern shore, and is divided into the following counties, viz. Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. That part lying W. of the bay is called the Western shore, and is by much the largest. It is divided into eleven counties, viz. St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, Prince-George's, Montgomery, Baltimore, Harford, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany. The principal rivers of the Eastern shore, beginning S. are, Pocomoke, Manokin, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Wye, Chester, Sassafras, Bohemia, and Elk. The chief rivers on the Western shore, beginning N. are, Susquehanna, Gunpowder, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, Wicomico, and Potomac; which last is common to this state and Virginia. The climate here is no less various than it is in many other of the states. On the Eastern shore the country is low, and much intersected with rivers and creeks. The air consequently, in summer, is moist, sultry and disagreeable, and the inhabitants, near the bay, are subject to agues and intermittent fevers, which make them have, in general, a sickly appearance; it has but few springs, and their well-water is not of the best quality. The winters do not set in so early as in Pennsylvania, and they are much milder, snow seldom lying longer than 8 or 10 days. In that part of the Western shore bordering on

the bay, the climate is little different from the Eastern shore; the water, however, is much better, as the country in general is diversified with hills. It abounds with springs of excellent water. In the northern and western parts of the state, it is generally as healthy as any of the neighbouring states. The western part of this state is crossed by that range of mountains which passes through Pennsylvania and Virginia, under various names, as the S. Mountain, N. Mountain, Sideling Hill, Warrior's, Ewit's, Will's, and Allegany Mountain. All the northern part of the state, E. of the mountains, is variegated with hills, and S. E. until you approach within 6 or 8 miles of the Chesapeak, when it becomes generally flat and sandy. The Eastern shore may be considered as one extensive plain, without stone or gravel, except the northern part of Cecil county, where it is hilly.

The Maryland part of the peninsula, comprehended between the Delaware and Chesapeak bays, lies much lower than the Delaware part, and is more uniformly level; it is also more intersected with rivers and creeks, and the land of a better quality. The rivers generally have their source in that ridge of hills which extends from N. to S. nearly through the state of Delaware. Few countries are better watered than this shore, land-carriage being seldom more than 10 miles; this is particularly true with respect to the more southern counties, that is, Talbot, Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset, & Worcester. The rivers abound with fish, crabs, and oysters. The soil here is of a good quality, and well adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn, of the latter

latter it is no uncommon thing to see a field of 100 or 150 acres. Sweet potatoes are also raised here in great plenty. The culture of tobacco is fast declining amongst the planters; as they find more profit in raising wheat, which always commands a ready market, and does not impoverish the land like tobacco. The exports from this part of the state are wheat of the first quality, tobacco, Indian corn, and great abundance of lumber. On the Western shore the soil is somewhat similar to the Eastern: It may, perhaps, be a little more sandy, until you advance 20 or 25 miles in a N. W. direction, when the clay soil predominates, and the farmers generally attend more to raising wheat, flax, hemp, &c. The planters on that part of the bay S. of Baltimore, seldom raise much wheat, and even with some it is a rarity, as they generally prefer Indian corn to wheat for the various purposes of supporting their families; their richest lands they appropriate to raising tobacco, the cultivation of which some have carried to such excess, as to impoverish their plantations, and reduce themselves to a small pittance of woodland; but latterly some of them have seen their error, and are now become more fond of farming. Cotton is raised here by a few; it is short, and of an inferior quality, and the stalks die with the frost: they manufacture it in their families, and though coarse, it serves, many purposes instead of linen. The lands appropriated to tobacco and corn afford but little grass or herbage; milk and butter, of course, are scarce, and the last of an inferior quality. They have, notwithstanding, great plenty of good beef; mutton, and pork; the lat-

ter, when cured, is not inferior to any in the world. They have also, in general, excellent gardens, which furnish a great variety of culinary roots and vegetables. In different parts of the state are extensive forests of pine barrens. The most common growth of trees is oaks of various kinds, gum, walnut, hickory, ash, chestnut, and various kinds of pine, &c. Sassafras, magnolia, and several species of flowering shrubs, abound in many parts of the state. Their orchards are not surpassed by any on the continent, for the variety and excellence of their fruit. Several kinds of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, besides 5 or 6 different kinds of cherries, are found on almost every plantation. Of their apples they generally make brandy and cider. Their peaches they also distil into brandy, which, when arrived at sufficient age, is preferred by many to the best Jamaica spirits.

This state abounds in mines of iron ore of the best quality. Furnaces and forges have been erected in six different counties, which manufacture pigs, bar iron, hollow ware, cannon, stoves, weights, &c. &c. to a large amount. Rye whisky is also manufactured in large quantities; in some places not less than 12,000 gallons have been produced from a single distillery in one year.

South of Annapolis is found a bank of oyster shells, which, when calcined, serve as a cement instead of lime. Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, are the staple commodities of this state. Tobacco is always cultivated in rows, in the following manner: The seed, which is black, and exceedingly small, is sown in beds of the richest mould, from 20 to 100 feet

square; these the planters prepare the year before, by covering them with bramble; when the spring is so far advanced as to banish the apprehension of returning frost, they burn the bramble, and dig up the bed, mixing the warm ashes and earth together; after reducing it to fine mould by a rake, the seed is sown, and about the beginning of May the young plants are sufficiently grown, when they are transplanted, and set at the distance of 3 or 4 feet from each other; they are frequently hilled, and kept continually free of weeds; when as many leaves have shot out as the stalk can nourish to advantage, the tops of the plants are broken off, which prevent their growing higher; they are carefully kept clear of worms, and the suckers, which grow out between the leaves, are broken off as soon as discovered, till the plants arrive at maturity, which is in August; the plants are then cut down, a peg driven into the stem, and hung up to cure in large houses built for that purpose; after hanging up for a few weeks, when the leaves sufficiently deaden, and become of a brown colour; the first moist weather that comes they are stripped from the stalk, and tied into bundles of 6 or 8 leaves; the bundles are put up into heaps, and remain for 8 or 10 days, till they sweat, when they are opened, and dried, and again put up into heaps, &c. till they are sufficiently cured, and then packed into hogheads containing 800 or 1000 weight. An industrious person may attend from 10,000 to 15,000 plants, and 6 acres of corn. About 6000 good plants yield 1000 pounds of tobacco.

Two articles are said to be peculiar to this state, viz. the kite-

foot tobacco, which is produced at Elk ridge, on Potapco river, and in different parts of the state. The kitefoot is only the second and third leaves from the ground, which are soon grown to maturity; they consequently absorb more of the solar rays; become of a brighter yellow than the others, and have less strength. The planters who are connoisseurs in tobacco, generally prefer the three leaves immediately above them. It is only the Europeans who prefer the kitefoot tobacco. The genuine white wheat is said to be also peculiar to this state. It grows in Talbot, Queen Anne's, and Kent counties, on the Eastern shore. It is said to degenerate in other places. The trade of this state is carried on with the other states, the West-Indies, and the different countries of Europe. To these countries are exported annually about 25,000 hogheads of tobacco, large quantities of wheat, flour, pig and bar iron, lumber, and corn, besides pork, butter, beans, and flaxseed in smaller quantities. In return are received sugar, coffee, spirits, wines, and cloathing. The amount of the exports in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, was 2,193,355 dolls. in the year 1792—2,550,258 dolls. in the year 1793—3,687,119 dolls. and in the year 1794—5,640,347 dolls. The number of inhabitants according to the census of 1790, is 319,728, of whom 103,036 are slaves, and the number of the militia, as taken from the files in the council chamber, is 38,443 effective men. The most numerous religious denominations in this state are the Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists; besides these there are Presbyterians, German Calvinists, and Lutherans, Quakers, Baptists,

tists, Menonites, and Nicolites. The citizens of this state, except in the towns, dwell on plantations, containing from 100 to 1,000 acres; a few individuals possess more, but plantations of three, four, or five hundred acres are the most common. Their dwelling houses in the lower counties, generally stand upon some eminence, with a kitchen at a distance, and perhaps eight or ten small houses for various purposes, which give an air of consequence to the place. Their dwellings are mostly of wood two stories high which some have painted, either with Spanish brown or yellow ochre, a few of late have erected their dwellings of brick. But what is a little singular, although many of the planters in the lower counties have ten, twelve, or fifteen houses on their plantations, yet not one of these is appropriated to shelter their cows and farming horses from the severity of the winters, for the winters here are not so mild but a shelter becomes necessary. It is shameful, nay inhuman, to see these poor half-starved animals shivering with cold, behind some fence, or collected round the fodder house with countenances fully expressive of their sufferings, and not furnish them with a necessary covering. The upper counties, however, act very differently in this respect. Although the citizens of this state live more remote from each other than the citizens of the northern states; yet a social and friendly intercourse prevails amongst them; generally in their conversation, they are polite, gay, and affable. It has been asserted of the citizens of this state, in a late publication, that "you do not find that attention paid to dress which decency

and propriety have rendered necessary." This, certainly, is an egregious error; for in no state of the Union do the inhabitants go cleaner in their persons, or live more comfortably and neatly in their families, and many of them are particularly so, possessing in general, that delicacy of mind which is the true source of politeness and gentility—he who practices either will seldom fail of being well received amongst them.

The Legislative power of this state is lodged in a Senate and House of delegates, and the executive authority in a governor and executive council. The house of delegates is elected annually on the 1st Monday in October, and is composed of four members from each county; two from Annapolis and two from Baltimore. They meet on the 1st Monday in November. The Senate is appointed by electors chosen by the people, each county choosing two electors, Baltimore and Annapolis each one. It consists of fifteen members, nine from the Western, and six from the Eastern shore, who are chosen, as are their electors, every fifth year. The governor presides in council during office, and has a casting vote; and in case of vacancy the oldest counsellor acts as governor, but must immediately convene the legislature for a new election. The governor at the time of his election must be above 25 years of age, have resided more than 5 years in the state, and be worth £. 5000, and can only be elected 3 years in 7. The Senators and counsellors must be above 25 years of age, and have resided in the state above 3 years, and the latter be freeholders of lands and tenements, to the value of above £. 1000, real and person-
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al estate; the delegates and electors of senators must be above 21 years of age, have resided more than a year in their respective counties, and be worth above £.500, and voters for delegates, &c. be above 21 years, have freeholds in 50 acres of land in the county where they vote, and reside therein, or they must have property in the state to the amount of £.30, and have resided in the county for one year. The governor with the council has the appointment of all civil and military offices, except the treasurers auditors, and loan-officers, who are appointed by the house of delegates, and assessors, constables and overseers of the poor.

MARY'S, ST. a large, navigable river of Georgia, which flows from a lake in a large swamp or marsh, called Ouaquaphegaw; thence meandering nearly in an E. course for about 150 miles thro' an extensive pine forest, enters the ocean between Amelia Island on the S. and Talbert's Island on the N. It has a gentle current, and about 60 miles from the sea, it is 100 yards broad, and ten feet deep. This river forms part of the southern boundary of the United States.

MARY'S, ST. a port of entry of Georgia, situated on St. Mary's river, a few miles above its confluence with the ocean. It is a small place, and although a port of entry, it carries on no trade. It is 112 miles S. of Savannah. Lat. 30, 45, N. Lon. 5, 4, W.

MASCOUTENS, a tribe of Indians, residing in the N. W. territory, on Lake Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi. They are climated at about 400.

MASON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. and N. E. by the O-

hio river, which separates it from the N. W. territory, S. by Harrison, and S. W. by Cambell county, Chief town, Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS, state of, is situated between 41, 32, and 42, 52, N. Lat. 1, 42, and 5, 2, E. Lon. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 115 miles, and 93 in breadth from N. to S. In the comprehension of lat. we do not include the islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, &c. as some geographers do, in giving the breadth of the state; we only give terra firma, or the main land, and consider the islands as distinct although under the same jurisdiction. This state is bounded E. by the ocean, W. by New-York, N. by New-Hampshire, and S. by Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and the Atlantic. It is divided into 12 counties, and these into 265 townships: the counties are, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes, Worcester, Hampshire, and Berkshire. The number of inhabitants in this state in 1763, was 252,517, in 1783, 357,510, an increase of 104,993 in 20 years, eight of these the country was engaged in war; in 1790, the number was 373,787: Slavery was abolished in this state some years ago, by an act of the legislature. The western part of this state is considerably mountainous and hilly; of the mountains there are three extensiveranges which pass through it from Connecticut into New-Hampshire and Vermont. They commence in Connecticut in different ranges of elevated hills which have been mentioned under that article, beside these there are the Blue hills in Suffolk county, the Sugar loaves, Coyhills, Mt. Tom, and Wachuset moun-

tain, in Worcester county; the latter is about 2,989 feet above the level of the sea. West of Connecticut river, the lands are better calculated for raising wheat than in other parts of the state. The chief rivers are Connecticut, Housatoneck, or Stratford, Deerfield, Westfield, Ware, Blackstone, Taunton, Charles, Merrimack, Ipswich, Concord, and Nashua; besides a few others of less note.

In this state are found a variety of soils; near the sea-coast in many places, it is sandy and barren, but in the interior parts clay, gravel, loam, and marle, are the most common. However various the soil is, it is capable of yielding generally plentiful crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, field beans, peas, and several kinds of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. The average produce of good lands, well cultivated, have been estimated at 40 bushels of corn per acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 30 of rye, and 100 of potatoes. In this state are found mines of iron ore; copper ore has been also found, and several mines of black lead, white pipe clay; red and yellow ochres, are met with in different places, likewise marble, and several quarries of limestone. Several mineral springs have been discovered in different parts of the state, but none of them has proved so efficacious in any particular case, as to attract the attention of the invalid, or merit his confidence. The natural growth of this state differs but little from New-Hampshire or Connecticut. The asclepias or silk weed, is found here. Its pods contain a fine white down, which when carded and spun makes very good wick yarn. There is no state in the Union has made such

rapid progress in manufactures as this. In short, there are few of the articles which are essentially necessary, and minister to the comfort and convenience of life, that are not manufactured here. As they will be noticed in their proper places, we think there is nothing further necessary at present than to mention, that in the state there are 62 rum distilleries, in these are 158 stills, which contain 102,173 gallons, besides 12 small country stills employed in distilling domestic materials. 1,900,000 gallons have been distilled in this state in one year. Massachusetts and the district of Maine possess more than three times as many tons of shipping as any other state in the Union; above 96,000 tons are employed in trading with foreign countries; about 29,000 in the fisheries, and 46,000 in the coasting trade. The amount of exports in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, was 2,445,975 dolls. in 1792—2,889,922 dolls. in 1793—3,676,412 dolls. and in the year 1794—5,380,793 dolls. The staple commodities are, fish, beef, and lumber. The climate of this state differs but little from Connecticut and Rhode-Island. W. N. W. and S. W. winds are the most prevalent. The weather is less variable than in the middle states. The extremes of heat and cold, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, are from 20, below 0, to 100, above 0. Slight frosts have been known in every month of the year. In this state are 400 congregational churches, 84 of Baptists, 16 of Episcopalians, 10 of Quakers, 4 Presbyterians, 2 Universalists, 1 for Roman Catholics.

The militia of this state, agreeably to the present arrangement, consists

consists of 9 divisions, 19 brigades, 79 regiments of infantry, 11 squadrons of cavalry, and 8 battalions of artillery. The whole amount of the several corps are about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. These are composed of men between 16 and 40 years of age; besides which, the corps de reserve, consisting of such as are between 40 and 60, amount to about 25,000 men.

The legislature of this state, according to the constitution, consists of a senate and house of representatives, which, together with the governor, are elected annually by the people, the senators on the 1st Monday in April, and the representatives in May, at least 10 days previous to the last Tuesday in the month, that being the day of the legislature's meeting. The votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, are taken on the first Monday in April. The qualifications of a governor or lieutenant-governor are seven years residence in the state, £. 1000 freehold estate, and profession of the Christian religion; of a senator, 5 years residence, an inhabitant of the district for which he is elected, and £. 300 freehold, or £. 600 personal estate; of a representative, one year's residence in the town wherein he is chosen, and £. 100 freehold, or £. 200 personal estate. Electors must be 21 years of age, have freeholds of the annual income of £. 3, or personal estate to the value of £. 60. Every corporate town, containing 150 rateable polls, elect 1 representative; containing 375, 2; containing 600, 3; and so on, 1 for every 225 rateable polls, as the towns increase. From the persons returned as senators and councillors,

which are 40 in number, 9 are annually elected, by joint ballot of both houses, to constitute a council for advising the governor in the execution of his office. He is, during office, president of the council, and the lieutenant-governor a member. All judicial officers, the attorney and solicitor generals, sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, are nominated, and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed by the governor. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, the commissary-general and notaries-public, are elected annually by joint ballot of both houses. Major-generals are also appointed by both houses, but not annually. Brigadiers by the field officers of their brigades; field officers by the captains and subalterns of their regiments; and captains and subalterns by the privates. The governor appoints the adjutant-general. The judges hold their offices during good behaviour. The judges of the supreme court are justices of the peace throughout the state. The treasurer and receiver-general may not be elected more than 5 years successively. Justices of the peace hold their commission for 7 years, but it may be renewed after that period.

MATHEWS, a county of Virginia, 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is bounded W. by Gloucester, N. by Middlesex county, E. by the Chesapeake, and S. by Mobjack bay. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Monday in every month. This county having been created from Gloucester in 1790, its census is included in that county.

MATISON, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into Lake Michigan in an E. direction.

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tion. It is 150 yards wide some miles above its mouth.

MATTAPAN, a navigable river of Virginia, which rises in Spottsylvania county, and running a S. E. course, unites with the Pamunky, and forms York river. It is navigable in loaded flats about 70 miles.

MAYTOWN, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated about two miles from the Susquehanna. It contains about 50 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. It is 16 miles W. by N. of Lancaster, and 82 of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 5, N. Lon. 1, 26, W.

M'CONNELL'S-TOWN, a village of Bedford county, Pennsylvania; situated in Great Cove valley, on the W. side of the North mountain. It is 36 miles E. by S. of Bedford.

MECKLENBURG, a rich populous county of Virginia, bounded N. by Lunenburg, N. W. by Charlotte, S. by the state of North-Carolina, E. by Brunswick and W. by Halifax. It contains 14,733 inhabitants, of whom 6,762, are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Monday in every month.

MECKLENBURG, a county of Salisbury district, North-Carolina, bounded W. and N. W. by Lincoln, N. by Cabarras, S. E. by Anson, and S. by the state of South-Carolina. It contains 9,792 free inhabitants, and 1,603 slaves. Chief town, Charlotte.

MEHERRIN, a small river of Virginia, which rises in Charlotte county, and running an E. by S. course, nearly parallel to Nottaway river for several miles; thence crossing the North-Carolina boundary five times, unites with the

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Nottaway, and forms the Chowan.

M'KESSENSBURG, a town of York county, Pennsylvania, containing about 30 dwellings. It is situated on Tom's creek, a branch of Monocacy river, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York.

MEMPHREMAGOG LAKE, is partly situated in the state of Vermont, and partly in Canada. It is a long narrow strip of water, scarcely 3 miles wide. It receives the waters of Black Bortan, and Clyde rivers on the S. St. Francis river issues from it on the N. and communicates with St. Peter's L. and the river St. Laurence. If the obstructions in this river were removed, it would be of great importance to the northern parts of Vermont, as it would open a communication by water with Montreal and Quebec.

MENDON, a post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county, near the W. side of Swift river, a small stream that falls into Blackstone river. It contains several houses compactly built, and a congregational church. It is 37 miles S. W. of Boston, and 296 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 4, N. Lon. 3, 23, E.

MERCER, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. E. by Woodford, N. W. by Shelby, S. W. by Washington, S. by Lincoln, and S. E. by Madison. Chief town, Harrodsburg.

MERO, a district of the South-Western Territory, bounded N. by the state of Kentucky, S. E. S. and S. W. by lands unpurchased of the Indians. It is 146 miles from E. to W. and 61 from N. to S. It is divided into three counties, viz. Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee, and contains about 7,500 inhabitants. It is well watered

tered by Cumberland river, which passes nearly through the middle of it, beside several other rivers that empty into the Cumberland; as Red river, Harpath, Stones river, and Cany fork. The lands in this district are represented as equal in fertility to any on the western waters, and the climate serene and healthy. Chief town, Nashville.

MERRIMACK, a large river of New-Hampshire, which rises in Mooselock mountain, Grafton county, and running nearly a due S. course about 50 miles, under the name of Pemigewasset, it then receives the Winniseogee, a short river which flows from a lake of that name; thence pursuing a S. by E. course for nearly 60 miles, passes into Massachusetts, when turning to the S. E. arrives at the township of Almsbury; presently winding to the E. enters the Atlantic ocean, and forms the harbour of Newbury-Port. In its course it is extremely crooked, & is in many places confined by steep and rugged precipices, as it descends a long way through a rough, broken, hilly and mountainous country, it has a great number of cataracts or falls. It is navigable to Mitchell's Eddy, about 20 miles. The bar which extends across the mouth of this river, is a great inconvenience to the navigation; there are 16 feet water upon it at common tides. Government, in 1787, granted a sum for the erection of two lighthouses; they are of wood, and so constructed as to be removed at pleasure, to conform to the shifting of the bar; by bringing them in a line, is the only necessary rule for mariners approaching the harbour, till they are abreast of the lights, where there is a bold shore

and good anchorage. Large quantities of ship-timber, and the various articles of lumber, are brought down in rafts, so constructed as to pass all the falls, except Amuskeag and Patucket. In the spring and summer, salmon, shad, and alewives, are caught in great plenty, which are either pickled and shipped to the West-Indies, or used as bait in the cod fishery. There have been five bridges erected over this river, one about two miles above Newbury, another at Haverhill, which was completed in 1794, a third at Amuskeag falls, one at Patucket falls, and another between Methuen & Andover. In 1791 a canal was cut from this river, at Salisbury, through the marshes, to Hampton, which is 8 miles, and opens a safe and easy communication with the ocean.

MESSERSBURG, a town of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. side of a branch of the W. branch of Conococheague creek. It contains about fifty dwellings, and is 16 miles S. W. of Chambersburg, and 168 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

MIAMI OF THE LAKES, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which is formed of 2 principal branches, one rising N. the other S. after running several miles, they unite at the Miami village; thence winding to the N. E. empty into the most western extremity of Lake Erie. The N. branch of this river flows from a small lake or pond, and communicates with St. Joseph's river by a portage of 15 miles; near the head of this branch, is a great number of ponds. A southern branch of this river communicates with the Great Miami, by a portage of 5 miles.

MIAMI,

MIAMI, GREAT, a large navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which is formed of two principal branches that rise near Sandusky & the Miami of the Lakes; thence pursuing a S. S. W. course, falls into the Ohio, at the Great Bend, about 55 1/2 miles below Pittsburg, and 34 below the Little Miami. This river is 200 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio. At the Picawec towns, about 75 miles from its mouth, it is contracted to the breadth of thirty yards; notwithstanding, it is navigable in loaded batteaux 50 miles higher. The portage from the navigable waters of its East branch to Sandusky river is nine miles, and from its West branch to the Miami of the Lakes, is only five. The channel is stony, and the current generally swift.

MIAMI, LITTLE, a river of the N. W. territory, which empties into the Ohio in a S. S. W. direction about 510 miles below Pittsburg, and 126 below Sciota river. It is about 70 yards wide at its mouth. Its whole course is about 70 miles. The lands on this river are of a good quality, and generally so elevated as to prevent the overflowing of the water.

MIAMIS, a hostile tribe of Indians, estimated by Dodge in 1779 at 300; their present number according to the best information, does not amount to more than 200 warriors. They reside between the head waters of the Miami and Fort St. Joseph, on St. Joseph's river.

MICHIGAN, the largest and most considerable lake in the United States. It is situated in the N. W. territory, between 42, and 45, 5, N. Lat. 9, 15, and 11, 36, W. Lon. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 214 miles, and breadth from E. to W. 64 and

contains according to Mr. Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres. It communicates with Lake Huron on the east by a strait six miles in breadth, called Michilimackinac. In this lake are several kinds of fish, among these are trout of a superior quality, weighing from 20 to 60 pounds, and some have been taken in the straits of 100 lb. It receives several considerable rivers which we have described under their respective names. It is navigable in ships of burthen. On the W. side of the lake is the Bay des Puans, upwards of 80 miles in length, and about 24 in breadth containing about 1,216,000 acres. The bay extends nearly parallel to the lake, and communicates with it on the N. W. by a strait several miles wide, in which is a large island, and several small ones. About 30 miles S. of Bay des Puans is Lake Winnebago, which communicates with it. It is several miles in circumference, and receives Crocodile, Fox river, &c. considerable streams from the S.

MICHILIMACKINAC, LITTLE, a small river of the N. W. territory which falls into the Illinois river, in a N. W. direction, about 13 miles below the Illinois lake.

MICHILIMACKINAC, a small fortified island lying on the S. side of the straits of that name, between Lake Michigan and Huron, contiguous to the latter. The island is an entire bed of gravel, unfit for any kind of cultivation. A brisk trade is carried on here, being the grand rendezvous of all the Indian traders, who assemble in the month of June, and barter their skins and furs for ammunition, blankets, &c. The situation of this island is advantageous for the purpose of commerce, lying

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between three large lakes, into which several large navigable rivers empty. It seems that nature had designed it for becoming a place of considerable note in the commercial world. It is several miles within the limits of the United States, but occupied by the British, who keep a small garrison here. It is 250 miles N. N. W. of Detroit, and 974 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 45, 30, N. Lon. 9, 55, W.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of Addison county; situated on a small stream which empties into Otter river. It contains but few houses compactly built. A supreme court is held here on the 3d Tuesday in August, and county courts and courts of probate the 1st Monday in March, and last in September. It is 90 miles N. of Bennington, and 388 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLESEX, a populous, rich, & well cultivated county of New-Jersey; bounded N. by Essex, N. W. and W. by Somerset, S. W. by Burlington, S. E. by Monmouth, E. by Raritan bay and part of Staten-Island. It is 37 miles long, and 17 broad, and is divided into seven townships, viz. Amboy, Woodbridge, Piscataway, N. Brunswick, S. Brunswick, S. Amboy, and Windsor. It contains 14,636 free inhabitants, and 1,320 slaves. In this county, near New-Brunswick, several lumps of virgin copper have been found, weighing from 5 to 30 pounds, which circumstance has led many to believe there are copper mines in some of the neighbouring hills. Chief town, New-Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime county of Massachusetts; bounded E. by Essex, N. by the state of New-

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Hampshire, S. E. by Boston harbour and part of Suffex county, S. by the latter, and W. by Worcester county. It is 36 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, and is divided into 41 townships, viz. Cambridge, Lincoln, Concord, Bedford, Billerica, Medford, Woburn, Chelmsford, Reading, Tewksbury, Charlestown, Waltham, Watertown, Carlisle, Westford, Wilmington, Groton, Malden, Stoneham, Pepperell, Townsend, Shirley, Dunstable, Ashley, Boxborough, Marlborough, Lexington, East Sudbury, Sudbury, Acton, Natick, Littleton, Framingham, Sherburn, Hopkinton, Holliston, Newton, Staw, Weston, Tyngsborough, and Dracut. It contains 5,998 houses, & 42,737 inhabitants. Chief towns, Cambridge and Concord.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Virginia, 35 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It is bounded N. W. by Essex, S. by Gloucester, E. by the Chesapeake bay, and N. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Lancaster county. It contains 4,140 inhabitants, of whom 2,558 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in every month.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime county of Connecticut, bounded E. by New-London county, W. by New-Haven, N. by Hartford, and S. by Long-Island sound. It is 18 miles from E. to W. and 27 from N. to S. and is divided into 6 townships, viz. Haddam, E. Haddam, Durham, Guilford, Killingworth, and Saybrook. It contains 18,634 free inhabitants, and 221 slaves. In this county, about two miles from Middletown, on Connecticut river, is a lead mine, which was worked at the expence of the state, during the late revolutionary war, but

but it was only the necessities of the times which rendered it of any value; it has been since entirely neglected. Chief town, Middleton.

MIDDLETON, a city of Connecticut, pleasantly situated in the above county, upon a large plain, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 14 miles S. of Hartford. It consists of 1 broad street, ornamented with trees. The public buildings are a court-house, 2 congregational churches, and one for Episcopalians. It contains about 300 houses, and carries on a brisk trade with the different states. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in July, and courts of common pleas the 2d Tuesday in November. It is 209 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 35, N. Lon. 2, 4, E.

MIDDLETON, a small post-town of the state of Delaware, situated in New-Castle county, a little N. of a branch of Apoquinimy creek. It is 21 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington, and 49 S. W. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLETON, a thriving town of Pennsylvania; situated in Dauphine county, on the N. W. side of Swatara, about two miles above its junction with the Susquehanna. It contains about 180 dwellings. It carries on a brisk trade with the farmers living along the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna. It is estimated that upwards of 200,000 bushels of wheat are brought down those rivers annually to the landing place, which is about two miles from the town. Contiguous to the town is 1 of the first merchant-mills perhaps in the United States. It is supplied with a constant stream of water by means of a canal cut from the Swatara. It is 92 miles

W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 12, N. Lon. 1, 36, W.

MIFFLIN, a mountainous and hilly county of Pennsylvania; bounded N. by Lycoming, E. by Northumberland and a small part of the Susquehanna, which divides it from Dauphine, S. E. by Cumberland, S. by Franklin, and W. by Huntingdon. It is about 63 miles in length, & 43 in breadth, but of a very irregular form, being scarcely 15 miles broad in some places. It contains 1,851½ square miles, 1,184,960 acres, and is divided into 8 townships, viz: Greenwood, Ferninagh, Milford, Lack, Derry, Wayne, Armagh, and Upper Bald-Eagle. It contains 7,503 free persons, and 59 slaves. The mountains abound, in several places, with iron ore; for the manufacturing of which 1 furnace and 2 forges have been erected, and 2 others are now building. The soil of this county differs little from that of Huntingdon, being chiefly composed of the Appalachian mountains passing through it from Huntingdon. It is well watered by the Juniatta and several of the tributary streams of the Susquehanna. Chief town, Lewistown.

MIFFLIN, a small town lately established in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Juniatta river. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 20 dwellings. It is 12 miles E. of Lewistown, and 138 from Philadelphia.

MIFFLIN CROSS-ROADS. See CAMDEN.

MILFORD, a post-town of the state of Delaware, agreeably situated on the N. side of Mispillion creek, about 12 miles W. of Delaware bay, 95 S. by W. of Philadelphia, and 19 S. of Dover. It contains

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contains nearly 100 houses, which were all built since the war, except one. The inhabitants are Methodists, Episcopalians, and Quakers.

MILFORD, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, lately laid out, on the N. W. side of Delaware river, at Wells's ferry. The situation is lofty. In front of the town, the river forms a cove or eddy, which is singularly advantageous in sheltering boats and lumber in storms and freshets in the river. There are few houses erected here at present; but, from the advantages which it enjoys, it will probably become a flourishing place. A saw and a paper mill have been erected here; the paper-mill belongs to Mr. Biddis, who has made some important discoveries in manufacturing of pasteboard and paper of almost every kind, by substituting a large proportion of saw-dust in the composition. It is 120 miles above Philadelphia.

MILLERS, a small river of Massachusetts, which is formed by several small streams that rise in New-Hampshire; after crossing into Massachusetts, they unite, and turning to the West, fall into Connecticut river, at Northfield.

MILLERTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Lehigh river. It contains about 40 dwellings, and is 26 miles S. W. of Easton, and 47 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

MILLTOWN, a handsome town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 14 miles N. by W. of Sunbury. It contains about 60 dwellings.

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MILTON, a small town of Virginia, situated in Albemarle county, on the S. W. side of the Rivanna, about 80 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. It contains 25 dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.

MISCOTHINS, a tribe of Indians, reckoned by Imlay at 340. They reside between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

MISSISCOU, or MICHISCOU, a considerable river, which rises in Canada; after passing into Vermont in a S. W. direction, it gradually winds to the W. and pursuing that course for nearly 20 miles, turns to the N. W. & empties into Lake Champlain a little to the W. of the N. in Lat. 44, 59, N. Lon. 1, 59, E.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the largest and most considerable rivers in the world. Its general course from St. Anthony's falls until it receives the Ohio, is S. S. E. thence turning to the S. S. W. receives Red river, thence winding to the S. E. enters the gulph of Mexico by two principal channels, which form an island of considerable length. Its entrance is in lat. 29, N. lon. 13, 49, W. This river is extremely crooked in its course. From its mouth to the Ohio, is 1,000 miles by water, but only 500 by land. This distance, it is supposed, might be shortened nearly 250 miles, by cutting across 10th or 12 isthmuses. Charlevoix relates that in 1722 at point Coupee, or Cut point, the river formed a large bend, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small rivulet, diverted the waters of the river into it; the force of the current being so great, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that the point was entirely cut through, and travellers saved a
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bove 40 miles of their voyage. From the mouth of the Ohio to the Missouri, it is 230 miles by water, and 140 by land; thence to the Illinois is 21 miles, from which place to St. Anthony's falls, in lat. 45, may be reckoned at nearly 500 miles direct. The Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri, is always muddy, abounding in sand bars, which often change their place; the latter is reported to be a larger and more rapid stream than the Mississippi. From its confluence with the gulph of Mexico up to Manchac, it carries 40 fathom at low water. Towards the Ohio it generally carries 15 feet, and is from one mile and a half to two miles in breadth, thence to the Kaskaskias from one mile and a quarter, to one mile. This river overflows its banks periodically, as the Nile in Egypt. The spring floods commence in April, and subside about the beginning of August. During the month of May, the waters often rise 50 feet perpendicular up to Manchac. The channel then is not less than 250 feet deep. The inundation extends further on the western than eastern side of the river, covering the lands from 12 to 18 inches in several places, for fifty miles from its banks; but from the Kiskinompia, a small river which falls into the Mississippi, within the Tennessee government, up to the Missouri, the E. side of the Mississippi, a few places excepted, is lower than the western side; from the Kiskinompia down to the Ibberville, which is not less than 780 miles. The eastern bank is higher, being in many places 50 feet above the common surface of the water, but without a hill or even an eminence. From the Ibberville to the sea, there are no eminences on

either side, although the eastern bank still preserves its elevation, yet in a less degree, until it approaches the gulph. The banks gradually diminish in height until you arrive at the shore, when they are found to be but a few feet above the common surface of the water. The waters after overflowing its banks below Red river on the W. and Ibberville on the E. never return within them again, there being several outlets or channels by which they are conveyed to the bay of Mexico; particularly on the W. side. The slime which the annual inundations deposit on the adjoining lands, may be compared with that of the Nile which enriches and fertilizes the soil beyond any thing ever heard. The current during the inundations, descends at the rate of five miles an hour. A batteau passes from the mouth of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mississippi, in three weeks. The difficulty of ascending is not found so great as was formerly supposed. The numerous eddies and counter-currents, in the bends of the river assist batteaux in ascending, insomuch that they have been known to advance fifty miles a day, and make a trip from New-Orleans to the Illinois in eight or ten weeks. The batteaux are rowed by eighteen or twenty men, and carry often 40 tons.

Little can be related with certainty respecting the length and source of this river. Sieur Dacon and Father Hennepin, sailed up it about the year 1680, to a cataract in lat. 45, which they called St. Anthony, of Paduas Leap, or St. Anthony's Falls, which we have already mentioned. These were the first Europeans ever seen by the

the natives. The river which is more than 250 yards wide at this place, rushes over a perpendicular precipice of 30 feet, exhibiting a delightful and picturesque appearance. In the middle of the falls is a small island, about 40 feet broad and 50 long, on which grow a few scraggy spruce and hemlock trees. Nearly half way between this island and the E. bank of the river is a rock about 6 feet broad, and nearly 40 in length, lying at the edge of the falls in an oblique position. A short distance below the falls, is another small island, containing about one acre and a half; on which grows a great number of trees, of these every branch that is able to bear an Eagle's nest, is loaded with one or more of them at the season of that bird's incubation. All the rivers of any consideration, within the United States, which empty into the Mississippi, have been noticed under their respective names.

This river abounds with a great variety of fish, such as perch, trout, gar, pike, mullet, herring, carp, spatula fish of 50 pounds weight, catfish weighing 100 lb. buffalofish, sturgeon, and turtle of a peculiar kind. Alligators have been seen up it nearly 500 miles. It also abounds in cranes, herons, ducks, brandt, geese, and swans.

MOBILE, a large, navigable river, which is formed by the junction of Tombeckee and Alabama rivers, between 30 and 40 miles N. of the S. boundary of Georgia; thence pursuing a S. course, passes into West Florida, and enters the Gulph of Mexico, in Lon. 13, 0, W. Lat. 30, 15, N. and forms a large bay of its own name.

MOHAWK, a small town of the state of New-York, situated on the S. side of the Mohawk river, 20

miles W. by N. of Schenectady. Here is an Episcopal church, which was built by the old government, where an Indian missionary always resided.

MOHAWK, a large, beautiful river of the state of New-York, which rises within 6 miles of Black or Sable river; thence meandering about 22 miles in a S. by W. course to Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, when turning suddenly to the E. by S. passes in that direction through a large extent of fertile country, and unites with the Hudson 10 miles N. of Albany. Its whole course is upwards of 140 miles, and is navigable in flat-bottomed boats from Schenectady nearly to its source, except at the Little Falls 56 miles above that town, where there is a portage of one mile; the descent, in that distance, is about 42 feet. It is estimated that it might be locked so as to render it passable in boats of 5 tons burthen, for the moderate sum of £. 15,000 specie. The Cohoz Falls, in this river, are a great curiosity; they are about 3 miles from the Hudson. The water falls nearly 76 feet perpendicular; the rocks extend across the river, which is here contracted to the breadth of 300 yards, by steep banks formed on each side by the declivity of the mountains; the banks are covered with earth as black as iron ore, which produces little else but firs and cyprus. The river is direct in its course, both before and after its fall, which makes it rush with more force and precipitancy. The irregular figure of the rocks breaking the water whilst it is falling, makes it have an entertaining and picturesque appearance. The rocks below are worn several feet deep by the attrition of the waters. About

bout a mile below the falls, is a large island, which divides the channel, and extends nearly to the Hudson. The river is fordable at the island, but dangerous. A company has been incorporated, for opening a lock-navigation from the Hudson, to extend to Lake Ontario and Seneca Lake, which, when completed, will be a great acquisition to the state, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view; for while it ostensibly serves the purposes of commerce, by facilitating the conveyance of the produce of the country to market, it consequently enhances the value of the lands. It is a fact worthy of observation, that the Pittsburg merchant may have his goods carried from New-York, by way of Hudson, Mohawk river, and the Lakes and Allegany river, to Pittsburg, for one third of the sum that it now costs him in transporting them across the mountains in Pennsylvania.

MOHICCONS, a small tribe of Indians, dwelling in the N. W. Territory, between the Sciota and Muskingum. They are reckoned at 40, and by some at 60 warriors.

MOHICCONS, or **MOHICCANDERS**, a small tribe of Indians residing in the state of New-York, upon a branch of the Susquehanna, between Chagnet and Owegy. They were reckoned by Hutchins, in 1768, at 100, but by Inlay, in 1773, at only 70 fighting men. They were formerly one of the confederate tribes of the Delawares.

MOHOCKS, a confederate tribe of the Six Nations of Indians. There is only 1 family of them residing near Fort Hunter, in the state of N. York, the others emigrated to Canada, in 1776, with Sir John Johnson.

MONMOUTH, a large, maritime county of New-Jersey, lying in

the form of a triangle. It extends along the sea-coast, 55 miles in length, and is 37 in breadth from the mouth of Mansquam river to Allentown. It is bounded E. by the ocean, N. by part of Raritan bay, N. W. by Middlesex county, and S. W. by Burlington. It is divided into 6 townships, viz. Middleton; Upper Freehold, Lower Freehold, Stafford, Dover, and Shrewsbury, and contains 4,461 free inhabitants, and 212 slaves. In this county, on the S. side of Navesink river, is a cave about 30 feet long, and 15 wide; it contains 3 apartments, each of which is arched; the crown of the arches are about 5 feet from the bottom of the cave; and is composed of soft rock, through which water slowly percolates: The mouth of the cave is small, and the bottom a loose sand Chief town, Monmouth.

MONMOUTH, a post-town of New-Jersey, and the capital of the above county. It contains but 13 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. Contiguous to the town is a Presbyterian and Baptist church. This town is remarkable for a battle which was fought here during the revolutionary war, between general Washington and Sir H. Clinton, who evacuated Philadelphia, and was on his march to New-York; he was overtaken by Gen. Washington, on the 27th of June, 1777, and had 350 men killed, &c. Courts of common pleas and general quarter sessions are held here the 4th Tuesday in January, April, and July, and 3d in October. It is 63 miles E. N. E. of Philadelphia.

MONMOUTH, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln C. It is 180 miles from Boston, and 519 from Philadelphia.

MONOCASY,

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MONOCASY, a branch of the Potomac river, which is formed by several creeks that rise in York county, Pennsylvania; after passing into Maryland, they unite and pursuing a S. S. W. course, empty into the Potomac about 50 miles above Georgetown.

MONONGAHELA, a navigable river of Pennsylvania, which rises at the foot of the Laurel mountain, in Virginia; thence meandering in a N. by E. direction, passes into Pennsylvania, and receives Cheat river from the S. S. E. thence winding into a N. by W. direction, separates Fayette and Westmoreland from Washington county, and passing into Alleghany county, unites with the Alleghany river at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth, thence to the Youghiogony, which it receives from the S. S. E. is 16 miles, it is 300 yards, thence to Brownsville, which is 45 miles by water, and 25 by land, still preserving that breadth to the mouth of Cheat river, which is 32 miles by water, and 22 by land, and the navigation good for boats, in the fall and spring of the year. From the mouth of Cheat river to the western branch, its breadth is contracted to 200 yards, and for several miles higher in this last mentioned distance, the navigation is often interrupted by rapids; however, by the addition of heavy rains, it is passable in boats. It then admits flat bottomed boats, & canoes to Tygerts valley, which is 60 miles higher, with some small rapids, and falls of one or two feet. Its width is here contracted to 20 yards. The west branch is navigable in the winter about 15 miles, and communicates with a southern branch of the Little Kanawha, by a portage of

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8 miles, admitting a good waggon road all the way.

MONONGALIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, and Ohio county, S. by Randolph, S. W. and W. by Harrison, & E. by the state of Maryland. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 4,614 free inhabitants, and 154 slaves. Chief town, Morganton.

MONTGOMERY, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania, bounded S. E. by Philadelphia county, N. E. by Bucks, N. W. by Berks, and S. W. by Chester and Delaware counties. It is 33 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and contains 344,960 acres. It is divided into 26 townships, which are as follow—Moreland, Abington, Chettenham, Horfham, Upper Dublin, Springfield, Whitemarsh, Plymouth, Norriton, Worcester, Whitepaine, Guinet, Montgomery, Hatfield, Toamensing, Franconia, Lower Salford, Perkiomy, Skippack, Providence, Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Limerick, New-Hanover, Douglafs, Upper Hanover, Frederick, Marlborough, and Upper Salford. It contains 22,815 free inhabitants, and 114 slaves. In this county are 96 grist mills, 61 saw mills, 4 forges, 6 fulling mills, and 10 paper mills, the whole amounting to 177; the same number of mills, comprised within the space of 344,960 acres of land, is perhaps not to be found in any country. Chief town, Norristown.

MONTGOMERY, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Botetourt, E. and S. E. by Henry, W. by Wythe, and S. by Grison county. It is 100 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and contains, together with

with Wythe and Grifon, the latter a new county which has been lately established, 13,228 inhabitants, of whom 828 are slaves. Chief town, Christianburg.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Maryland, bounded N. W. by Frederick, N. E., by Patuxent river, which divides it from Anne Arundel, and Par Spring, which separates it from Baltimore. S. by Prince-George's, and W. by the Potomac, which divides it from the state of Virginia. It contains 18,003 inhabitants, of whom 6,030 are slaves. The lands in this county are in some parts fertile, but more generally of an inferior quality. Chief town, Georgetown.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Salisbury district, North-Carolina, bounded N. E. by Moore, N. W. by Cabarrus, S. W. by Mecklenburg, S. E. by Richmond, and S. by Anson. It contains 3,891 free inhabitants, and 834 slaves. Chief town, Stokes.

MONTGOMERY, a county of the state of New-York, bounded N. and W. by Herkemer, E. by Saratoga, S. by Schoharie, and S. W. by Otsego county. It is 41 miles from E. to W. and 29 from N. to S. and is divided into 4 townships, viz. Caughnawaga, Palatine, Coeoharie, and Mohawk. It contains 18,261 free persons, and 532 slaves. Chief town, Johnston.

MOORE, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina, bounded R. by Cumberland, N. E. by Chatham, N. W. by Randolph, W. by Montgomery, and S. by Richmond. It contains 3,499 free inhabitants, and 371 slaves. Chief town, Alfordston.

MOORFIELD, the chief town of Hardy county, Virginia; situated on the E. side of the south branch of the Potomac river. It contains

about 60 or 70 dwellings, a courthouse, and jail. A county court is held here the Monday after the first Tuesday in every month. It is 25 miles from Romney, and 180 from Richmond.

MORGAN, a large, mountainous district of North-Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Salisbury district, W. by the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, and S. by the state of South-Carolina. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncom. It contains 30,600 free inhabitants, and 2,693 slaves. Chief town, Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, a post, and the chief town of the above district, situated in Burke county, near Catawaw river. It contains about 30 houses, a jail, and courthouse. A superior court is held here the 1st of March and September, and county courts the 3d Monday in January, April, July, and October. It is 672 miles from Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 47 Lon. 6, 28

MORGANTOWN, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Monongalia county. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, and contains about 40 dwellings, a court-house, and stone jail. A district court is held here for the counties of Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, and Randolph, the 3d of May, and 20th of September, and a county court for Monongalia county, the 2d Monday in every month. It is 329 miles from Philadelphia, and 30 from Brownsville.

MORRIS, a mountainous and hilly county of New-Jersey, bounded N. E. by Bergen county, N. W. by Sussex, S. by Hunterdon, and

S. E.

S. E. by Somerset and Essex counties. It is 43 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is divided into the following townships, viz. Pequannock, Roxbury, Morristown, Hanover, and Mendham. It contains 15,580 free inhabitants, and 636 slaves. In this county are seven mines of iron ore, of a superior quality for casting either into pigs or working into bar iron, stoves, pots, &c. and other articles. Two furnaces, 30 forges, and 2 rolling and slitting mills have been erected here, which contain from two to four fires each. These produce immense quantities of pig, and bar iron, besides large quantities of nail rods, sheet iron and hollow ware. In the upper part of this county is a cold mineral spring. It has been much frequented, and its waters used with considerable success in several cases. In the township of Hanover, are several remarkable wells, which rise on a ridge of hills; they regularly ebb and flow, it is said, nearly 60 feet, twice in 24 hours, although not less than 40 miles direct from the sea. Chief town, Morristown.

MORRIS, or **MAURICE**, a small river of New-Jersey, which rises in Gloucester county, and running a S. by E. course, loses itself in Delaware bay about 5 miles from Dorchester. It is nearly 35 miles in length, 25 of which it is navigable for shallops, and 15 for vessels of 100 tons burthen.

MORRISTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey, and capital of Morris county; situated on the S. side of a branch of Passaic river. It is a handsome flourishing town, containing about 80 dwellings, a Presbyterian and Baptist church, an academy and court-house. A court of common pleas, and ge-

neral quarter sessions, is held here the 3d Tuesday in March, 1st in July, 4th in September, and 3d in December; and courts of nisi-prisus, at such times as the judges of the supreme court shall direct. It is 98 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 48, N. Lon. 0, 44, E.

MORRISVILLE, a small post-town of Pennsylvania, situated in Berks C. on the S. W. side of Delaware river, partly opposite Trenton.

MOTE, a small island in Lake Champlain, about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It lies about 2 miles W. of N. Hero.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a small town of Strafford county, New-Hampshire, situated contiguous to the N. side of Winnipisiogee Lake. It contains a congregational church, and a few houses collected together. A court of common pleas is held here the 3d Tuesday in June. This town was incorporated in 1777. It is about 58 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth.

MOUNTHOPE, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Union township, Tolland county; thence pursuing a S. course receives the Beagalaws. These confluent rivers, continuing a S. course for about 4 miles, unite with the Willomantic, and form the Shetucket.

MULHEGAN, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Lewis township, Orange county, & running a southerly course, for 2 few miles; thence turning to the E. falls into Connecticut river.

MULTIUS, a small navigable river of New-Jersey, which rises near the middle of Gloucester county; thence pursuing an E. course, passes into Burlington county, and empties into Little Egg

Egg Harbour bay. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons several miles.

MUNSIES, a small tribe of Indians, reckoned by Hutchins and Doge at 120 fighting men. They dwell in the state of New-York, at Diohago, upon a branch of the Susquehanna.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Gates county. It is situated on Meherrin river, and contains about 30 houses, a courthouse, jail, and tobacco warehouse. It carries on a small trade with Edenton and the other maritime towns. It is 50 miles N. by W. of Edenton, and 421 from Philadelphia.

MUSCOGULGEE, a confederacy of Indians, inhabiting the interior part of Georgia. They are composed of the following tribes, viz. The Appalachies, Abecas, Coofas, Conshacks, Cawitaws, Coofactees, Chacsihoomas, Oakmulgies, Oconies, Okohays, Pakanas, Taenfas, Talepcofas, Siminoles, Wectumkas, &c. who have united to defend themselves against their common enemies the Choctaws, &c. Since which time they have become formidable to all the nations around. They are tall, well made, active, sprightly, arrogant, politic, and sagacious, warm and faithful friends, but inveterate enemies. They have great plenty of horses, cattle, swine, turkeys, ducks, &c. They cultivate Indian corn, tobacco, rice, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, melons, and have abundance of peaches, plumbs, grapes, strawberries, and several other kinds of fruit. In their domestic character, they are frugal, temperate, & industrious, tender husbands, indulgent parents, and kind and hospitable to strangers. "I have,"

says Mr. Bartram, "been weeks amongst them, and in their towns, and never observed the least sign of contention or wrangling; never saw an instance of an Indian beating his wife, or reproving her in anger." Their wives, in return, are loving, tender, faithful, and affectionate. The Muscogulge women in general are short of stature, notwithstanding are well formed and handsome, possessing a regular symmetry of features, with large black eyes expressive of modesty and diffidence; their complexion is generally darker than the Northern Indians. The number of warriors belonging to this confederacy, according to the latest travellers, is 3,500. They are bounded on the N. by the Cherokees, S. by the Gulph of Mexico, W. by the Chactaws, N. W. by the Chickasaws, and E. by the white inhabitants. Their country is diversified with hills, lands are rich, & well watered by a great variety of rivers and creeks, whence they have obtained the name of Creek Indians.

MUSCONECUNK, a small river of New-Jersey, which flows from a pond in Morris county; thence running a S. E. course, falls into the Delaware, about 6 miles below Easton.

MUSKINGUM, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which is formed by several large streams that rise in the country towards Lake Erie; thence pursuing a S. course for several miles, winds gradually into a S. S. E. direction, and empties into the Ohio, 173 miles below Pittsburg. In its course, it is confined by high banks, which prevent the lands adjoining from being overflowed. It is navigable, with a gentle current, in large batteaux nearly 150 miles,

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miles, and for smaller ones to within 1 mile of the navigable water of Cayahoga river.

MYERSTOWN, a village of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. side of Tulpehocken creek, a few miles below the canal. It is 32 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

MYNOMAMIES, a tribe of Indians, residing near Puanfbay, in the N. W. Territory, estimated by Imlay at 300 fighting men

MYSTIC, a small river of Massachusetts, which empties into Boston harbour, in a S. by E. course. It is navigable to Medford, about 3 miles.

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NANSEMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded N. N. E. by James river, E. by Norfolk county, W. by Southampton, and S. by the state of North-Carolina. It is 44 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 5,193 free inhabitants, and 3,817 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Monday in every month.

NANSEMOND, a short navigable river of Virginia, which rises in the Great Dismal Swamp, and running a N. course, thence N. E. empties into James river a few miles W. of Elizabeth river. It is navigable in vessels of 100 tons burthen, to Suffolk, thence to Miliners for those of 25 tons.

NANTICOKE, a navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Sussex county, Delaware state; thence pursuing a S. W. course about 45 miles, empties into the Chesapeake, on the S. side of Philip's Point. This river receives its name from a nation of

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Indians called the Nanticokes who resided on the E. side of the Chesapeake, and who now dwell in the state of New-York, between Owego and a branch of the Susquehanna. They are estimated at about 80 warriors.

NANTUCKET, an island & county of Massachusetts, lying about 20 miles S. of the main land. It contains about 23,000 acres, and 4,620 inhabitants, who are Quakers, except one church of Congregationalists. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the whale fishery, which they pursue even round Cape-Horn into the great South Sea. The land is low, sandy, and barren, and not a single tree on the island of natural growth. It is only calculated for those who are fond of a maritimal life. It sends one representative to the general assembly. The middle of the island is in Lat. 41, 18, N. Lon. 4, 48, E. A lighthouse has been erected on a point of land at the entrance of the harbour, with a single light; it may be seen over the island from Nantucket Shoals. On this island has been established, by act of congress, a post-town and port of entry. The exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 20,517 dolls. It is 417 miles E. N. E. of Philadelphia.

NARRAGANSET, a large bay belonging to the state of Rhode-Island, which extends N. about 18 miles, and is from 8 to 11 miles in breadth. The principal rivers which empty into it, are, Providence and Taunton. The chief harbours are Newport, Wickfield, Warren, Bristol, and Greenwich; besides Providence and Patuxet; the latter is near the mouth of Patuxet river, which falls into Providence, a few miles above its entrance

trafice into the bay and Providence harbour; which we have noticed in our description of the town of Providence. It contains several rich, valuable islands, the most considerable are Rhode-Island, Cannonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog-Island, besides a number of smaller ones.

NASH, a county of Halifax district, North-Carolina; bounded W. by Franklin, N. by Halifax county, E. by Edgecomb, and S. by Wayne. It contains 5,384 free inhabitants, & 2,009 slaves. There is in this county a valuable body of iron ore, in the midst of a large tract of well timbered spring land. A blouary only has been erected here, owing to the ill-judged economy of the proprietor. A county court is held at the court-house of this county on the 2d Monday in February, May, August, and November.

NASHUA, a river of Massachusetts, which flows from a pond in Worcester county; thence pursuing a N. N. E. course about 15 miles, receives, from New-Hampshire, a considerable stream. These confluent streams, turning into a N. E. course, pass into N. Hampshire, and empty into the Merrimack, about 5 miles N. of the Massachusetts boundary.

NASHVILLE, the chief town of Mero district, Territory S. of the Ohio. It is pleasantly situated in Davidson county, on the S. side of Cumberland river, which is 220 yards broad opposite the town. It is regularly laid out, and contains 75 dwellings, an academy, and a church for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists. The academy was instituted in 1786. A district court is held here the 1st Monday in May and November, and a county court the 2d Monday in April.

July, October, and January. It is 45 miles S. E. of Clarksville, 185 W. of Knoxville, 635 W. by S. of Richmond, Virginia, & 913 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 3, N. Lon. 13, 25, W.

NAUGATICK, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, thence running a S. S. E. course, falls into Stratford river, about 10 miles above its confluence with Long-Island sound.

NAVESINK, a small river of New-Jersey, which rises in Monmouth county; thence pursuing an E. course, empties into a bay of its own name, a few miles S. of Sandy Hook.

NAZARETH, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; situated on a small creek which loses itself in the earth about a mile and a half E. of the town. The town is regularly laid out, and consists of two principal streets which intersect each other at right angles, and form in the middle a square of 340 by 200 feet. It contains about 30 dwellings, and a large building of stone, which was erected in 1755, & named Nazareth hall. It is 98 feet by 46 in length, and 54 in height. In the ground story is a spacious hall, in which divine service is performed. The upper part of the building is chiefly fitted for an academy, where youth from different parts are instructed in the Latin and French languages, and the rudiments of literature, also music, and drawing. The whole is under the superintendance of the minister of the place, who has several tutors. Fronting the building is a handsome square; on the south, adjoining is a fine meadow: the whole forming a beautiful landscape. Another handsome building has been erected

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erected on the E. side of Nazareth hall, in which the single sisters reside, who have the same regulations and mode of living as those of Bethlehem and Leditz. They have besides, a manufactory for spinning and twisting cotton. At the S. W. corner of the same square, and in the centre of the town, is the single brethren's house. The dwellings, except a few, are built of limestone, one or two stories high. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen, and mechanics, of German extraction. They are well supplied with excellent water, conveyed by pipes from a spring near the town. The situation of the town is delightful, and the climate as healthy as any part of the world. This town was laid out and established in 1772, nearly in the middle of a tract of rich land, containing about 5,000 acres, originally purchased by the rev. George Whitefield, in 1740, who sold it two years after to the Moravian brethren. It is 7 miles N. W. of Easton, 10 N. by E. of Bethlehem, and 62 N. by W. of Philadelphia.

NELSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. W. by Jefferson, S. W. by Hardin, S. E. by Washington, and E. by Mercer county. The lands in this county are in many places of an inferior quality, particularly on Salt river, and some of its branches. Chief town, Bairdstown.

NEPONSET, a small river of Massachusetts, which flows from Muddy, Punkapay, and Mashapay ponds, and falls into Boston harbour in an E. direction. It is navigable in vessels of 150 tons, about 4 miles.

NEUS, a large navigable river of North-Carolina, formed by the junction of Enoree, Little,

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and Flat rivers, which rise near the head waters of Hycocote, thence pursuing a S. E. by E. course, through the counties of Orange, Wake, Johnson, and Lenoir, it passes the towns of Smithfield and Kingston, receiving Coteckney on the N. and Trent on the S. at the junction of the latter stands Newbern; continuing its course, it empties into the S. W. end of Pamlico sound. It is navigable in ships of burthen to Newbern, in flats 50 miles further, to Kingston, and in small boats 200 miles.

NEW, a river of North-Carolina, which rises in North-East Swamp, in Onslow county; passing through a rich tract of land, enters the ocean at New river Inlet. This river extends but a few miles into the country. It is wide and shoal at its mouth, and is remarkable for the great abundance of mullet that is caught in it during the winter season, and known by the name of New river Mullet.

NEWARK, a post-town of New Jersey, and capital of Essex county. It is pleasantly situated at a small distance W. of Pataick river, and 7 miles W. by N. of New-York. It contains about 100 dwellings, a court-house, jail, Episcopalian, & Presbyterian church, and an academy. The Presbyterian church is the largest and most elegant building in the state. A large shoe manufactory has been established here, which manufactures about 60,000 pair of shoes annually. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 2d Tuesday in January and April, and 4th in June, and 3d in Sept. It is 86 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 45, N. Lon. 76, E.

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NEW-BEDFORD, a port of entry, and post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Bristol county, on a small bay which sets N. from Buzzard's bay. It contains a number of houses compactly built, and a Congregational church, and carries on a brisk trade with the different states and the West-Indies. The exports in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 82,085 dolls. It is 58 miles S. of Boston, and 357 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

NEWBERN, a maritime district of North-Carolina, bounded N. E. by Edenton district, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. W. by Wilmington, W. by Fayette, N. W. by Hillsborough, and N. by Halifax. It comprehends the following counties, viz. Craven, Beaufort, Carteret, Pitt, Johnson, Lenoir, Glasgow, Wayne, Jones, and Hyde. It contains 39,640 free inhabitants, & 15,900 slaves. Chief town, Newbern.

NEWBERN, a port of entry, and post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of the above district. It is situated in Craven county, on a beautiful level point of land, formed by the junction of the rivers Neus on the N. and Trent on the E. Its situation very much resembles Charleston, in South-Carolina. The Neus is navigable in ships of burthen for some miles above the town, and is about a mile & a half wide, and the Trent three quarters of a mile. It contains about 420 houses, all built of wood, except the palace, church, jail, and a few dwellings, which are of brick: The palace was erected by the province previous to the revolution, as a place of residence for the governors, and was, at that time, the most elegant building in N. America. It is a

large brick edifice, two stories high, with two wings for offices; the wings are connected with the main building, a little advanced in front towards the town, by a circular arcade: It is at present partly fallen to decay. One of the wings however is used as a dancing-room, and the other for a school-room. The arms of the British king still appear on a pediment in front of the building. The Episcopal church is a small brick building, with a bell. The court-house stands on brick arches, the under part serving as a convenient market-place; but marketing is chiefly done with the people in their boats and canoes, at the river side. Two rum distilleries have been lately established here. In September, 1791, nearly one third of the town was consumed by fire. It carries on a brisk trade to the W. Indies and the different states, in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. The exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 69,625 dolls. A district court is held here on the 19th of March and September, and a county court the 2d Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. It is 99 miles S. W. of Edenton, 93 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, 283 S. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 308 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 14, N. Lon. 2, 17, W.

NEWBURY, the principal town of Orange county, Vermont; situated contiguous to the W. side of Connecticut river. It contains about 50 houses, a jail, a court-house, and a handsome church for Congregationalists, with a steeple, which was the first erected in the state. The court-house stands on an eminence, and commands a pleasing prospect of what is called the Great Oxbow of Connecticut river.

river, which is formed by a bend similar to those which are seen in some of the rivers in Virginia, & in the Mississippi; it contains about 450 acres of land, which is equal in luxuriance and beauty to any in the Eastern states. A supreme court is held here on the 1st after the 4th Tuesday in August, and county courts the 2d Monday in June and Dec. It is 130 miles N. E. of Bennington, and 415 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 44, 6, N. Lon. 3, 1, E.

NEWBURY, or NEWBOROUGH, a flourishing town of Ulster county, state of New-York; situated on the W. side of Hudson river, upon an eminence which commands an agreeable view of the river and opposite neighbourhood. It contains about 50 or 60 dwellings. It is 16 miles above Poughkeepsie, 88 N. of New-York, and 183 S. of Albany. See **NEW-WINDSOR**.

NEWBURY-PORT, a port of entry, and post-town of Massachusetts, and next, in a commercial view, to Salem. It is situated in Essex county, on the S. side of the Merrimack, about 3 miles from the sea. It was formerly remarkable for the great number of vessels which were built in it annually; but for some years after the revolution, the business was on the decline; laterly it begins to revive. It contains 616 houses, and 4,837 inhabitants, a handsome courthouse, and five places for public worship; two of these are for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists, which last has been erected within these 2 years. There are several public schools in the town, and liberal provision made for the support of the instructors at the public expense.

Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and a considerable trade carried on with the West-Indies and the Southern states. Besides a few vessels employed in the cod fishery, in 1790, there belonged to this port, 6 ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 22 sloops. The exports in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 363,380 dollars. A court of common pleas and general sessions is held here the last Tuesday in Nov. It is 44 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 391 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 48, N. Lon. 4, 13, E.

NEW-CANTON, a small town of Virginia, situated in Buckingham county, on the S. side of James river, about 70 miles above Richmond. Having been lately established, it contains but few houses, amongst these, however, is a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 348 miles from Philadelphia.

NEW-CASTLE, a populous and well cultivated county of the state of Delaware; bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, S. by Kent county, E. by Delaware river, and W. by the state of Maryland. It is 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 17,124 free inhabitants, & 2,562 slaves. Here are 2 snuff-mills, 1 flitting-mill, 4 paper-mills, 60 for grinding grain, and several fulling-mills. Chief towns, Wilmington and New-Castle.

NEW-CASTLE, a post-town of Delaware state, & the place where the courts of justice are held for New-Castle county. It is situated on the W. side of Delaware river, 33 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 70 dwellings, a court-house, jail; a Presbyterian, and an Episcopalian church. A
supreme

supreme court is held here on the 2d after the 4th Tuesday in April and October; and courts of common pleas the 3d Monday in February, May, August and November. This is the oldest town on Delaware river, and was formerly the seat of government. It was first settled by the Swedes about the year 1627, who called it Stockholm, after the metropolis of their country. Falling afterwards into the hands of the Dutch, they named it New-Amsterdam. Some time after it was taken by the English, and called by its present name. Some years ago it was rather on the decline; but latterly it begins to flourish; and when the piers are built, (for the erection of which a lottery has been established, and drawn by permission of a law of that state) it will afford a safe retreat to vessels, during the winter season—a circumstance that must add considerably to its prosperity. This town was incorporated in 1672, by the Governor of New-York, and was governed for many years by a bailiff and six assistants. Lat. 39, 38, N. Lon. 0, 25, W.

NEW-CASTLE, a post-town of Virginia, situated in Hanover county, on the S. W. side of Pamunky river. It contains about 36 dwellings, and is 54 miles N. W. of Williamsburg, 24 N. E. of Richmond, and 297 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 44, N. Lon. 2, 15, W.

NEW-CASTLE, a small post-town of the district of Maine, situated in Lincoln county. It is 192 miles from Boston, and 297 from Philadelphia.

NEWFANE, the principal town of Windham county, Vermont; situated on West river. It contains 30 dwellings compactly built,

a Congregational church, a court-house and jail. A supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday after the 4th in August, and a county court the 1st Monday in June, and 2d in November. It is about 30 miles E. of Bennington.

NEW-GERMANTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Hunterdon county, on the E. side of Black river, a branch of the N. branch of the Raritan. It contains about 30 dwellings, and is 77 miles from Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 41, N. Lon. 0, 27, E.

NEW-GLOUCESTER, a small post-town of the district of Maine, situated in Cumberland county. It is 146 miles from Boston, and 494 from Philadelphia.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, state of, is situated between 2, 45, and 4, 33, E. Lon. 42, 41, and 45, 11, N. Lat. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 168 miles, and 90 in breadth from the mouth of Piscataqua to the mouth of West river, which falls into the Connecticut from Vermont. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, and is bounded N. by Canada, E. by the district of Maine and the Atlantic ocean, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which divides it from Vermont. It contains according to the best calculations 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres, 100,000 of which are supposed to be under water.

It is divided into five counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton; and these are again divided into 196 townships, besides 7 locations. The townships, or towns as they are more generally termed in the Eastern states, are incorporated & organized in the same manner as the townships in Massachusetts.

The state is also divided into 12 districts, for the purpose of electing senators for the state legislature. The number of representatives is fluctuating, always depending on the population—Every town containing 150 male inhabitants, 21 years old and upwards, is entitled to choose one representative, 450 inhabitants, two, &c. 300 being the mean increasing number. When any town has not the number required to entitle it to a representative, it is classed with some other town or place. The most considerable rivers of this state are Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Amiscoggin, or Androscoggin, Contocook, Ashuelot, Upper and Lower Amosook; besides many others of less note. The principal lakes are Winipisogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam. and Great Ossipee. Small ponds are very numerous, scarcely a township being without one or more of them.

The whole extent of the sea-coast is about 18 miles, the shore is generally a level sandy beach, within which are salt marshes intersected by creeks. Along the coast there are a great many coves, for fishing vessels. But the only haven for ships is the harbour of Piscataqua; here the shore is rocky. The first elevated land which appears from the sea-coast, is a range of the Blue hills, which extends from N. N. E. to S. S. W. through part of Srafford, and into Rockingham county, and are between 25 and 30 miles from the coast. The summits of this range are distinguished by particular names, as Teneriffe, which is the most northerly, Saddleback, Tuck-away, &c. beyond these are Mt. Major, Moose mountain, and several others. This range is more

elevated than the former. As you proceed farther to the N. W. the mountains become higher; and among those which are the most elevated in the next range, are Chocorua, Ossage, and Kyarfarga; thence follows that lofty range, which has been denominated the Height of Land, as it separates the branches of Merrimack from those of Connecticut river. In this range is the grand Monadnock, 10 miles N. of the Massachusetts boundary, and about 22 E. of Connecticut river. Its height, as measured by Mr. Winthrop in 1780, was found to be 3,254 feet above the level of the sea; 30 miles N. of the Grand Monadnock, lies Sunapee mountain, and 48 miles further is Mooshelock; this range then inclines to the N. E. dividing the waters of Saco and Androscoggin from Connecticut river; the mountains increase in magnitude, and the most elevated in this range are the White hills, which lie N. of lat. 44, and are so called from their appearing to mariners like white clouds rising above the horizon, when several leagues out at sea. The trees on these mountains are of various kinds; but they all partake more or less of the evergreen. From the N. E. they appear more lofty than from any other point, and it is said they may be seen on a clear day at the distance of 80 miles on land. The place from which the greatest number of summits can be seen at once, in this cluster, is Dartmouth in Hanover; on the N. W. side, seven appear at one view, three of which are more elevated than the rest, and these are on the E. side of the cluster: One of the latter has been emphatically called Mount Washington, from its majestic and lofty appearance;

appearance, when sailing along the coast of Maine, which is not less than 65 miles direct. It has been computed to be more than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; yet, astonishing as this may appear, we find it is not half the height of Cotopaxi, one of the Cordeliers, which is upwards of 20,000 feet, as mentioned by Don Ulloa. The Indians gave these mountains the name of Agiocochook. They had an ancient tradition, as mentioned in Josselyn's voyage to New-England, that their country was overflowed, and all its inhabitants drowned, except one Powaw and his wife, who, foreseeing the deluge, fled to the mountains, where they were preserved; and that from them the country was re-peopled. They had a great veneration for the summits, from a belief that they were the habitation of spiritual beings; they never ventured to ascend them, and always endeavoured to dissuade others from the attempt. To these mountains we may add West river mountain, in Cheshire county, adjoining Connecticut river, and 12 miles N. of Massachusetts. About the year 1730, the garrison of Fort Dummer, 4 miles S. on the Vermont side, was alarmed by frequent explosions of fire and smoke emitted from it, and like appearances have been since observed. The soil in this state is various, possessing all the qualities from good to bad. In the Eastern parts of the state, contiguous to the ocean, a thin cold and unfruitful soil, is frequently met with, & also in some of the interior parts of the country. In the S. and W. the soil is in several places moist and fertile, and is well adapted for pasturage. Loam, gravel, clay, and marble, are often met within

different parts of the state. The most fertile lands lie along the rivers & creeks, which in many instances yield good crops of wheat, rye, & Indian corn, generally, throughout the state; barley, oats, potatoes, flax and hemp; the higher lands, beef, pork, butter and cheese. The winters generally set in here with some severity about the first of December, and continue to increase until the latter end of January, when it becomes severely cold; and about the beginning of Feb. the deepest snows begin to fall, which are often two or three feet deep throughout the winter; about the 1st of April vegetation begins to appear and by the 10th of May, the fields generally furnish pasturage sufficient for the subsistence of the cattle. In July and August the sun becomes considerably warm. The greatest degree of heat observed at Portsmouth, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, was 90 above 0, and of cold 9 below 0. Light frosts have been known in every month of the year except July.

Of the trees which are the natural growth of this state are the red, black, shrub, chestnut, and white oak; the latter grows in great abundance in some parts of the state, and is the most valuable tree, the timber of which being mostly used in ship building. The red and white elms are often seen; wild cherry, sassafras, locust, limetree, walnut, beech, and chestnut are likewise common to this state. Also the white, yellow, pitch, larch, fir, hemlock and spruce pines; the red and white cedar, ash, poplar and maple, or as it is often called, the rock-maple tree, is found in many parts of New-Hampshire in great plenty, and affords to the inhabitants

tants the chief supply of sugar in those parts of the state which are in the infancy of their improvements. Here are also found the common wild and fox grapes, besides a great variety of berries. In the western parts of the state ginseng is found in abundance. The fruits chiefly cultivated in this state are apples and peaches; of the former is made excellent cyder. The indigenous animals are the wolf, fox, racoon, mink, bear, otter, seal, martin, ermine, hare, rabbit, mole, black rat, the flying grey, striped, red and black squirrel; the latter is seldom seen; ground, field and shrew mice; the catamount, a carnivorous animal, remarkable for its fierceness when pursued by hunters, the musquash, an amphibious animal distinguished for an oil bag, which contains a strong perfume; the skunk or polecat, is well known for his pissing disposition, and a disagreeable scent which he ejects when pursued. To these we may add the wolverene and woodchuck—the former, it is thought, is the same as the badger of Europe, the latter is full as large, and generally larger than the skunk or polecat; he retires in October to his borough, where he remains in a torpid state during the winter.

The chief manufactures of this state are pot and pearl ashes; of wool and flax the inhabitants generally manufacture a sufficiency for their common cloathing. The manufacture of maple-sugar has been attended to with considerable success. Linen and thread are manufactured in Londonderry—there are besides two paper-mills in the state, several oil-mills, fulling-mills, grist-mills, and various branches of iron manufac-

ture. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, fish, horses, flaxseed, pot and pearl ashes, lumber and ships; this last article has always been attended to by the merchants of this state, and by European traders, who find they can build ships for about 15 or 16 dollars per ton, which is much cheaper than in their own country.

27 schooners, 20 boats, and about 290 seamen belonging to this state, are annually engaged in the cod and seal fishery. In 1791 the number of seamen was 800; but Congress having since granted a bounty on vessels engaged in the cod fisheries, there is little doubt but the number has since greatly increased.—The goods, wares and merchandise exported from this state in the year ending September 30th, 1791, amounted to 142,858 dollars; in 1792, 181,407 dollars; in 1793, 198,197 dollars; and in the year 1794, 153,856.

The most numerous religious denominations here are Congregationalists; next to these are the Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. There is a society of Universalists, and one of Sandimanians.

The military of this state consists in a militia of 27,550 men, of whom 26,250 are infantry, 1,000 horse, and 300 artillery.

NEW-HANOVER, a maritime county of Wilmington district, North-Carolina; bounded S. E. by the Atlantic, E. and N. E. by Onslow, N. W. by Duplin, W. by Bladen, and S. W. by Brunswick. It contains 3,093 free persons, and 3,738 slaves. Chief town, Wilmington.

NEW-HARTFORD, a small post-town of Connecticut; situated in Litchfield

Litchfield county, 14 miles N. E. of Litchfield, and 239 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 51, N. Lon. 1, 39, E.

NEW-HAVEN, a maritime, and populous county of Connecticut. It is bounded N. by Hartford, Litchfield, and Middlesex counties, S. by Long-Island sound, W. by Fairfield, N. W. by Litchfield, and E. by Middlesex county. It is 30 miles from the mouth of Stratford river, to the northern extremity of Waterbury township, and 28 from E. to W. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Cheshire, Waterbury, Durham, Wallingford, Guilford, Brentford, E. Haven, W. Haven, New-Haven, N. Haven, Milford, Darby, Hamden, and Woodbridge. It contained in 1756—17,955 free persons, and 226 slaves; in 1774—25,896 free persons, and 925 slaves; and in 1790—30,397 free persons, and 433 slaves. In a hill of this county, a few miles W. by N. of New-Haven city, is the cave in which John Dixwell resided, who was one of the judges that passed sentence of decapitation on Charles the 1st, of England. The lands in general are hilly and well cultivated, and well watered by Wallingford, and Naugatuck rivers. Chief town, New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, city, of, a port of entry, and post-town of Connecticut, and the largest in that state. It is situated in the above county, upon a large plain, which is partly surrounded with hills; at the head of New-Haven harbour, which sets N. from Long-Island sound, about 4 miles: on the E. and W. side of the town, are two small creeks that empty into the harbour. The city was originally laid out into squares of 330 yards

each, but many of them have been since divided by cross streets. At present it consists of four principal streets, extending from S. E. to N. W. these are intersected by others at right angles. The streets tho' sandy, are generally kept neat and clean. Near the middle of the town is the public square, on and around which are the public buildings; these are a state-house, a college, a chapel, three Congregational churches, and one for Episcopalians. The college was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth seven years, when it was removed to Saybrook for ten and then finally settled at New-Haven. In 1718 it was named Yale college, in honour of governor Yale, its principal benefactor. The present building is a large brick edifice, erected in 1750, 100 feet by 40; three stories high, containing 32 chambers, and 64 studies, convenient for the reception of 100 students. The college chapel, which is also of brick, was built in 1761; it is 50 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, with a steeple 150 feet high. In this building is the library, which contains 2,500 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus, containing all the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments in the whole course of astronomy, and natural philosophy. There was another college erected in 1793. It is a large brick building, four stories high. The public square is ornamented with several rows of trees, and would appear beautiful, were it not so much crowded with a grave yard and the public buildings. The number of dwellings are about 500, which are mostly of wood several of them however look handsome, and are neat and commodious. The harbour

hour, though inferior to New-London, has good anchorage, with three fathom and four feet water at common tides, and two and a half fathom at low water. The number of inhabitants within the limits of the city, are reckoned at 4,000, one in 70 of which die annually; an evident proof of the salubrity of the climate. Manufactures of linen, buttons, and paper have been established here. A machine was invented by Mr. Chittendon, of this town, which cuts and bends 36,000 card teeth in one hour. In July, 1779, this town was pillaged by the infamous Tryon, who destroyed and carried off property to the amount of £. 24,893 : 7 : 6; notwithstanding, it is now flourishing, and carries on a brisk trade with New-York, and the West-Indies. The exports in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 171,868 dolls. The general assembly meets here the October session. A supreme court of errors is held here the 2d Tuesday preceding the 2d Thursday in Oct. a superior court the 1st Tuesday in January, and last in July, and courts of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in March, and 4th in November. A federal circuit court is also held here on the 25th of April, and a district court the 3d Tuesday in February and August. It is 40 miles S. W. by S. of Hartford, 88 from New-York, and 183 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 27, N. Lon. 1, 50, E.

NEW-HOLLAND, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated in a rich tract of fertile country. It contains about 70 dwellings, and a German church. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 54 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

NEWICHAWANOC. See PASGATAQUA.

NEW-KENT, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Pamunky and York rivers, which separates it from King William, and part of King and Queen counties, S. E. by James city, S. and S. W. by Chickahomony river, which divides it from Charles city county. It is 33 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and contains 2,539 free inhabitants, and 3,700 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Thursday in every month.

NEW-LEBANON, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Dutchess county, partly on a hill, and partly in a vale, and contains a few houses, compactly built. This town is much celebrated for its medicinal springs; the pool is situated on an eminence which overlooks the valley. From the experiments of Doct. Mitchell, it appears that the water contains neither iron, neutral salt, fixed air, nor any other air; that soap unites with it, and makes a good lather, and is excellent for bleaching linen — That the spring is a thermæ, and in the neighbourhood is abundance of limestone. Its heat is so considerable during the coolness of the morning, even in August, that copious vapours arise on the pool and the stream which issues from it for some distance, but has no peculiar smell. These waters have proved efficacious in scorbutic and rheumatic complaints, but are dangerous to consumptive persons. They are not unpleasant to the taste. It is 298 miles from Philadelphia, and 103 N. of New-York.

NEW-LONDON, a populous and maritime county of Connecticut, bounded E. by the state of Rhode-Island, N. by Windham county, S. by

NEW

S. by the ocean, and part of Long-Island found, and W. by Middlesex county. It is 30 miles from E. to W. and 24 from N. to S. and is divided into eleven townships, viz. Franklin, Lisbon, Norwich, Bozrah, Preston, Colchester, Montbille, Lyme, New-London, Groton, and Stonington. It contained in 1756—22,015 free persons, and 829 slaves; in 1774—31,542 free persons, and 2,039 slaves, and in 1794—32,614 free persons, and 586 slaves. Chief towns, New-London and Norwich.

NEW-LONDON, city of, a port of entry, and post-town of Connecticut, and the most considerable place of trade in that state. It is situated in the above county, on the W. side of New-Thames river, three miles N. of its entrance into Long-Island found. It contains about 340 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and a church for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists. It is defended by Fort Trumbull on the W. side of the harbour, and Fort Griswald on the E. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious, with depth of water sufficient to carry the first rate ship of war. At the entrance of the harbour on the W. side, is a lighthouse, erected upon a point of land which projects a considerable way into the found. A large part of the town was burnt by the apostate Arnold, Sept. 6th, 1781, to the amount of £. 145,788: 15: 6. It has since been rebuilt, and carries on a considerable trade to the West-Indies. The exports in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 557,453 dollars; in that year upwards of 1,000 mules were exported to the West-Indies from this port. A superior court is held here the 4th Tuesday in

NEW

September, and a court of common pleas the 2d Tuesday in June. It is 54 miles E. of New-Haven, 50 S. E. by S. of Hartford, and 273 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 24, N. Lon. 2, 40, E.

NEW-LONDON, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Bedford county. It stands upon a gentle eminence, and contains about 130 dwellings, a court-house and jail. In the late war a military magazine was established here, and several work-shops for repairing fire-arms. A district court is held here the 15th of April and September, and a county court the 4th Monday in every month. It is 152 miles W. of Petersburg, 133 W. by S. of Richmond, and 420 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 30, N. Lon. 4, 32, W.

NEWMANSTOWN, a town of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of Mill creek, at the intersection of the Berks and Dauphine county line. It contains about 30 dwellings, and is 14 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, 2 N. E. of Womeldorf, and 72 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEWMARKET, a small town of Amherst county, Virginia; situated on the N. side of James river at the mouth of Tye river. A tobacco warehouse has been established here. It is 100 miles above Richmond, and 378 from Philadelphia.

NEW MILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Litchfield county, contiguous to the E. side of Strafford river. It contains three houses for public worship, and several neat dwellings, It is 13 miles N. of Danbury, 20 S. W. of Litchfield, and 181 from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 36, N. Lon. 1, 18, E.

NEWPAITZ, a small town of New-York, situated in Ulster county, on the Wall kill, 80 miles N. N. W. of New-York. It contains about 250 dwellings, and a Dutch church.

NEWPORT, a maritime county of the state of Rhode-Island, comprehending the following islands, viz. Rhode-Island, Cannonicut, Black, Prudence, and several other small islands. It is divided into seven townships, viz. Newport, Portsmouth, Newshorcham, Jamestown, Middleton, Tiverton, and Little Compton. Some of the townships are commensurate with the islands, and sometimes an island comprehends more than a township. It contains 13,934 free inhabitants, and 366 slaves. Chief town, Newport.

NEWPORT, the metropolis of the state of Rhode-Island, a pleasant flourishing town. It is situated in a county of its own name, and on the S. W. end of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from the sea. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several streets and squares, on which are erected about 1,060 houses, principally of wood. The situation of the town is upon a gentle ascent, rising to the eastward, which presents an agreeable view from the harbour and neighbouring hills that lie westward on the main land. The town extends N. and S. along the harbour. Water, or Thames street, is about a mile in length. The public buildings are, a state-house, a public library, two market-houses, an hospital for the small pox and other diseases, which is situated on Coasters Harbour island, contiguous to the town. The state-house stands on an eminence; its architecture

and singular form, gives it a striking appearance. In front of the state-house towards the harbour, is a paved parade, and a large wharf. The houses for public worship are, four for Baptists, two for Congregationalists, one for Quakers, one for Episcopalians, one for Moravians, & a Jewish synagogue. Here is also a flourishing academy, under the management of a principal and four tutors, who teach the dead languages, English grammar, geography, &c. A marine society was instituted here for the relief of the distressed widows and orphans of their brethren. The harbour is on the W. side of the town, and is one of the finest perhaps in the world. The entrance is safe and easy, and the bottom good, with sufficient depth of water to admit ships of the largest burthen. Opposite the town, and on the W. side of the harbour, is Goat island, on which is Fort Washington. It has been lately repaired, and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States. A cotton and a duck manufactory have been established here. The duck is of the first quality, and commands a good price both in New-York and Philadelphia; to which places large quantities are shipped. It carries on a considerable trade. The expence in the year ending September. 30th, 1794, amounted to 311,200 dollars. A supreme court is held here the 1st Monday in March, and last in August, and a court of common pleas the last Monday in May and 3d in November. A federal circuit Court is also held here on the 19th, of June; and a district court the 1st Monday in February and August. This town was first settled by Mr. William Coddington, and seven others,

others, in 1639, who were banished by the general court of Massachusetts, on account of religious sentiments, and a violent party spirit, which then prevailed. It sends six members to the general assembly. It is 30 miles S. by E. of Providence, 75 S. W. by S. of Boston, 113 E. N. E. of New-Haven; and 292 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 44, N. Lon. 3, 40, E.

NEWPORT, a small post, and trading town of the state of Delaware; situated in New-Castle county, on the N. side of Christina creek, three miles above Wilmington. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, in flour. It contains about 30 houses, and is 31 miles S. W. of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, a small post-town of Maryland; situated in Charles county, on the W. side of Peter's Fresh, which unites with Allen's Fresh, and forms the Weighcomico. It is 11 miles from Port-Tobacco, 94 from Baltimore, 64 from Annapolis, and 195 from Philadelphia.

NEW-RIVER, OR KENHAWA, a river of the S. W. territory, which rises on the N. side of the Appalachian mountains, and running a N. E. course, passes into Virginia, and assumes the name of Kenhawa; which see.

NEW-THAMES, a navigable river of Connecticut, which is formed by the junction of Shetucket and Yantic rivers, at Norwich; thence pursuing a S. course, enters Long-Island sound, opposite the W. end of Fisher's island. It is navigable to Norwich in small vessels, which is about 12 miles.

NEWTON, the chief town of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; situated on a small stream which unites with Neshamony creek, and

empties into the Delaware, three or four miles below Bristol. It contains about 50 dwellings, a stone jail, court-house, a Presbyterian church, and an academy. This town was established in 1725. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the peace, is held here the 1st Monday in February, May, August, and November. It is 25 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 14, N. Lon. 0, 13, E.

NEWTON, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county. It contains a number of houses compactly built, and two places for public worship. It is 9 miles E. N. E. of Danbury, 26 W. N. W. of New-Haven, and 175 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 27, N. Lon. 1, 26, E.

NEWTON, a small town of Frederick county, Virginia; containing about 30 dwellings. It is situated between the North and South branches of Shanando river, and is 7 miles S. of Winchester, and 173 N. N. W. of Richmond.

NEW-UTRECHT, a small maritime town of Long-Island; situated in Kings county, on the S. side of the Narrows, and 2 miles S. of New-York. It contains a few houses, and a Dutch church.

NEW-WINDSOR, a town of the state of New-York; situated in Orange county, on the W. side of the Hudson at the mouth of a small creek, which empties into that river. It contains 70 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. Upwards of 5,000 firkins of butter, weighing each about 70 pounds, are annually exported from this place and Newburg, to New-York. It is 6 miles S. of Newburg, and 94 N. by W. of New-York. Lat. 41, 27, N. Lon. 1, 15, E.

NEW-

NEW-YORK, state of, is situated between 1, 48, E. and 4, 39, W. Lon. 40, 32, and 45, N. Lat. In the comprehension of E. Lon. we do not include the whole of Long I. but only from the eastern extremity of West-Chester county, as it would take in the greater part of Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, & the greater part of Vermont; & therefore convey an erroneous idea of the extent and situation of the state. Independent of Long-Island, the state lies nearly in the form of a triangle, which, from N. to S. is 316 miles, and 335 from E. to W. It is bounded E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and L. Champlain, which last separates it from Vermont, N. Lower Canada, N. W. by the river St. Laurence, and Lake Ontario, which divide it from the province of Upper Canada, W. by part of the same, L. Erie, Niagara R. and part of Pennsylvania, S. by the latter, New-Jersey, and the ocean. It is divided into 23 counties, comprehending the 3 on Long-Island, and these again into 146 townships. The counties are Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, New-York, West-Chester, Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Columbia, Albany, Schoharie, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Clinton, Ontario, Montgomery, Onondago, Oneida, Herkemer, Otsego & Tyoga. The three last have been created from Montgomery since the year 1791, and Schoharie from Albany the last session of the Assembly. The townships were organized in 1788, and invested with certain privileges, as the assembling at some convenient place in each township on the first Tuesday in February, annually, to choose their town officers, viz. one town clerk, one supervisor,

from three to seven assessors, one or more collectors, two overseers of the poor, commissioners of high ways, constables, fence viewers, pound masters, &c. these are to hold their office one year, or until others are appointed.

By an act of the legislature of this state, passed during the session of 1794, for the encouragement of schools, £.20,000 are annually appropriated for the term of 5 years, for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the different cities and towns of the state, in which children are to be instructed in the English language, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete an English education.

This money is to be apportioned by the supervisors of the counties among the several towns, and is placed under the direction of commissioners of schools chosen at the respective town meetings.

In addition to this appropriation made by the state, a tax equal to one half of the sum allotted to each town, is to be raised therein and the product applied to the same beneficial object.

The principal rivers are Hudson, Mohawk, Saranac, Sable or Blackriver, Boquit, Seneca and Chenesee; besides many other smaller rivers, which will be described under their respective names. The chief lakes are Otsego, Oneida, Lake George, Seneca, Cayuga, Salt L. and Chautauque, or Chataoque. The principal bays are York harbour and South bay.

As this state extends along Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, its climate partakes of all the variety that is met with in the climates of these states. At

Albany

Albany, Fahrenheit's thermometer often rises in July to 92 in the shade, and in the winter season it has been known to sink 24 below 0; but this rarely happens.

About the middle of the state terminates or commences, which you please, that great range of mountains which stretch from the northern parts of Georgia through South and North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. On the north side of this range, the country, for nearly 20 miles, is intersected by parallel ridges, stretching N. E. and S. W. Beyond these the country becomes, as it were, an extensive plain, of a rich black soil, which produces abundant crops of wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, &c. The most common growth of trees is maple, beech, birch, linden, cherry, and a few locust, hickory, and mulberry trees; these last are not so common as in Pennsylvania. Hemlock swamps are interspersed thinly thro' this country. On the banks of Lake Erie are some oak and chestnut ridges. The lands between Cayuga and Seneca Lake, and on the Chenessee river, are exceedingly rich, with a climate as pure and salubrious as any in the world. The country here is pleasantly variegated with little hills, which are covered with lofty trees, but scarcely any underwood.—The legislature have granted 1,600,000 acres of land, as a compensation to the officers and soldiers of the New-York line. This tract comprehends Onondago county; which see.

That part of the state, E of the mountains, is a rough, hilly, broken country; there are, however, several rich valleys that intervene, which, when cultivated,

yield plentiful crops of wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, and pease. The hills are covered with timber, and, when cleared, afford excellent pasturage. To the trees already mentioned, as the natural growth of this state, we may add several species of oak, such as white, red, yellow, black, and chefnutoak, cedar, fir, butternut, aspin commonly called poplar, whitewood, which in Pennsylvania is called poplar, and in Europe the tulip tree; and rock-maple, beside different kinds of pine, as white, yellow, pitch and spruce; with a variety of shrubs. Wheat is the staple commodity of this state; Indian corn and pease are also raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption. Large dairies are kept in some parts of this state, which furnish the markets with butter and cheese. The best lands in the state lie along Chenessee, Mohawk, and Black or Sable river; they are partly in a state of nature, but rapidly settling. In that part of the state adjoining Lake Champlain, the land is generally fertile, and of a good quality, but inferior to the last mentioned tracts. Beside the various kinds of grain cultivated in this state, the farmers raise large quantities of beef, pork, and wool, and these excellent in their kind; their butter, in particular, is equal to any in America. In this state are found large quantities of iron ore. A lead mine has been found in Herkemer, and a silver mine at Philipsburg, and West-Chester county, which produces virgin silver, spar, zink or spelter, a semi-metal, mangeneese, a mineral of a grey or blackish colour, soiling the fingers, and used in glass-houses under the name

name of the soap of the glass-makers. Several kinds of copper ore, lead, sulphur, and coal mines, are met with in various places. Plaster of Paris, chryslals in sheets, talcs, and chrystals of different kinds and colours, petrified wood, and a small black stone which vitrifies with a small heat, and is said to make good glass. Here are also found several springs, highly celebrated for their medicinal qualities; the most remarkable are Saratoga, New-Lebanon, and one lately discovered in the township of Rensselaerwyck, in Rensselaer county, partly opposite to Albany, possessing most of the properties of Saratoga.

The citizens of this state generally manufacture their own cloathing, large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and some earthen ware, beside a sufficient quantity of maple-sugar and molasses, at little expence of time and labour. Iron and glass works, and nail manufactories, have been erected in different parts of the state; there are also several paper-mills, which are worked to advantage.

The trade of this state is carried on with the different nations of Europe, the West-Indies, and the Southern and Eastern states. The exports to the West-Indies are beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard, biscuit, pease, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, sheep and horses, beside large quantities of flour. In return, is received the produce of these islands. To Europe, the exports consist of flour, flaxseed, cotton, coffee, indigo, rice, pot and pearl ashes, furs, deerskins, logwood, suttic, mahogany, beeswax, oil, rum, tar, turpentine, pitch, whalefins, fish, sugars, molasses, tobacco, &c. and in return are received the different

manufactures of those countries, and various sorts of wine and other liquors. The exports in the year ending September 30, 1791, amounted to 2,516,197 dols. in 1792—2,528,085 dols. in 1793—2,934,370 dols. in 1794—5,408,430 dols. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 340,120, of whom 21,324 were slaves; but since that period the number has considerably increased by emigration from the Eastern states.

The religious denominations of this state consist of Presbyterians, Dutch reformed, Baptists, Episcopalians, Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians; Methodists, Roman Catholics, Jews, Shakers, and a few of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson.

In this state, as in the others, the government is divided into three distinct branches; that is, a legislative; an executive, and a judiciary; the legislative consists of a senate and house of representatives; the number of senators is equal to one third the whole number of representatives, which are 70 at present, and may never exceed 300; the senators are elected for four years, and are divided into four classes, first, second, &c. the seats of the first class are vacated at the expiration of one year; and of the second class at the expiration of two years, &c. and their places filled by new elections; they must be freeholders, and worth £. 100 clear of incumbrances; the number of senators can never exceed 100. The members of assembly are chosen annually in May. The qualifications requisite to vote for a senator or representative, are full age, and oath of allegiance to the state, six months residence, a freehold estate

tate during that time to the amount of £. 20, or a rented tenement of the yearly value of £. 2, and having paid taxes, or being a freeman and usually residing either in the city of New-York or Albany. The executive authority is lodged in a governor, who is elected once in three years; a lieutenant-governor is also chosen at the same time, to serve in the absence of the governor: The governor must be a freeholder; the lieutenant-governor, during office, is president of the senate. The subordinate officers of the state are chosen by the council of appointment, which is composed of four senators, that is, one from each district, (who are chosen annually by the assembly,) with the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor; the governor is president of this council, but has only a casting vote. Military officers hold their commissions during pleasure. The judiciary is composed of a court of errors and impeachment, a court of chancery, a supreme court, & county courts. The chancellor, judges of the supreme, and first judges of the county courts, hold their offices during good behaviour, or till 60 years of age; sheriffs and coroners one year, and are incapable of serving longer than four years successively; the treasurer of the state, county treasurer, loan-officers, and clerks of the supervisors, are appointed by acts of the legislature; the register and clerks in chancery, by the chancellor; clerks of the supreme and probate courts, by their respective judges.

New-York, a maritime county of the state of New-York, comprehending Manhattan island. It contains 614 free persons, and 189 slaves, besides the city of New-York; which see.

NEW-YORK, city of, the metropolis of the state of that name, and second in the United States, in respect to population and commerce. It is situated on the S. end of Manhattan, or New-York island, at the head of a bay, and in a county of its own name. The island is formed by Hudson river on the W. the bay on the S. East river on the S. E. and E. which divides it from Long-Island, and Spytten Duyvel creek on the N. E. and N. which communicates with the Hudson and East river. It is 14 miles in length, and about a mile on an average in breadth. The N. end of the island is connected to the main land by a bridge erected over Spytten Duyvel creek, called King's bridge. It is celebrated for a battle fought here in the late revolution, between the American and British forces, in which the latter gained the passage of the bridge. The principal part of the city stands on East river, and extends about two miles; but on the Hudson it is considerably less. Its greatest breadth is scarcely a mile, and its circumference is reckoned at about four miles. The plan of the city is irregular, as the form and situation of the ground would not admit of a plan similar to that of Philadelphia, and some other towns in the United States. It was necessary for the convenience of commerce, that the principal streets should extend parallel to the rivers. To intersect these by others at right angles was impossible. The ground which was unoccupied previous to the peace of 1783, was laid out in large parallel streets, which add much to the beauty of the city. In the breadth of the other streets there is a great difference; a few large and spacious, others are again extremely

ly narrow and confined. Water and Queen streets, on East river, are conveniently situated for business, but they are low and narrow, not admitting, in some places, foot ways for travellers. Broadway is the most agreeable and pleasant part of the city; it extends due N. from that point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East river, occupying the height of land between them, and rising gradually as it advances northward; it is 70 feet wide, and is ornamented with some handsome buildings; on the S. end is an elegant brick edifice, for the accommodation of the governor, besides 2 handsome Episcopal churches, and several neat dwellings in different parts of the street; this street terminates at the N. end in a triangular area, fronting the Bridewell and alms house, commanding an agreeable view of the bay and narrows. The old fort at the S. end, has been levelled and made into a handsome public walk. Hanover square and Dock street are conveniently situated for business; the houses are neat and handsomely built. Wall street stands elevated; it is generally 50 feet wide, and regularly built, with elegant dwellings. Broad street extends from the exchange to the city hall; it was originally built on each side of a small creek which passed under the city hall; its name at once indicates it to be of sufficient breadth: it would be pleasant too but that it lies rather low. Several of the other streets are well built, but they are in general too narrow. The houses are mostly built of brick, with tiled roofs. That part of the city destroyed during the war, is now chiefly rebuilt; the streets widened, straightened and raised in the middle, so as

to carry off the water into the gutters. The handsomest building in this city, or perhaps in the United States, is federal hall. It is justly admired for the beauty, variety, and elegance of its architecture. The other public buildings are, four Presbyterian churches, three for the Dutch Reformed, three for Episcopalians, two for German Lutherans, and Calvinists, two for Quakers, two for Baptists, two for Methodists, one for French Protestants, which is partly out of repair, one for Moravians, one for Roman Catholics, and a Jewish synagogue; a college, jail, and poor-house, also four market-houses, which are supplied with great abundance and variety of provision. The college, which was incorporated in 1787, by the name of Columbia, stands on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of the Hudson. The building at present consists of an elegant stone edifice, three stories high, with four stair cases, 12 apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a school for experimental philosophy. The situation is somewhat elevated, and commands a delightful and extensive prospect of the adjacent country. It is flourishing since the revolution, and has about 100 students in the different classes, beside the medical students, who are generally about 50 in number. The funds of the college are between 12 and 13,000 pounds, the interest of which is sufficient to supply their present exigences. It is under the superintendance of 24 trustees. There is no basin for the reception of vessels, but the road where they lie, in East river, which is defended from the violence of the sea by the surrounding islands. The channels

nels between Long-Island, and York-Island, & between Long-Island and Staten-Island, are so narrow as to cause a great rapidity of the tides, which is increased by the water of Hudson and East river. This rapidity generally prevents the channel from being obstructed by the ice; so that navigation is always open, except a few days when the weather is uncommonly severe. The scarcity of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city. The inhabitants are chiefly supplied every day with water conveyed to their doors in casks from a pump near the head of Queen street, which is supplied from a spring almost a mile from the center of the town. The well is about 20 feet deep, and 4 feet in diameter. The average quantity daily drawn from it is 110 hogheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days 216 hogheads have been drawn from it. There is seldom in it more or less than three-foot water, and it is commonly sold for 3d. per hoghead at the pump.

The citizens of New-York have been long distinguished for their gaiety, politeness, and affability. The number of free inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 30,148 free persons, and 2,180 slaves; but the number must have greatly increased since that time, as we find by the directory, that the number of householders, persons occupying stores, shops, &c. was in 1790—4,500, in 1791—5,800, in 1792—6,700, in 1793—7,700, and in 1794—9,000. This city is the only port of entry belonging to the state, except Sagharbour, which is a place of little consideration in the commercial world. The exports from this city in the year

ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 5,401,668 dollars. In the course of that year the following number of vessels entered the port: Ships—159, snows—5, brigs—301, schooners—168, sloops—157, polacres—1; besides 1,523 coasters. In the same year the following number took out clearances; ships—173, snows—9, brigs—243, schooners—152, sloops—113, polacres—3, barques—1, beside 1,695 coasters. In 1775, only 705 vessels cleared from this port, in 1789—1,108, of whom 770 were American. Such is the flourishing state of this city. A sessions of the supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday in January and April, and a court of exchequer at the same time. A court of common pleas and general sessions for the county of New-York, the 1st Tuesday in February, May, August, and November. A federal circuit court is also held here the 5th day of April and September; and a district court the 1st Tuesday in February, May, and August. The present charter of this city is dated January 15, 1730; but there was another charter granted by governor Dongan, on the 22d of April, 1686, which recites, that the city of New-York was then "an ancient city," and that the citizens "have anciently been a body politic and corporate." According to its present charter, the city is divided into seven wards, which are named in numerical order, as, first, second, &c. The officers consist of a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, seven assistants, one sheriff, one coroner, one common clerk, one chamberlain, one high constable, sixteen assessors, seven collectors, sixteen constables, and one marshal. The mayor, recorder, sheriff, and co-
rcuer,

roner, are annually appointed by the governor of the state, with the consent of the council of appointment, on the 29th of September, if not Sunday, otherwise the next day. On the same day, the freemen, being inhabitants, and the freeholders of each ward, except the seventh ward, elect one alderman, one assistant, two assessors, one collector, and two constables; and those of the seventh ward, one alderman, one assistant, four assessors, two collectors, and four constables. The mayor, with a majority of the aldermen, and a majority of the assistants in common council, appoint the chamberlain, or treasurer, annually, on the 29th of September; and on the same day the mayor appoints the high constable for the ensuing year. Each of the above mentioned officers are to be sworn into office, on the 14th of October, next following his election. The common clerk is appointed in the same manner as the mayor, and continues in office during the pleasure of the council of appointment. The marshal is appointed by the mayor, and continues in office during pleasure. All the officers must be freeholders and inhabitants of the city; and the aldermen, assistants, assessors, collectors, and constables, must respectively reside in the wards in which they are elected. It is 95 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, 128 from Hartford, 252 from Boston, 303 from Vergennes, 197 from Baltimore, 373 from Richmond, 620 from Fayetteville, 913 from Charleston, 1,032 from Savannah. Lat. 40, 42; N. Lon. 1, 17, E.

NIAGARA, a river which flows from the E. end of Lake Erie, in a N. by W. course, into the S. W. end of Lake Ontario, constituting

part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is about 34 miles in length, including its meanders. Twenty miles below Lake Erie, are the falls of Niagara; these are reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world: The river is here divided into two channels by Grand-Isle; the perpendicular descent of the N. E. channel, as measured by Dr. M'Causlin, is 163 feet, and the N. W. 143; the breadth of the cataract, including the island, is upwards of a mile. When the water strikes the rocks at the bottom a thick vapour rises a considerable height in the air, and appears, when at a distance, like a cloud, in which the morning and evening sunbeams form a beautiful rainbow. The noise of the cataract, in a clear day and favourable wind, may be heard nearly 50 miles. Several low, marshy grounds lie contiguous to the river, and empty themselves into it by small creeks, immediately above the falls. The river runs here rapidly for some distance, and descends, before it approaches the cataract, nearly one half as much as it does at the falls. About 6 miles below the cataract, the country descends by a sudden declivity; this ridge runs several miles, and divides the high lands, in the vicinity of the falls, from the low lands, upon which stands Fort Niagara. It is generally believed that the cataract was originally at this ridge, and that it has by degrees broken and worn away the rocks there 6 miles. Upon the rocks, at the foot of the falls, a kind of concrete substance is found, called spray, which some suppose is formed by the earthy particles of the water, whose specific gravity being greater than the particles

particles of water themselves, descend quicker to the bottom, adhere to the rocks, and are there formed into solid masses.

Fort-Niagara stands 14 miles below the falls, on the E. side of the river, near its entrance into Lake Ontario; it is still in the possession of the British, who keep a detachment of troops here. Fort-Schlosser is one mile and a half above the falls, on the E. side of the river. Fort-Erie, as we have already mentioned, is about 20 miles above the falls, and stands on the W. side of the river, in the province of Upper Canada.

NINETY-SIX, a district of S. Carolina, comprehending the following counties, viz. Abbeville, Edgfield, Laurens, and Newbury. It is bounded E. by Orangeburg and Camden districts, N. by Ennoree river, which separates it from Pinkney, N. W. by Washington, and S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 70 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, and contains 33,622 free inhabitants, and 7,543 slaves. The lands in this district are agreeably variegated with hills, and well watered. The soil is nearly similar to that of Pinkney and Washington districts, which is generally the best and richest body of land in the state of South-Carolina, and if we take into consideration the inestimable blessings of a healthy climate, it is certainly the most desirable. The produce is generally wheat, rye, oats, barley, and Indian corn; besides large quantities of tobacco for exportation. Chief town, Cambridge.

NIXONTON, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Pasquotank county. It is situated on the E. side of Little river, and

contains about 20 or 25 houses, a jail and court-house. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December. It is 12 miles E. by S. of Hartford, 28 E. N. E. of Edenton, and 468 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 11, N. Lon. 1, 32, W.

NOIRE, a small river of the North-Western Territory, which runs a W. by S. course, and empties into Lake Michigan, about 15 miles N. of St. Joseph river. It is 60 yards wide at its mouth.

NOLACHUCKY, a short, navigable river of the South-Western Territory, which is formed of two principal streams that rise on the N. and S. sides of Iron mountain; after uniting, they pursue a W. S. W. course, and empty into French-Broad river, about 26 miles above the Holstein.

NORFOLK, a populous county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which divides it from Warwick, E. and S. E. by Princess-Anne county, and S. W. and W. by Nansemond. It is 44 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contains 9,179 free inhabitants, and 5,345 slaves. Chief town, Norfolk.

NORFOLK, a maritime county of Massachusetts, containing 24,160 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Suffolk county, E. by the ocean, W. by Worcester, N. W. by Middlesex, and S. by Bristol and Plymouth counties. It is divided into 20 townships, viz. Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, Milton, Cohasset, Bellingham, Braintree, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Stoughton, Needham, Sharon, Medfield, Walpole, Wrentham and Weymouth. It is 43 miles from E. to W and about

N O R

about 20 from N. to S. Chief town, Dedham.

NORFOLK, a port of entry and post-town of Virginia, and the most considerable commercial town in that state. It is situated in a county of its own name, on the E. side of Elizabeth river, immediately below the confluence of the Eastern branch. It has a safe and capacious harbour, large enough to contain 300 ships. The channel of the river is from 350 to 400 yards wide, and at common flood tides affords 18 feet water up to the town. It was burnt on the 1st of January, 1776, by the Liverpool man of war, by order of lord Dunmore, the regal governor of Virginia, and sustained losses to the amount of £.300,000 sterling. It has since been rebuilt, and contains about 500 houses, a court-house, jail, brick theatre, an Episcopal and a Methodist church, and an academy, beside several stores and warehouses. It is a corporation, and is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. The number of inhabitants is 3,000, who are generally polite, obliging and hospitable. It carries on a brisk trade to the West-Indies, Europe and the different states, and constitutes with Portsmouth a port of entry. The exports are chiefly tobacco, Indian corn, wheat and lumber of various kinds; they amounted in the year ending September 30th 1794, to 1,660,752 dollars. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in every month. It is 116 miles S. of Richmond, and 389 S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 55, N. Lon. 1, 10, W.

NORRISTOWN, the chief town of Montgomery county, beautifully situated on the N. side of Schuylkill river, at the mouth of

N O R

Stony creek. It contains about 20 stwellings, a handsome stone court-house and jail, and an elegant stone building for keeping the records of the county. It is 17 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 7, N. Lon. 0, 11, W.

NORTH, a river of Massachusetts, which flows from Indian-head pond, in Plymouth county; thence running a N. E. course, empties into the ocean at Scituate harbour. This river is remarkable for its narrowness and depth of water, being not more in several places than 50 or 60 feet wide; yet vessels of 300 tons burthen are built at Pembroke, 18 miles by the course of the river from its mouth.

NORTH-ANNA, a small river of Virginia, which rises in the S. W. mountains, and running an E. S. E. course, unites with South-anna, and forms Pamunky river.

NORTH RIVER. See HUDSON.

NORTH, a small river of North-Carolina, which rises in Pasquotank county, and running a few miles in a S. E. course, thence winding to the S. falls into Albemarle sound, near Powell's Point.

NORTHAMPTON, the chief town of Queen's county, Long-Island; situated on a large plain. It contains about 50 dwellings, and an elegant court-house. Courts of sessions and common pleas are held here the 1st Monday in June, and 2d in November. It is 20 miles E. of Brooklyn.

NORTHAMPTON, a large, mountainous and hilly county of Pennsylvania; situated in the N. E. corner of the state. It is bounded E. and N. E. by Delaware river, which separates it from the state of New-Jersey and New-York, W. and N. W. by Luzerne county, S. W.

S. W. by Berks, S. by a small part of Montgomery, and S. E. by Bucks. It is 111 miles from N. to S and 53 in breadth from E. to W, and is divided into 27 townships, viz. Peens, Heidelberg, Linn, Lowhill, Weisenberg, Whitehall, Salisbury, Macungy, Upper Milford, Upper Saucon, Lower Saucon, Williams, Bethlehem, Allen, Nazareth, Forks, More, Plainfield, Lehigh, Toamensing, Chefnut-hill, Upper Mount Bethel, Lower Mount Bethel, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware, & Upper Smithfield. It contains 24,227 free inhabitants, and 23 slaves. It is well watered by Lehigh and other fine rivers; beside a great number of creeks. It contains mines of iron ore and coal, & large quarries of limestone. The soil in many parts is rich, but more generally broken, mountainous and unfruitful. Chief town, Easton.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Hampshire county. It is situated about a mile and a half W. of Connecticut river, and contains about 40 houses compactly built, a court-house, jail, and a Congregational church. A supreme court is held here the last Tuesday in April, and a court of common pleas the 1st Tuesday in September, and 3d in May. It is 100 miles W. of Boston, and 271 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 35, N. Lon. 2, 25, E.

NORTHAMPTON, a maritime county of Virginia, situated on the Eastern shore of that state, and comprehends Cape Charles, at the entrance of the Chesapeake bay. It is bounded N. by Accomack county, E. and S. by the ocean, and W. by the Chesapeake. It is 40 miles in length, and 5 in

breadth, and contains 3,645 free persons, and 3,244 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Tuesday in every month. The lands here are low, sandy and unfruitful.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Halifax district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Hartford, W. by Warren, S. by Bertie, and S. W. by Halifax. It contains 5,572 free inhabitants, and 4,409 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Monday in March, June, September and December.

NORTH-CAROLINA, state, is situated between 33, 51, and 36, 30, N. Lat. 1, 1, and 9, 35, W. Lon. It is bounded N. by Virginia, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, W. by the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, and S. by South-Carolina. It is about 450 miles in length from E. to W. and 180 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into eight districts, and these into 58 counties; the districts are Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, which extend along the sea-coast from Virginia to South-Carolina. Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Morgan and Fayetteville, lie W. of the former. The counties will be noticed under their respective names. The chief rivers beginning N. are Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neus, Cape-Fear, Yadkin and Catabaw. Beside these there are Black, New, Trent, Coateckney, Dan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Little, Alligator, Cuskie, and a few others of less note. The principal sounds are Albemarle, Pamlico and Core. It may, perhaps, be here necessary to observe, that the navigation of all the rivers which empty

empty immediately into the sea, is in a greater or less degree obstructed by sand bars, which stretch across their mouths, and the state having no good harbour, besides it is a circumstance that will always impede the commercial prosperity of this state. Two principal causes have been assigned why the rivers are barred at their mouths. The first is, the long course of the rivers carrying down large quantities of mud and sand, the country becoming extremely level as they approach the sea, their rapidity is so lessened, that the sand, instead of being carried off, is retained at their mouths. The other cause is founded on a supposition, that the gulph stream throws up a bank of sand, as it passes near these shores. The chief capes are Hatteras, Lookout, and Cape-Fear. This state in its whole extent from N. to S. and for nearly 60 miles W. from the sea-coast, is entirely level; within these limits are extensive forests of pine barrens. On the banks of Roanoke river and a few others, the lands are rich and fertile; interspersed through the other parts of the state are large swamps and oak land ridges, of a rich black soil. Marine productions are here found by digging 18 or 20 feet below the surface of the ground. The sea-coast, the bays, inlets, and the rivers near the sea-coast, have generally muddy, soft bottoms. Between 60 and 70 miles from the sea-coast, the country rises into hills, which increase in magnitude as you advance westward, until they terminate in that great range, the Appalachian mountains, as described under the article South-Carolina, only with this difference, that a greater part of this

state, than of South-Carolina, is mountainous and hilly. Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are cultivated with considerable success in the hilly parts of the state. Indian corn, cotton and pulse of all kinds, are cultivated in all parts of the state. Of Indian corn, it is said, that an industrious person with a horse will raise 700 bushels annually. Ground pease run along the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould. The pods run under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazel-nut. Cotton is also raised in great plenty. It is planted yearly, and the stalks die with the frost. The labour of one man produces 2000 pounds in the seeds, or 500 pound fit for manufacturing, and as much provision as he can consume. The country is friendly enough to raising of sheep; but their wool is not good, nor is it plenty on the low flat lands in the maritime districts. A sheep seldom producing more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and often only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound. But in the hilly and interior parts of the state, the wool is excellent; in some parts of Halifax, Hillsboro', Salisbury and Morgan district, the texture is not exceeded by any, and the quantity abundant. In Warren and Granville counties, sheep frequently produce from 5 to 9 pounds of wool. Cattle are here raised with ease, requiring but little provision through the whole course of the winter, and in the summer season nothing more is necessary than to give them a little salt occasionally. In some parts of the state it is often customary for a farmer to mark from 100 to 150 calves in the season, without paying much further
attention

attention to them, until they are grown or fit for slaughter, when great numbers of them are driven into Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, or slaughtered at home for exportation. Pork is also raised here without much trouble or expence. The hogs roam at large in the woods, and frequently get fat on mast, or acorns and roots. They require some little attention and food, to keep them gentle. The pork which is fattened with mast for home consumption, is generally fed 2 or 3 weeks with corn, to harden it, and render it more firm. The mast fed pork is apt, though sweet, to appear flabby, and run much into oil when boiled. In the maritime counties the inhabitants, during the summer and autumn, are subject to agues and intermittent fevers, which sometimes prove fatal. They are not, however, immediately dangerous to those who are temperate and careful; they, notwithstanding, if suffered to continue, bring on a cachexy or general debility of the system, which often terminates in death. The air is here generally moist, fultry and non-elastic. But in the western parts of the state the air is elastic and salubrious—that country is fertile, full of springs and rivulets of pure limpid water; and during the hottest season is delightfully refreshed with S. W. winds, which daily blow. Autumn is here singularly pleasant—the heat of the sun is now somewhat abated—the temperature of the climate becomes more agreeable—the atmosphere serene—the nights cool & invigorating, which, together with the abundance, variety and perfection of its vegetable productions, contribute to render it one of the most delightful and agreeable countries in the world.

In the northern and western counties, the most common growth of trees is oak, walnut, pine, some hickory and black jack; the last is a species of oak, which grows in a moist, sandy soil, and seldom larger than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. It is also common on the Western shore of Maryland; but there it is often found in a dry, sandy soil, and seldom so large as the former. In the maritime counties are extensive forests of pitch pine. It is a tall, majestic tree, and is superior in every respect to the pitch pine of the Eastern states. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and different kinds of lumber, which constitute nearly one half the exports of this state. The swamp-lands are covered with tall cyprus or junipers. For several miles from the sea-coast, the swamps are covered with evergreens, and the trees with a long species of moss, which by absorbing the noxious vapour that is exhaled from the stagnant waters, contribute much to the salubrity of the climate. The mistletoe, which has been so much the object of druidical veneration, is found in the back parts of this state in great abundance. It is a shrub which differs from every other, as it only grows on the boughs of trees, the root running under the bark, and thereby receiving its nourishment. It is an evergreen, and resembles, in a great measure, the boxwood. The principal wild fruits growing here are grapes, plumbs, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries & wattleberries. The climate being particularly favorable to the vine, wine has been frequently made, not inferior to Port, and latterly a great variety of the European grapes has been introduced, particularly into Warren county.

county, by Mr. Hawkin's, late a senator from that state in Congress, and others. They succeed well, and are likely soon to become profitable. They flourish either in the French mode of culture, or in climbing & hanging in festoons, as is done in some parts of Italy.

The lands in this state generally, but particularly the western counties, produce wild grass, and various kinds of herbage. In many parts are found several kinds of medicinal plants and roots, among these are ginseng, Virginia snake-root, and seneca snake-root, angelica, farsaparilla, and an herb somewhat similar to ipicacuanha, Lyons heart, which is said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. A species of the sensitive plant is also found here. It is a sort of brier, which is killed by the frost, but the root lives thro' the winter, and shoots again in the spring. It is of so irritable a nature, that the lightest touch of a leaf, gives, as it were, an electrical shock to the whole, and makes it cling close to the stalk. Although so easily alarmed in a short time it recovers its former position. The *dionæa muscipula*, or Venus's flytrap, a genus of the sensitive plant, is likewise found here. It generally grows in shady, wet places, and blossoms in July and August; the largest leaves are about three inches in length, and an inch and an half in breadth across the lobes; the upper joint of the leaf is so fitted by nature as to catch flies; whence its name. Several small glands cover its inner surface, which, some botanists think, discharge a sweet liquor, in order to tempt the unfortunate little animal; at the instant these tender parts are irritated by its feet, the two lobes rise

up, grasp it fast, lock the rows of spines together, and squeeze it to death, and lest the struggles for life of the captive fly should disengage it, there are three small perpendicular spines fixed near the middle of each lobe, among the glands that effectually put an end to all its efforts. This curious plant was discovered about the year 1764, by Mr. John Bartram, father of the present Mr. Bartram, who has published his travels thro' South-Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The rich bottoms are covered with canes; their leaves are green all the year, and afford excellent food for cattle. There is in this state a bed of lime-stone which extends through it into S. Carolina, in a S. W. direction, between 50 and 60 miles from the sea, and nearly parallel with it. This range first discovers itself in Jones's county, and at Rock point, in New-Hanover, and appears in large rocks. No limestone has been discovered S. of the Appalachian mountains in any quantity, except the above stratum. Lime, however, is made from a species of rock, which is found in several places, and is supposed to be a concretion of marine shells; this, with other appearances, support a modern opinion, that the lower part of this state has been gained from the ocean. There is another ledge of rocks which extend across the state nearly in the same direction as the former, and about 30 miles above the falls of the rivers. One thing perhaps worthy of notice is, that the springs of water on the N. W. side of this ledge, do often fail in dry weather, a circumstance not known to happen to those on the S. E. side between the ledge and the falls of the rivers. In this state are large

large quantities of iron ore, and several mineral springs, which will be described more particularly under the article of the county wherein they are found, as also the curiosities. The trade of this state is chiefly carried on with the West-Indies, and the northern states. To these are exported tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, wheat, Indian corn, boards, scantlings, staves, shingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees-wax, myrtle-wax, with a few other articles. The northern interior counties, send their produce to Petersburg, Virginia; and the southern counties, to Charleston. The exports of this state in the year, ending September 30, 1791 amounted to 524,548 dolls. in 1792—503,294 dolls., in 1793—363,307 dollars, in 1794—311,132 dollars. The population of this state, according to the marshal's return in 1790, was 393,751 inhabitants, of whom 100,572 were slaves. The military arrangements correspond with the several districts, each of which compose one brigade.

In the maritime districts the two prevailing religions are the Episcopalian and Methodist. In the western districts, the Presbyterian and Moravian; and generally there are Presbyterians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists, interspersed through all parts of the state.

According to the constitution of this state, which was adopted in 1776, the legislative authority is lodged in a senate and house of commons, which are stiled the general assembly; both are elected annually by ballot, each county choosing one senator and two commoners, and each of the towns of Wilmington, Newbern, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Edenton, Halifax and Fayetteville, one commoner.

The qualifications for a senator are one years residence previous to his election, in the county in which he is chosen, and 300 acres of land, in fee-simple; of a commoner, a like residence, and during six months, a fee-simple, or freehold estate in 100 acres of land. The qualifications of a voter for a senator are, 21 years of age, one years residence in the county previous to the day of election, and a freehold estate in 50 acres of land; and of a voter for a commoner, 21 years of age, a year's residence in the county previous to the day of election, and to have paid taxes, or a freehold, and a year's residence in some town, having a right to particular representation, and having paid taxes.

The governor is chosen by the legislature annually, and is only eligible 3 years in 6. He must be above 30 years of age, have resided in the state 5 years, and possess a freehold estate of more than £. 1,000. He is stiled captain general, &c. A council of state composed of 7 members, is likewise appointed by the legislature, at the same time with the governor; their business is to advise the governor in the execution of his office, four of whom make a quorum. In case of vacancy, the speaker of the senate (and in default of him, the speaker of the house of commons) acts as governor.

The legislature appoint the judges and attorney-general, and recommend fit persons for being justices of the peace, who are respectively commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. They likewise appoint the treasurer annually, the secretary triennially, and general and field officers of the militia,

litia, during pleasure. When any office, the appointment to which belongs to the legislature, becomes vacant during their recess, the governor grants a temporary commission, which expires at the end of the next session. Judges of the supreme court, members of the council, judges of the admiralty, treasurer, secretaries, attorney-generals for the state, clerks of records, clergymen, persons denying the being of a God, &c. receivers of public monies, whose accounts are unsettled, military officers in actual service, are disqualified by the constitution, for a seat either in the senate or house of commons. It also prohibits any religious establishment. A majority of both houses is necessary to do business.

NORTH-EAST, a small river, which empties into the head of Chesapeake bay; only remarkable for the vast quantities of herring that are caught in it.

NORTH-KINGSTON, a trading town of the state of Rhode-Island; situated in Washington county. It carries on a considerable trade in the fisheries, beside some with the West-Indies. The port or harbour is called Wickford. It contains about 40 or 50 houses, and is 10 miles from Newport, 20 from Providence, and 300 from Philadelphia.

NORTH-PROVIDENCE, a small town of Providence county, state of Rhode-Island; situated on Patucket river, over which a bridge has been erected. Here are considerable falls, known by the name of Patucket, which afford a picturesque and entertaining appearance. Several considerable manufactories have been established here, as a cotton-mill, a merchant-mill, and several extensive iron manufactories, which are wholly carried on by water. It contains

1,100 inhabitants, and is 4 miles N. E. of Providence.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded E. by Luzerne, N. by Lycoming, S. and W. by Dauphine and Mifflin counties, and S. E. by Berks. It is 39 miles from N. to S. and 78 from E. to W. and is divided into 16 townships, viz. Potters, Beavertown, Penn's, Buffalo, and White Deer, which lie W. of the Susquehanna and its W. branch; Point, Chillisquaque, Turbet, Derry, Mahoning and Fishing creek, lie in the forks of the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna; Catawafsy, Shamokin, Augusta, and Mahonoy, lie S. of the E. branch; Lycoming having been created from this county by an act of the assembly passed the last session, it renders it out of our power to give the present number of inhabitants: we however suppose from the great number of people which yearly emigrated to this part of the state, and its comprehending the most populous and best cultivated part of the old Northumberland, that the number of inhabitants are nearly as great as was in the old Northumberland, at the time of taking the census which was 17,161, of whom 89 were slaves. As a proof of the rapid increase of population in this county, we have only to observe that in 1792, when Mr. Howell published his map of Pennsylvania; there was no town established or known in this county by the name of Milltown, since which period, a town of that name has been built, containing at present upwards of 60 houses more compact, and much neater than are found in most towns in newly settled countries. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Chesapeake bay, N. E. by the Potomac, which divides it from Maryland, S. by Lancaster, N. by Westmoreland, and W. by Richmond. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 9,103 inhabitants, of whom 4,460 are slaves. A district court is held at the court-house of this county, for the counties of Lancaster, Richmond and Westmoreland, on the 1st of April and September, and a county court, for Northumberland, the 2d Monday in every month.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post and flourishing town of Pennsylvania; situated in Northumberland county, on that point of land which is formed by the union of the East and West branches of the Susquehanna. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwellings, a Presbyterian church, and an academy. It is 2 miles above Sunbury, and 132 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NORTH-YARMOUTH, a post-town of the district of Maine, situated in Cumberland county, on a small river which empties into Casco bay. It contains a Congregational church, and a few houses collected around it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Portland, 140 from of Boston, and 484 from Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 47, N. Lon. 4, 55, E.

NORWALK, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county, three quarters of a mile E. of Norwalk river, a small stream that falls into Long-Island sound. It contains about 50 dwellings compactly built, a Congregational and an Episcopalian church. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Fairfield, 52 N. E. of New-York, and 149 from

Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 9, N. Lon. 1, 21, E.

NORWICH, city of, is situated in New-London county, Connecticut, at the head of New-Thames river. It consists of three detached compact divisions, that is, Chelsea at the landing, the town, and Beanhill; the whole containing about 450 dwellings. In the town is a large school, supported by individuals, by a donation from Dr. D. Lathorp, and in Beanhill division is an academy. In the city are 3 places for public worship, 2 for the Congregationalists and one for the Episcopalianists. There are a great variety of articles manufactured here, such as, stockings, clocks, watches, carriages, buttons, paper of all kinds, stone and earthen ware, oil, chocolate, wire, bells, anchors, and the several kinds of forgework. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in March, and a court of common pleas the 4th Tuesday in November. It is 14 miles N. of New-London city, 40 S. E. of Hartford, and 251 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 34, N. Lon. 2, 39, E.

NOTTAWAY, a county of Virginia, which was, until the year 1788, a part of Amelia. It is 25 miles in length, and 18 in breadth and is bounded N. and N. W. by Amelia, S. and S. W. by Lucretberg, and N. E. by Dinwiddie. For the number of inhabitants, see AMELIA. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Thursday in every month.

NOTTAWAY, a small river of Virginia, which rises in Amelia county, thence pursuing an E. by S. course, unites with Blackwater about 10 miles above its junction with Meherrin river.

O B A

NOXONTON, a village of New-Castle county, Delaware, situated about 50 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and 22 S. S. W. of Wilmington.

O.

OAKFUSKEE, or TALLAPOOSEE, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the Cherokee country; thence running a S. W. course, receives several tributary streams, and uniting with the Abacoochee, forms the Alabama. About 45 miles above its junction with Abacoochee, it rushes over a Cataract 70 feet in perpendicular height.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia, which unites with the Oconee about 80 miles below the trading path, which leads from Augusta to the Creek Indians, and forms the Alatomaha. On the E side of the Oakmulgee, the path runs nearly two miles parallel to the river, through old Indian fields called Oakmulgee, on which are the remains of ancient towns, such as artificial mounds, squares, and banks. From this place the old fields extend 15 or 20 miles up and down the river, as mentioned by Mr. Bartram in his travels. By a tradition of the Creeks, says he, this place is remarkable for being the first town which they established after emigrating from the W. beyond the Mississippi, their original native country. See ALATAMAHA.

OBAS, a short navigable river of the South-Western Territory, which rises in the Cumberland mountains; thence pursuing a N. W. course, falls into Cumberland river, a little to the S. of the divisional line of Kentucky.

O H I

OBIAN, a navigable river of the South-Western Territory, which rises in that height of land which separates the waters of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, running a S. W. direction, it empties into the former about 18 miles N. of Forked-deer river. It is, 17 miles above its mouth, 70 yards wide.

OCCACHAPPEE, a small navigable river of Georgia, which rises near Tombeckee, or Mobile river; thence running a N. course, falls into the Tennessee river, about 17 miles below the Muscle-Shoals,

OCONEE. See ALATAMAHA.

OGEECHEE, a river of Georgia, which rises near the foot of the Appalachian mountains, and running a S. E. direction, nearly parallel to the Alatomaha on the S. W. and Savannah river on the N. E. loses itself in the Atlantic at Hardwicke. In its course, which is upwards of 200 miles, it passes by the towns of Louisville, Lexington and Georgetown.

OHIO, a beautiful large navigable river, which is formed by the union of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburgh, thence meandering in a N. W. course about 25 miles, turns gradually to the W. S. W. and pursuing that course about 525 miles, winds to the S. W. for nearly 180, presently turning to the W. about 296 miles, thence S. W. for 164, and empties into the Mississippi in a S. E. direction, 1,183 miles below Pittsburgh, and 1,100 above New-Orleans. In its course it receives a great variety of navigable rivers; the principal are, Muskingum, Little and Great Kenhawa, Sandy, Sciota, Little and Great Miami, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Wabash, Cumberland

berland and Tennessee. The rapids are situated 703 miles below Pittsburg, and is the only obstruction in the navigation of this river. They are formed by a ledge of rocks, which stretch across the river. In some places they project so high as to be in part visible, when there is a gentle swell in the river; but in most places, when the river is extremely low, the fall is not more than 5 feet in the distance of a mile; so that boats of any burthen may pass with safety when there is a flood; but when coming up, they must unload, which inconvenience may be removed by cutting a canal from Beargrafs creek, on the upper side of the rapids, to the lower reef of rocks, the distance not altogether 2 miles, and all the way a gentle declivity. The river is here a mile wide; but in most other places it is considerably less. The lands on its banks are generally low and fertile; but after a little distance they become broken and hilly. It is in general tolerably well settled, on the S. side for near 100 miles below Pittsburg, thence to Limestone, the settlements are scattered. The chief settlements are Muskingum and Gallipolis.

OHIO, the northernmost county of the state of Virginia, bounded E. by Washington county in Pennsylvania, N. and N. W. by the Ohio river, which divides it from the North-Western Territory, & S. by Monongalia and Harrison counties. It is 75 miles in length, 15 in breadth, and contains 5,212 free inhabitants, and 281 slaves. The lands in this county are diversified with hills, the soil rich and well watered by a great number of creeks, which fall into the Ohio. Chief town, Liberty.

OLDTOWN, a small post-town

of Allegany county, Maryland; situated on the N. side of the Potomac, 14 miles S. E. of Cumberland, 72 W. of Elizabethtown, 142 W. by N. of Baltimore, and 239 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 46, N. Lon. 1, 58, W.

OLDTOWN, a small town of Georgia, situated on the N. side of the Ogeechee about 85 miles N. W. by W. of Savannah.

OMPOMPANOOSUCK, a short, rapid river of Vermont, which rises in Tunbridge township, Orange county; thence running a S. E. course, falls into Connecticut river, a little above Dartmouth college.

ONEIDA, a lake of the state of New-York, lying between Onondago, Oneida and Herkemer counties. It extends E. and W. 17 miles, and is about 5 miles in breadth. It receives Wood creek from the E. which communicates with the Mohawk at Fort Stanwix, now Schuylcr, by a short portage; receives Oneida river from the N. and several small streams; and communicates with Lake Ontario, by Oswego river.

ONEIDA, a county of the state of New-York, bounded N. by Herkemer county, E. by part of Montgomery, S. E. by Otsego county, S. by Tyoga, and W. by Onondago county. It is 30 miles from N. to S. and 50 from E. to W. It is well watered by the head branches of Chenango river, Memango, and a number of small creeks, which fall into Mohawk river and Wood creek on the N. This county having been lately established, we are unable to give its population. It is pleasantly variegated with hills, and the soil generally fertile. In this county is the Oneida tribe of Indians.

dians. This tribe is supposed to contain about 250 warriors. They hold a large tract of land on the S. side of Oneida lake and Wood. C.

ONION, or WINAUSKI, a considerable river of Vermont, which is formed by two streams that rise in the townships of Woodbury, and Cabot, Orange county. After running a few miles, they unite in a S. W. direction; and presently receive another small stream from the S. E. whence these united streams, changing their course to the N. W. pass through Chittenden county, and fall into Lake Champlain, about 7 miles S. of Grand Isle, or South Hero. A remarkable change has taken place in the bed of this river, a few miles above its confluence with the lake. It has worn a chasm through a solid rock of limestone, which at low water is nearly 80 feet in depth, and in one place the river is not more than 70 feet in breadth, over which a wooden bridge has been erected. Some miles above this, in New-Huntingdon township, a similar change has taken place, but the chasm is much deeper, being nearly 130 feet. From one side of the river several rocks have fallen so across as to form a natural bridge.

ONONDAGO, a large fertile county of the state of New-York, 78 miles in length from the mouth of Oswego river to the divisional line of Tyoga county and 59 in breadth from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, Oneida lake and part of Oswego river, which separate it from Herkimer county, E. by Oneida county, and part of Tyoga, S. by the latter, and W. by Ontario county. No country perhaps in the world is better situated in respect to inland navigation, than this. It

is intersected by two navigable rivers, Seneca and Oswego, beside five lakes which are all navigable. Into these rivers and lakes, empty a great number of creeks. It contains about 1,760,000 acres—this beautiful tract of country was granted by the legislature of New-York, to the officers and soldiers of the New-York line, as the reward of virtue and patriotism. It is divided into 27 townships, viz. Hannibal, Cato, Lyfander, Cicero, Galen, Brutus, Camillus, Manlius, Pompey, Marcellus, Romulus, Junius, Ovid, Scipio, Cincinnatus, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Locke, Homer, Solon, Aurelius, Milton, Dryden, Virgil, Hector, and Ulysses. When the Cayuga and Onondago Indians, who were the principal proprietors of this tract of country, sold out their right to the government of New-York, they reserved, notwithstanding, two large tracts. The Oneida reservation comprehends part of Salt Lake, and contains about 60,000 acres. The Cayuga reservation comprehends a considerable part of the N. end of Cayuga lake, and extends along Senyace river, two miles below its junction with Canandarque creek. It contains upwards of 100,000 acres. The government of New-York have sent out commissioners this last summer, in order to purchase these reservations, with some others in the western parts of the state. They have, we believe, only in part succeeded. The lakes will be described under their respective names, except Cayuga, which we overlooked in the alphabetical arrangement. It is situated about 7 or 8 miles E. of Seneca lake, and extends from S. E. to N. N. W. about 37 miles, and communicates

municates with Seayace river, about 3 miles above its union with Canandarque creek, which forms the Seneca river. It is scarcely 3 miles wide. It receives Fall creek at the S. end, and several small creeks at different places.

ONONDAGO RIVER. See OSWEGO.

ON SLOW, a maritime county of Wilmington district, North-Carolina, bounded E. by Carteret, S. E. by the ocean, N. by Craven, and S. W. by New-Hanover and Duplin counties. It contains 3,639 free inhabitants, and 1,748 slaves. Chief town, Swansborough.

ONTARIO, a large fertile county of the state of New-York, comprehending the Genesee country. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, W. by Niagara river, Lake Erie and part of Allegany county, E. by Tyoga and Onondago counties, and S. by Lycoming and Alleghany counties in the state of Pennsylvania. It contains about 6,000,000 acres, equal in richness and fertility of soil to any in the Atlantic states. It is divided into 3 townships; & is well watered by Chenesee river, its tributary streams, and several lakes, besides a number of small creeks. The principal lakes are Canandarque, and Chataughque. Canandarque lake is the source of Canandarque creek, and extends from S. S. W. to N. N. E. about 10 miles, and is about 1 mile in breadth. Chataughque lake is the source of Conewango river, which falls into the Allegany, in Pennsylvania. It extends from S. E. to N. W. and is about 18 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. From the N. W. end of this lake to Chataughque harbour, on Lake Erie, is a portage of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, over ground capable of a good wagon road; which was a communi-

cation once used by the French. There is also Crooked lake in this county, which lies 10 miles S. E. of Canandarque L. & empties into Seneca lake. It is about 18 miles in length, and scarcely a mile in breadth. Chief town, Canandarque.

ONTARIO, Lake, the most easterly of that extensive chain of lakes which separate the United States from the British possessions. It bounds the state of New-York on the N. W. and lies in the form of an ellipsis, between 43, 12, and 44, 16, N. Lat. It is 273 miles from E. to W. and 73 from N. to S. and contains 2,390,000 acres. It receives the waters of Chenesee river on the S. which rises in Pennsylvania, of Oswego river, at Fort-Oswego, from the South-East, which flows from upwards of ten different lakes of various sizes in the state of New-York; by the Oswego it communicates through Oneida lake, and Wood creek, with the Mohawk, thence thro' the Hudson to New-York city. It is observed that the snow is much deeper on the S. side of this lake than on the N. and that it has a small rising and falling like tides. Its water never freezes in the severest winter, out of sight of land. It abounds with several kinds of fish, among which is the Oswego bass, weighing from 3 to 4 pounds. This lake receives the waters of Lake Erie, by Niagara river, and on the E. N. E. communicates with the Atlantic by the river St. Laurence.

ORANGE, a county of Virginia, 60 miles long, and 10 broad. It is bounded N. by Culpepper, S. by Albemarle, S. E. by Louisa, E. by Spottsylvania, and N. W. by Rockingham. It contains 5,500 free inhabitants, and 4,421 slaves.

slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in every month.

ORANGE, a county of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by Caswell county, E. by Granville, S. by Chatham, & W. by Guilford. It contains 10,156 free inhabitants, and 2,060 slaves. In this county is a large body of excellent land, called the Haw fields. It is well watered by Haw and Enoc rivers, which are generally bordered with rich fertile land. Chief town, Hillsborough.

ORANGE, a mountainous and hilly county of the state of New-York; bounded E. by Hudson river, N. by Ulster, S. and S. W. by the state of New-Jersey, and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Northampton county in Pennsylvania. It is 68 miles in length and 27 in breadth, and is divided into 8 townships, viz. Minisink, Goshen, New Cornwall, Warwick, Haverstraw and Orangetown. It contains 17,526 free inhabitants and 966 slaves. In this county are raised large quantities of excellent butter, which is collected at Newburg and New-Windsor, and boated down to New-York; on the N. side of the mountains is a large tract of valuable land, containing upwards of 40,000 acres, called the Drowned Lands. The Wallkill which empties into the Hudson, passes thro' it; but unable, from the gentleness of its current, to carry off the waters which flow into it, from the surrounding hills, it overflows this extensive tract every winter, enriches and fertilises the soil, and renders it the most valuable meadow land in the state. It is supposed that for an inconsiderable sum the channel of the river might be so deepened as to carry off the

water, the rocks being loose and broken. Chief town, Goshen.

ORANGE, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from the state of New-Hampshire, S. by Windsor county, and W. by Chittenden and part of Addison county. Its greatest length is 82 miles, and breadth 44. It is divided into 43 townships, & contains 10,529 inhabitants; but no slaves. The lands in this county are considerably hilly and broken in many places. It is well watered by Poultice river, and a variety of smaller streams. Chief town, Newbury.

ORANGE, a town of New-Jersey, situated in Essex county. It contains about 80 dwellings, an academy, & a Presbyterian church. It is 70 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

ORANGEBURG, a district of S. Carolina, bounded E. by the Santee, and N. E. by Congaree river, which divide it from Camden district, W. by Ninety-Six, S. E. by Charleston district, and S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 75 miles in length, and 73 in breadth, and is divided into the following counties, viz. Orange Winton, Lewisburg and Lexington. It contains 18,513 inhabitants, of whom 5,931 are slaves. In the interior parts of this district, are extensive forests of pine trees, abounding with cane runs, which are well calculated for cow-pens. It is watered by the N. and S. branches of Edisto river. Chief town, Oranburg.

ORANGEBURG, a post-town of South-Carolina, and the capital of the above district. It is situated on the E. side of the North branch of

of *Edisto river*. It contains 50 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A district court is held here the 15th of April and November. It is 70 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, and 597 from Philadelphia. Lat. 33, 29, N. Lon. 5, 28, W.

ORFORD, formerly CARDIGAN, a post-town of New-Hampshire, situated in Grafton county, near a branch of Smith's river, which falls into the Pemigewisset. It contains a Congregational church, and a few houses collected together. It was incorporated in 1761. It is 396 miles from Philadelphia.

OSWEGO, by some called ONONDAGO, a river of the state of New-York, which flows from Oneida lake; thence meandering in a W. course, receives Seneca river, when turning to the N. N. W. it empties into Lake Ontario at Fort-Oswego. Its whole course is about 75 miles, and is navigable in boats, except a fall which occasions a portage of about 20 yards; thence up Wood creek (which empties into the E. end of Oneida lake) in batteaux, almost to Fort Schuyler, whence there is a portage of a mile to the Mohawk. Salmon are caught in this river towards its head, in great numbers. Ft. Oswego is on the E. side of the river, and is still in the possession of the English, who keep two companies of foot stationed here. The commanding officer suffers no boat to pass, without undergoing an examination, lest they should have on board contraband goods. He gives them a permit after exacting half a dollar from each passenger.

OTSEGO, a county of the state of New-York, divided into 3 townships. It is bounded N. & N. W. by Oneida county, N. E. by Montgomery, E. by Schoharie, S. by Ulster, and W. by Tyoga. It

contained 1,200 inhabitants, some years ago; but the number must be now thrice as great. The inhabitants of this county pay more attention to the manufacture of maple sugar, than is done in any part of America. In the year 1791, no less than 300 chests, containing 400 pound, each, and a sufficiency for home consumption, were made in this county. Chief town, Cooperstown.

OTOGAMIES, a nation of Indians, dwelling in the North-Western Territory, between the Lake of the Woods, and the Mississippi. They are reckoned by travellers at 300 fighting men.

OTTAWAS, a tribe of Indians, who reside in the North-Western Territory, on Suiganam bay of Lake Huron. They are reckoned at about 150 fighting men. There is another tribe bearing the same name, residing near Detroit; they are estimated at 500.

OTTER CREEK, a large river of Vermont, which rises in the township of Winhall, Bennington county; after running a few miles through a mountainous broken country, passes into Rutland county, thence through Addison, and falls into Lake Champlain, in the township of Ferrisburg. Its whole course is about 70 miles in a N. N. W. direction.

OUISCONSING, a navigable river of the North Western territory, which falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 43, 33, N. It has a communication with Fox river, which empties into Puan bay, by a portage of three miles. On this river and its different branches, resides a tribe of Indians called the Ouisconsings; they are reckoned at 300 men.

OUTIMACS, a tribe of Indians reckoned by Imley at 200 fighting men.

P A L

men. They reside in the N. W. territory, between Lake Michigan and St. Clair.

QUITOTONONS, a nation of Indians residing in the N. W. Territory, upon the Wabash, near Fort Oniatonoh. They consist of about 260 warriors.

OWASCO, a small lake of the state of New-York, situated in Onondago county. It extends from S. E. to N. N. W. about 10 miles, and is about one mile in breadth. It receives a small river from the S. E. and communicates with Seneca river on the N.

OXFORD, a small post-town of North-Carolina; containing 15 or 20 houses. It is 416 miles from Philadelphia.

OXFORD, a port of entry of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Talbot county, on the E. side of Treadhaven, a small river which empties into Choptank, about 8 miles above its mouth. The exports in 1794, amounted to 6,956 dollars. It is 13 miles S. by W. of Easton, and 128 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 41, N. Lon. 1, 2, W.

P.

PACOLET, a small river of S. Carolina, which rises in the White-oak mountains; thence pursuing a S. E. course, unites with Broad river, about 30 miles above Tyger river, and 24 S. of the North-Carolina boundary. On this river is the celebrated Pacolet springs about 17 miles above its confluence with Broad river.

PALATINE, a town of Montgomery county, New-York; situated on the N. side of Mohawk river, 43 miles above Schenectady,

P A M

and 5 above Johnston. It contains about 30 houses, and a Dutch Reformed church.

PAMLICO SOUND, a kind of lake or inland sea, of North-Carolina. It is 86 miles in length from Roanoke island on the N. to Crane island on the S. and from 10 to 30 in breadth. In its whole length it is separated from the sea by a beach of sand scarcely a mile wide, and is covered with small trees and bushes. Through this beach are three inlets, viz. Gant, Chickinock-Cominock and Ocracoke; the last, which is the most important, admits vessels drawing ten feet water, whilst the others only admit boats. It opens into the sound between Portsmouth or Core, being on the S. and Ocracoke island on the N. in lat. 34, 54, N. lon. 1, 17, W. A bar of sand extends across this inlet, on which at low tides there are 14 feet water; about 6 miles within the bar is a hard sand shoal, called the Swash, or Beacon Islands. They are three in number, and lie in the middle of the channel; on each side of which are dangerous shoals, sometimes dry; the northernmost is called Royal Shoal. There is in the channel from 8 to 9 feet water at full tides: common tides rise 18 inches on the bar, and ten on the Swash; between the bar is good anchorage, called the Upper and Lower anchorages. Vessels drawing ten feet water do not come further than the lower anchorage, till they lighten. These bars often shift. Tar and Neus rivers empty into the sound, beside a few small streams.

PAMLICO. See **TAR RIVER**.

PAMUNKY, a navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by the union of North and South Anna; thence

thence running a S. E. course, passes by Hanover and New-Castle, and uniting with the Mattapan, forms York river. It is navigable in loaded flats 50 miles above Hanover.

PARQUIMANS, a county of Edenton district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by Pasquotank river, which separates it from a county of that name, N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Albemarle sound, S. W. and W. by Chowhan county. It contains 3,560 free inhabitants, and 1,878 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 2d Monday in February, May, August, and November.

PASAICK, a considerable river of New-Jersey; which rises in Morris county, after running about 12 miles in a S. E. direction, it presently turns to the N. E. continuing that course generally to Horfeneck, an inconsiderable village, receives a large stream from the N. which is formed by Romopack, Kingwood, and Pegunock rivers: the two former rise in the state of New-York, the latter in Morris county; these confluent rivers continuing a N. E. course, pass by the new town of Patterson, and over the Little and Great falls; a few miles below which, they wind into a S. E. direction, afterwards into a S. thence E. for a few miles, when turning suddenly to the S. empty immediately into Newark bay, contiguous to the Hakenack. It is about 400 yards broad at its confluence with the bay, and is navigable about 10 miles. The great falls of this river are one of the greatest natural curiosities in the state. The river is here about 40 yards broad, and flows with a gentle current until within a few perches of a

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cleft in a rock, which extends across the channel, when it suddenly rushes over, and falls in one entire sheet, between 70 and 80 feet perpendicular.

PASCATAQUA, a considerable river of New-Hampshire; which flows from East pond, on the confines of the district of Maine; thence pursuing a S. S. E. course, for nearly forty miles, enters the Atlantic two miles below Portsmouth. In its course it separates York county, in the district of Maine, from New-Hampshire; & is called Salmon fall river, from its source, to the lower falls at Berwick; when it looses that name for Newichawannock, which it bears until it receives Cochocho river; whence it assumes the name of Pascataqua, and continues a S. S. E. course to Hilton's point, where it receives the western branch. From this to the sea, which is 7 miles, the current is so exceedingly rapid, that it never freezes.

PASQUOTANK, a county of Edenton district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by Currituck, N. by Camden, S. by Albemarle sound, and W. by Parquimans county. It contains 3,874 free inhabitants, & 1,623 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Monday in March, June, September and December.

PASQUOTANK, a small river of North-Carolina; which rises in the Great Dismal swamp, and running a S. by W. course, thence turning suddenly to the S. E. passes by Hertford, and falls into Albemarle sound.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Washington county, on a bay of its own name, at the mouth of Santa-Croix river. It is 378 miles from

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from Boston, and 726 from Philadelphia.

PASSUMPSICK, a small river of Vermont; which rises in Navy township, Orange county; thence running a S. course about 34 miles, presently turning to the S. E. falls into Connecticut river, below Fifteen Mile falls.

PATAPSCO, a navigable river of the Western shore of Maryland; formed of two principal branches, one rising N. the other W. after uniting, they pursue a S. S. E. course to Elk-Ridge Landing, thence winding to the N. E. and E. receive Gwin's & Jone's Falls, two inconsiderable streams, the latter passing through Baltimore; thence pursuing a S. E. direction, enter the Chesapeak bay S. of North-Point. It is navigable in ships drawing 18 feet water to Fell's Pt. at Baltimore, which is 16 miles; but the navigation is obstructed by falls a little above Elk-Ridge Landing, which is 7 miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore.

PATRICK, ST. a small town of Georgia; situated on great Stilla river, about 85 miles S. S. W. of Savannah.

PATTERSON, a town of New-Jersey; so named out of respect to Mr. Patterson, a governor of that state, and now one of the supreme judges of the federal court. It was established in consequence of a law passed by the legislature of New-Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company, with peculiar privileges. In order to encourage all kinds of manufactories, a subscription was opened under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury of the United States. Every subscriber promised to pay for each share annexed to his name, 400 dollars, to the managers or

trustees appointed to receive subscriptions. The sum of 500,000 dollars was soon subscribed; measures were then taken by the directors of the manufactory, to erect suitable buildings, and carry the whole plan into effect; but from want of experience, and a proper knowledge of the business, much was expended to little purpose: and they were finally obliged to have recourse to the means of a lottery to assist them in effecting their plan. But we are happy to observe, that things latterly have been conducted more judiciously; and it now bids fair to become beneficial to the proprietors, and the public in general. There are at present about 50 dwellings built, independent of those appropriated for the different machinery. The town is situated in Essex county, at the Great falls of Passaic river. The situation is healthy and agreeable; and the great abundance of water which may be brought, at a moderate expense, to serve the different purposes of machinery; renders it one of the most eligible places on the continent, for establishing a large manufacturing town. It is 100 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat 40, 12, N. Lon. 0, 11, E.

PATUXENT, a large navigable river of the Western shore of Maryland; which rises near Par spring, in the N. E. corner of Montgomery county; thence running a S. E. course, separates Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties; continuing its course within two miles of Queen Anne, passes that town, and pursuing a S. direction, until it receives Indian creek; thence turning gradually to the S. E. enters the Chesapeak, in an E. direction; between Drum point on the N. and Hay-Island point on the S. and about 13 miles N. of the

the Potomac. In its course from Queen-Anne to Point Patience, which is five miles above Drum point, it runs parallel to the bay. It is navigable in vessels carrying 250 tons to Nottingham, which is nearly 40 miles, and in flats to Queen-Anne, 13 miles higher.

PATUCKET. See **BLACKSTONE.**

PAWLET, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Bennington county; and running a N. W. direction, passes into the state of New-York, and falls into Wood creek; about 6 miles above its confluence with East bay.

PEDEE, GREAT, a large navigable river of South-Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian mountains of North-Carolina; thence running nearly an E. course to Mount Ararat, or Pilot mountain, which is about 50 miles; presently turning to the S. by E. passes into South-Carolina, as far as Georgetown, where it unites with a broad navigable, but short river; and enters the Atlantic between North and South-Island. In its course through North-Carolina, until it receives Rocky river, it bears the name of Yadkin; thence through South-Carolina to the sea, it assumes the name of Great Pedee. In its course it receives several large tributary streams, the principal are, Waree, Little Pedee river, Lynch's, Black, and Thompson's creek. These are in South-Carolina. Little, Rocky, Hughwarree, South Yadkin, Ararat, and Fishers river, are in N. Carolina.

PEDEE, LITTLE, a river of S. Carolina; which is formed of several branches that rise in North-Carolina; after uniting, they cross the divisional line, and pass into South-Carolina, in a S. course; continuing that direction they u-

nite with the Great Pedee, about 32 miles above its confluence with the ocean.

PEEKSKILL, a small, post-town of the state of New-York; situated in West-Chester county, on a creek of its own name. It is 50 miles N. of New-York, and 145 from Philadelphia.

PEGUNNOCK. See **PASAICK.**

PEMIGEWISSET. See **MERIMACK.**

PENDLETON, a mountainous, and hilly county of Virginia; bounded N. W. by Randolph, N. E. by Hardy, S. W. by Bath, and E. by Rockingham county. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 2,379 free inhabitants, and 73 slaves. It is well watered by the tributary streams of the South branch of the Potomac. Chief town, Frankford.

PENDLETON, a county of Washington district, South-Carolina; bounded N. by Greenville, E. by Laurens county, in Pinckney district; S. E. by Abbeville, in Ninety-Six; S. and W. by Savannah, or Tugelo river, which divides it from the state of Georgia. It contains 9,568 inhabitants, of whom 834 are slaves. The lands in this county are agreeably diversified with hills, the soil rich and well watered by Keowee river, and its tributary streams. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county, the 2d Monday of May, August, November, and February.

PENNINGTON, a town of New-Jersey; situated in Huntingdon county; containing about 40 dwellings, and a church for public worship. It is 56 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA, state of, is situated between 0, 26, E. & 5, 22, W. Lon.

W. Lon. 39, 43, and 42. N. Lat. It is bounded N. and N. E. by New-York, E. by Delaware river, which separates it from New-Jersey, S. E. by the state of Delaware, S. by Maryland and part of Virginia, W. by the latter and the North-Western Territory, and N. W. by Lake Erie. It lies nearly in the form of a parallelogram; and is 261 miles in length from E. to W. and 161 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 44,813½ square miles, or 28,807,960 acres, and is divided into 23 counties, and these into townships. The counties are Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Cumberland, Franklin, Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Allegany, Westmoreland and Lycoming. The townships were first organized about the year 1700, in consequence of an article in the charter of Pennsylvania, granting to the inhabitants the privilege of having the counties divided into townships. They are not created by any special law of the legislature; but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, in the respective counties where they reside. In each township the citizens have the privilege of assembling once a year, to choose two fit persons as overseers of the poor, two assessors, a collector of taxes, two supervisors of the roads, and a constable.

The principal rivers are Delaware, Susquehanna, Allegany, Monongahela, Youghiogany, Schuylkill and Juniatta. To these we may add the western branch of

Susquehanna, which is not inferior to Schuylkill, either in point of magnitude or utility; and is certainly a river as much independent of Susquehanna, as the Schuylkill is of Delaware. Beside these, there are others of inferior note, as Lehigh, Kiskimene-tas, Cheat and Lexawacfein. The number of inhabitants in this state, according to the census taken in 1790, is 430,636 free persons, and 3,737 slaves. But the ingress of foreigners since that period, has been so considerable, that it must be far short of the present number.

It has been already observed, that this state lies nearly in the form of a parallelogram, whose sides are bounded by E. and W. lines. From N. E. to S. W. it is crossed by a range of mountains, whose breadth is about 100 miles; and are composed of a great many parallel ridges. On their approach from N. E. to S. W. they incline considerably to the N. W. as to form a sector of a circle, and pass out of the state in a S. S. W. direction; so that there is a large angle in the N. E. corner of the state, but a larger in the N. W. that are not mountainous, but agreeably diversified with rising hills, and rich valleys, replenished with constant streams of water. Between many of the parallel ridges which compose this zone (if I may use so strong a catachresis) lie extensive valleys of a rich black soil, which yields the cultivator the most abundant crops.

It has been customary almost with every writer, who gave a description of these mountains, to call them by some name peculiar to himself. One calls them the great range of the Allegany mountains, because the largest is of that name. Another, the spine, and

and a third, the endless mountains. But this last epithet, I conceive, is not happily applied; for it has been lately discovered, that they have two ends. As to the first, we may as well call all the rivers in Pennsylvania, which run a southerly course, Susquehanna, because it is the largest? or may we not as well call all the Philistines Goliath, who lived with him, because he was the largest? And as for the second, it appears no less improper than the first; for it has been discovered, that the great range of the shining mountains, begins in Mexico, passes to the E. of California, and extends as far N. as Lat. 49. parallel to this range; which circumstance equally entitles it to the epithet of spine. But this would be making the thing appear somewhat like a *lusus naturæ*, if it would not appear ridiculous in me, to speak so learnedly. I have given the different mountains composing this zone, under the article Appalachian, those names by which they are known to the inhabitants who dwell amongst them—names which I conceive to be the most proper. But if I were asked, why I choose to call them by that general name? I would say, it is the first they had that is known to us; and which, it is said, they derived from a nation of Indians, called the Apilachies, who dwelled amongst them. They now reside in the interior part of Georgia; and are one of those tribes which constitute the Muscogulge confederacy.

If every writer claims the privilege of naming a thing, according as his own fancy or caprice may dictate; things at length will become so confounded and obscured, that a vocabulary will be ne-

cessary to accompany every man's writings.

The soil of this state is much diversified; in some parts it is barren, a large portion is good land, and probably the proportion of first rate land, is greater than in any of the atlantic states. The vallies and bottoms consist of a black mould, from a foot to two or three feet in depth; a deep clay sometimes of a chocolate colour, but more generally a light brown, forms the face of the earth; underneath the surface in many parts of the state, are found large beds of limestone, and in other places they lie exposed to the light of day; and in greater abundance than is, perhaps, found in any part of America, except Kentucky. West of the mountains, the soil of the first quality is a deep, black, rich mould; equal in fertility to any part of the United States. The average produce of the lands here is 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and 60 of Indian corn; there have been instances, notwithstanding, of 107 bushels of Indian corn being raised off a single acre.

The trees natural to this soil are walnut, wild cherry, white hickory, honey locust, and the spice wood; which last is said to be particularly beneficial in a slow continual fever. Land of the second quality consists of a deep brown heavy soil, which is covered with white oak, wild cherry, white walnut, hickory and spice wood. A large proportion, however, of the lands in these parts, is of the third quality; yet these are not wild barrens, unfit for cultivation. Although partly unsettled at present, no doubt, in the course of some years, when population increases, and consequently enhances the value of land; and the people

people necessarily roused from their indolence, to a more attentive cultivation of their farms; that these lands will be found to raise produce, sufficient to reward the labour of the industrious. Iron ore, coal and limestone, are found in these parts in great abundance. In the eastern part of the state, and that part S. E. of the mountains, the most common growth of trees is white, black, Spanish, chestnut-oak and hickory; these constitute nearly three-fourths of all the timber trees found in these parts. Interspersed through the woods are mulberry, walnut and chestnut; the last is generally found in poor land, and in great plenty on the top of some lofty hills; birch, honey locust, ash, tupelotree or sour gum, common alder and sassafras; there are also found several species of the maple; but of these, the scarlet flowered, and sugar maple are the most useful. They grow in great abundance in the northern and western parts of the state; and are larger than the other species, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, and producing the greatest quantity of sugar. On the waters of the eastern, and western branch of the Susquehanna; grows great abundance of white pine, and white cedar; these are not often met with in other parts of the state. Sweet gum, or liquid amber, and juniper tree, are seen, in many parts of the state. The magnolia glauca, or swamp sassafras, is found in low grounds; the twigs and roots in decoction and bath, are esteemed in removing the rheumatism. The magnolia acuminata, or cucumber tree, grows very tall about the western mountains.

The magnolia tripetala, or um-

rella tree, is found in some parts of the state, particularly on the Susquehanna. It generally grows 16 or 20 feet high, with a slender trunk covered with smooth bark, and divided into a great many branches. The leaves are large, often from 12 to 15 inches, and sometimes more in length, and 5 or 6 inches in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity. The leaves are placed at the end of the branches, in a circular form, resembling an umbrella; whence it has obtained that name.

The liriodendron or tulip tree, but more commonly distinguished by the name of poplar, delights in a rich soil, grows exceedingly tall, and to great perfection; it has become scarce, some plantations being without any. The bark of this tree is generally esteemed a good substitute for the Peruvian; but the cornus florida or dogwood, which is found in many parts of the state, holds the first rank as a substitute. The Pennsylvania triple-footed papaw is found in rich bottoms, and on the banks of the Susquehanna, towards Harrisburg; it grows 10, 12, and sometimes 20 feet high, and bears a fruit, which becomes very mellow and of a yellow colour when ripe. The Pennsylvania mountain laurel is met with in several places. It generally grows 6 or 8 feet high, with a great many stems springing from the same root: The leaves are oblong, and entire, four or five inches in length, and one and a half in breadth: The flowers are pretty large, and of a pale red colour; this is esteemed one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the state. The ash-leaved toothach tree is found here, and in Maryland; it grows from 10 to 12 feet in height, the bark and cap-

stems

fules are of an acrid taste, but milder than the Indian turnip. It is used in relieving the toothach, whence it has derived its name. A tincture of its bark and capsules, are highly recommended in removing the rheumatism. The Pennsylvania shrubby bithwort grows near Pittsburgh, generally in a rich soil, and shady situation; having small cylindrical stems, which twine around, the most convenient support: it generally grows to the height of 30 feet, sending off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aromatic taste, and are supposed to be equal in medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snake-root. The *sambucus canadensis*, or red-berried elder, is also found in this state; it is known to the Indians by the name of fever-bush, a decoction of its wood and buds being in high esteem amongst them. Beside these already mentioned, there is a great variety of shrubs and flowers, as sweet-brier, honey-suckle, lobelia or cardinal flower, Pennsylvania and Maryland red-bud, helianthus or sun-flower, columbine, angelica, gentia, rheubarb, ginseng, and a species of the sensitive plant;—these, we have mentioned, constitute but a small part of the indigenous plants and flowers which are found in this state; they are, however, I presume, the most useful that have yet been discovered.

The most valuable minerals and fossils, that have yet been found in this state, are large quantities of iron ore, copper, lead, and alum, and great abundance of coal in several places, large quarries of limestone (as we have already mentioned); several kinds of marble are also discovered here, as light, speckled, and bluish, like-

wife some small quantities of the river-coloured; these are used for chimneypieces, sideboards, tombstones, and ornamenting buildings. Millstones, of a coarse grain, are hewn in Berks county, and a few solitary instances in other parts of the state.

The indigenous animals are the elk, deer, beaver, otter, racoon, martin, beaver, bear, panther, buffalo, wild cat, fox, wolf, opossum, and ground-hog; these are seldom met with, except in the mountains, and in the northern, unsettled parts of the state. The skunk or pole-cat, rabbit, squirrel, mink, mole, and muskrat, are frequently seen in the settled parts. The wild turkey is banished from the old settlements these many years. Partridges and wild pigeons, are yet numerous, the latter coming from the north in cold seasons. Several kinds of ducks are seen on the rivers; but wild geese very rarely, tarrying only a few days on their emigration to, and from the north, in spring and autumn.

This state, from its central situation, has a great number of singing birds, which emigrate to it at different seasons.

In the rivers; on the E. side of the mountains, are caught shad, rock fish, herring, perch, roach, and ale wives, or sunfish; the last is seldom found in rapid streams: they delight mostly in still water, and in ponds on the sides of rivers. Salmon trout are also caught in these rivers, but sheephead never, it being a salt water fish. The market of Philadelphia being often supplied with them from Great Egg harbour, and elsewhere, along the coast, may have led some to think that they abound in our rivers. In the western waters,

catfish,

catfish of incredible size, pike, & yellow perch are the most numerous. The south side of the state is the most populous, few farmers having yet settled on the N. side. This circumstance is attributed to the western road having been opened, by the armies, previous to the year 1762, through Lancaster, Carlisle, Bedford, and thence to Pittsburg. Those counties which are the most populous and fertile, will be noticed in their proper places. Government has done much in order to have the northern side of the state settled, by opening roads through the country in various directions. The principal produce of this state is wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, and spelts; the last is an inferior species of wheat, and is not long, nor is it yet, in general cultivation. It is raised only by some Germans, as horse feed. Potatoes are raised in great plenty on every farm. Cabbage, carrots, turnips, parsnips, pease, and several kinds of beans, are found almost in every garden; besides a variety of pot herbs, and a few flowers for ornament: as are also thyme, rue, and hyssop. Gardening, however, does not receive much attention; the farmers consider it labouring to little purpose. Hemp is raised by several throughout the state, yet not in such quantities as suits the demand; but flax is cultivated by every farmer, which is manufactured in their families. Although the linen is not of so fine a texture as that imported from Europe, yet it is esteemed stronger and much better. Hops are also raised, but in no great quantities. The farmers in this state, have paid but partial attention to raising of horses, and cattle; of the latter, great numbers

are brought in every autumn from the western counties of Virginia, and North-Carolina. Although, it may be strictly true, that horses are raised beyond their proper use, as oxen might be more generally substituted, yet it is not so in reality; for the farmers have been often supplied from the eastern states, and numbers of horses have been, within these few years past, brought into Lancaster county, and other parts of the state, from the province of Lower Canada. The Canada horses are generally too small, and not well calculated for the waggon; but on a plantation they are exceedingly useful. No country, perhaps, on earth, where horses are treated with more harshness than in Pennsylvania. I believe, it would not be exaggeration to say, that in all that part of the state S. E. of the mountains, which is the most populous and best cultivated, upwards of one third of the farmers have each a blind horse; owing entirely to overstraining them in the waggon. The horses are often subject to the bots, and a swelling in the throat, which frequently prove fatal. They are also subject to foundering, if put to feed when very warm, after a long journey, without giving them drink.

The manufactures of this state & Massachusetts, are the most flourishing in the Union. Massachusetts may have gone farther in supplying herself, with that great variety of articles which the necessities of a nation require, and in that case, exceed Pennsylvania in the manufacture of a few specific things; but Pennsylvania, on the other hand, far exceeds her in the manufacture of pig, bar iron, hollow ware, paper, hats, gunpowder, & in the distillery of domestic materials.

rials. There are in this state 16 furnaces, 37 forges, 18 rolling and fitting mills, and two which are now erecting. Those already erected, are said to roll and cut 1500 tons of iron annually. The forges, at least, if properly conducted, will manufacture each 170 tons of bar iron per annum, amounting in the whole to 6,290 tons yearly. This I had from a gentleman, who was for some years conversant in the business. Besides pigs cast at the furnaces, there are pots, kettles, pans, ovens, ladles, and several kinds of stoves. There are 52 paper mills in the state, and 3 others which are now erecting. About 730 tons of rags are annually manufactured into paper, at these mills. This information I received also, from a gentleman who is intimately connected with the business. The profits of these mills are computed at 25,000 dollars per annum, a sum too small for the capital engaged in that business. The manufacture of hats is also carried on with much spirit; and great numbers are sent to the West-Indies, Kentucky, and the southern states. But in this we cannot agree with some, who say, that in the state, there are only about 50,000 furhats manufactured annually. On conversing with a respectable hatter of this city (Philadelphia) we find that the number far exceeds 50,000. There are in this city, 70 master workmen, who are supposed to manufacture on an average, 1,000 hats yearly; this makes the number amount to 70,000 in the city alone, independent of those manufactured in the different towns throughout the state. From the most accurate information that I can collect, I am inclined to believe, that the number of fur hats

manufactured annually, throughout the state, is upwards of 150,000, and about an equal number of wool hats.

The manufacture of leather, skins and fur are carried on extensively; as are buckskin breeches, drawers and men's gloves—axes, scythes, sickles, drawing knives, nails and musquets, nearly answer full demand. The various articles of household furniture, coach-making and ship-building, answer any demand. Gunpowder has become an article of considerable importance; 25 mills have been erected since 1770. Copper, brass, and tin are manufactured into domestic utensils, and for various other purposes. To enumerate all the different articles, manufactured throughout the state, would far exceed our present limits; nor do I conceive it altogether necessary, as they will be noticed in other parts of this work.

The citizens of this state generally dwell on plantations containing from 100 to 300 acres. There are a few individuals possessing more, but these are chiefly land-jobbers, and speculators, who hold large tracts of unoccupied land in the northern parts of the state. The plantations in the old settlements are generally in a state of high cultivation. An industrious farmer who occupies 200 acres of good land, will raise in a year about 500 bushels of wheat, 100 or 150 bushels of Indian corn, and nearly an equal quantity of rye, and buckwheat; as feed for their horses, hogs and cattle: besides potatoes, flax, and hay. Barley is not yet in general cultivation; but will increase in proportion to the consumption of beer, and porter. There is no plantation in the old settlements, without an orchard. Their

Their apples and pears are equal to any in America ; the latter, however are yet rare. Their peaches, plumbs, and cherries are not so good as in Maryland, and the state of Delaware, nor are they so plenty. The peach trees are observed to be much on the decline these few years past : this circumstance cannot be attributed to the severity of the winters, for these three preceding ones have been milder, I believe, than any upon record in this state. It is perhaps owing to the variableness of the weather, in the months of April and May ; a few days of agreeable sunshine, at this season, give a spring to vegetation, and put the juice in circulation. A nights frost coming afterwards, which too often happens, gives a sudden check to the circulation, and may occasion this failure in the trees, and fruit. Beside the fruits already mentioned, are the common wild and fox grapes, and a great variety of berries. Late attempts have been made within 12 miles of Philadelphia, to cultivate the European grape. In consequence of a petition presented to the legislature by Mr. Legaux, who planted a vineyard, a company was incorporated by act of assembly, in 1793. Managers were appointed, by the act of incorporation, for receiving subscriptions. Several persons subscribed ; but it yet remains doubtful whether it will succeed. There are scarcely any farms met with, but what have more or less meadow land. The citizens are in general particularly attentive to the culture, and improvement of their meadows ; as they consider hay the most substantial, and wholesome food for their horses and cattle. It is not so in Maryland,

the planters of that state prefer the tops and blades of Indian corn ; and, in that respect, pay little or no attention to the improvement of their meadow ground ; altho' many of them hold large tracts, that are well calculated for producing the most abundant crops of grass, were they but judiciously cultivated and improved.

The governing principle with the farmers in this state, is convenience ; and whatever may have a tendency to facilitate the cultivation of their farms, and render labour less laborious. From this motive, they generally choose to erect their dwellings on some spot contiguous to a spring, or rivulet : when neither of these are found, which is rarely the case, they fix on some central situation, without regard to the elevation of the place. It is not so with the planters in Maryland, as I have mentioned under that article. Their houses in the old settlements are chiefly built of limestone, or brick, two stories high ; and of logs in the new. There are few or no frame dwellings in the state, although much more comfortable than those built of logs. Most of the farmers have dairies erected over a spring, or running stream ; and flagged in the bottom, so as to place their milk pans in the water ; which in summer preserves the milk from souring, and keeps it cool and agreeable. Pennsylvania, like many other of the states, suffered much during the late revolution. Perhaps a greater change, in the course of these eight or ten years, has never taken place in the circumstances of any nation ; emerging at that period, from the ruins of a destructive war—her farms were yet unproductive, from want of proper cultivation—too many of her

her citizens, thro' unavoidable circumstances, were involved in debt; & the low demand for their produce in foreign markets, occasioned a general scarcity of specie. They at length became impatient under misfortune; and too many, through private necessity, were driven to the disagreeable alternative of suing his neighbour, or being sued by some other; perhaps for some trifling sum. Nothing was then to be seen at a magistrates house, but summonses and warrants piled upon each other. But since the adoption of the general government, and the present revolutionary war in Europe, things have taken a more favourable turn—the former having restored confidence amongst the citizens—the latter by creating a demand for the produce of the country, has enabled the farmer to pay his debts—procure himself all the necessary comforts of life, and like the frugal bee, lay up a winters store.

The commerce of this state being wholly carried on from Philadelphia, it will be noticed under that article. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, that there is a small trade carried on with the N. W. Territory, Kentucky, and the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, down the Ohio river.

The climate of this state is, perhaps, more variable than any other state in the Union; it is even so much so, that the seasons of two succeeding years are seldom or never alike: however, the most prevailing winds, in the spring and summer, are the S. W. which are generally dry and agreeable; next to these, are the N. E. which are often moist and cloudy. The S. E. winds bring the most rain, and the N. and N. W. are chiefly accompanied with dry,

cool weather. In the summer months, the thermometer generally fluctuates between 78 and 84; it has been known to rise to 96, but this rarely happens: the common temperature is 52. In the winter months there are not more than 20 or 25 days, in which the mercury falls below 30; it sometimes falls to 5 below 0; this as rarely happens as the rising of the mercury to 96. Frost has been observed in every month of the year, except July. The winters generally set in about Christmas, or a few days after; and vegetation begins to appear by the 10th or 12th of March, but some seasons it is later. The winter of 1792 was singularly mild, the river Delaware was not shut up by the ice during the whole season; and the two subsequent winters were very little severer, the river was only frozen across for a few days.

In this state are 86 congregations of Presbyterians—84 of German Calvinists—about 84 of German Lutherans—54 of Friends or Quakers—26 of Episcopalians—15 of Baptists—11 of Roman Catholics—8 of Scotch Presbyterians—8 of Moravians—1 of Free Quakers—1 of Universalists—1 of Covenanters—three or four of Methodists, and a Jewish synagogue;—the whole amounting to 384. To those who are but partially acquainted with Pennsylvania, it may appear a little incredible that the German Calvinists, are as numerous as the German Lutherans; but here we are not speaking of numbers, but of congregations. It is true that the German Lutherans are the most numerous; but we have the authority of a respectable clergyman, who has long resided in the state, and is well acquainted

quainted with the number of the different societies, in stating the number of the congregations in the German Lutheran society as above. The number of the congregations of the other societies, is taken from the minutes of the proceedings of each society.

The militia of this state contains 9 divisions, and 23 brigades; the whole amounting to about 70,000 effective men. The first 6 divisions contain each 2 brigades—the 7th and 8th, each 3—and the 9th 5.

By the constitution of this state, which was ratified in 1790, the legislative authority is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The supreme executive, in a governor. And the judiciary in a supreme court; courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, a court of common pleas, an orphan's court, a registers court, and a court of quarter-sessions of the peace, for each county; by justices of the peace, and such other courts as the legislature may establish. The members of the legislature, and governor are elected by the freemen; elections are on the 2d Tuesday in October, and the legislature meets on the 1st in December, unless sooner convened by the governor. Senators must be 25 years of age, have been citizens and inhabitants of the state 4 years previous to their election; and the year immediately preceding their election, in the district wherein they are elected; unless absent on the public business of the state, or of the United States. Representatives must have attained the age of 21 years, have been citizens, and inhabitants of the state 3 years previous to their election, and the year preceding their election in the county wherein they are chosen. A freeman

must be 21 years of age, have resided in the state 2 years, and paid taxes. The representatives, and a fourth part of the senators are elected annually; the number of representatives must not exceed 100, nor be less than 60; nor of senators less than a fourth, nor greater than a third part of the representatives; they are respectively apportioned among the several counties, and districts; agreeably to an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants therein, to be taken once every seven years. The senators are divided by lot into 4 classes—the seats of one class are vacated every year. Each house chooses their own officers, are judges of their own elections, &c.—and both houses annually, by joint vote, choose the state treasurer. The governor is elected for 3 years, and is not eligible more than 9 years in 12; he must have attained the age of 30, and been a citizen and inhabitant of the state 7 years; unless absent on public business, &c.—he is captain-general, &c.—In case of vacancy, the speaker of the senate officiates as governor.

All officers, whose appointments are not expressly provided for by the constitution, or by law, are appointed by the governor; and among those whose appointments are, by the constitution, to be regulated by law, are militia officers, all officers in the treasury department (except the treasurer) attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, to highways, constables, and all other township officers. In the appointment of sheriffs and coroners, two persons are respectively nominated for each office, by the freemen in each county, one of whom is appointed by the
governor :

governor: They serve 3 years,— and sheriffs are not eligible more than 3 years in 6. The judges and justices of the peace hold their offices during good behaviour;— and the secretary during the governor's continuance in office.

PENOBSCOT, the largest and most considerable river of the district of Maine, which is formed by the junction of two considerable streams that rise on the confines of Canada, pursuing a south course upwards of 60 miles to Indian Oldtown, 40 of which it glides gently through a fertile country. About 300 yards below the Indian Oldtown is a portage of 120 yards, thence continuing its former course about 47 miles, enters the Atlantic at Fort-Pownal, and forms one of the largest bays on that coast. The tide ascends this river about 35 miles and will carry vessels of thirty tons, within a mile of the head of the tide.

PENOBSCOT, a port of entry, and post-town of the district of Maine; and the capital of Hancock county. It is situated on the E. side of Penobscot river, at its confluence with the ocean. It carries on a small trade in fish and lumber. The exports in 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 5,825 dollars. A court of common pleas is held here on the 3d Tuesday in April, and September. The place is yet but small. It is 262 miles from Boston, and 612 from Philadelphia.

PERRYSBURG. See **PURRYSBURG**.

PETERSBOROUGH, a small town of Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire. It is situated on a branch of Contoocook river. A manufactory of various articles has been lately established here by

Mr. Smith of this town. Under one roof are carried on several branches of iron manufacture, the clothiers business, an oil mill, a paint mill, and a paper mill. This is the only paper mill in the state, except one at Exeter. It is 70 miles W. of Portsmouth. Lat. 42, 51, N. Lon. 3, 5, E.

PETERSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania; situated in York county; containing 80 dwellings, and a Roman Catholic church. It is 24 miles S. W. of York, and 113 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 42, N. Lon. 1, 56, W.

PETERSBURG, a post, and considerable trading town of Virginia; situated in Dinwiddie county, on the S. side of Appamattox river, immediately below the falls. It contains nearly 300 houses without regularity or elegance. Here are several warehouses for tobacco, & one of the most valuable mills in the state, and a free masons hall, which is a neat, handsome building. There are several stores of dry goods in the town, and a few commodious dwellings. Part of the houses is built on a clay soil, which renders it in the rainy seasons exceedingly dirty and disagreeable. The situation of the town is low, being surrounded on the S. and S. W. by hills, which render it extremely unhealthy; few of the inhabitants are natives; they are mostly foreigners, who reside in it, on account of the trade which is carried on here. About 2,400 hogheads of tobacco, are annually inspected at the warehouse in this town. A district court is held here the 15th of April, and September, for the counties of Amelia, Dinwiddie, Nottaway, Prince George, and Suffex: and a county court is held for Dinwiddie county the 3d Monday in every month.

month. This town is incorporated, and comprehends the village of *Blandford*, in *Prince-George's* county; and *Powhatan*, in *Chelsterfield* county on the opposite side of the river. It contains 2,820 inhabitants, of whom 1,265 are slaves. It is 25 miles S. of Richmond, and 303 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 13, N. Lon. 2, 39, W.

PETERSBURGH, a small post-town of Georgia; situated in *Elbert* county, at the confluence of *Broad* river with the *Savannah*. It is about 22 miles N. by E. of *Washington*, 60 N. W. of *Augusta*, and 816 from *Philadelphia*.

PETERSBURG, a small town of *Woodford* county, *Kentucky*; situated on the E. side of *Kentucky* river, 19 miles W. S. W. of *Lexington*, and 15 S. S. E. of *Frankfort*. It contains about 15 dwellings, and a tobacco warehouse.

PHILADELPHIA, city of, the metropolis of *Pennsylvania*; and the present seat of the general government. It is situated in a county of its own name, on the W. bank of *Delaware* river, 120 miles above its confluence with the *Atlantic*, by the course of the river, 6 N. E. of the junction of *Schuylkill* and *Delaware*, and 60 from the *Sea* at *Little Egg* harbour, in a W. N. W. direction. The river is here about a mile wide, with sufficient depth of water to admit a 64 gun ship. The tide rises 6 feet perpendicular, and flows at the rate of 4 miles an hour, to the falls of *Trenton*, which is 30 miles higher, in a N. E. direction. The plan of the city, as executed by *T. Holmes*, one of the first proprietary surveyors, was designed in the form of a parallelogram, extending in length W. from *Delaware*, two squares beyond *Schuyl-*

kill. The western limits of the city were, however, confined by the first charter, which was granted by *William Penn*, in 1701, to the E. side of *Schuylkill*. This plot, which is 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, is intersected by a great number of streets, crossing each other at right angles. Of these there were originally 9, which extended from the *Delaware* to *Schuylkill*; these were intersected by 23, running north and south. The E. and W. streets, except *High-street*, are named after the trees first found by the colony on their arrival, in the country, viz. *Vine*, *Sassafras*, *Mulberry*, *Chestnut*, *Walnut*, *Spruce*, *Pine* and *Cedar*; which last is the southern boundary of the city. Those running N. and S. receive their names from their numerical order, commencing at *Delaware*, *Front* is first, then *Second*, and so on, to *Thirteenth-street*, whence the numerical order ceases from *Delaware* front, and begins at *Schuylkill* in the same order, as *First*, *Second*, &c. to *Eighth-street*, between which and *Thirteenth-street* is *Broad-street*, so named from its being the widest street in the city. In all those accounts of the city, which have fallen into our hands, a universal mistake has prevailed, in respect to the situation of *Broad-street*; as they all make it the midway or common center between the two rivers. But whoever will give himself the trouble to examine the map of this city, lately published by *Mr. Benjamin Davis*, which was taken from actual measurement, he will easily perceive at the first glance, that *Broad-street* is five squares nearer *Schuylkill* than *Delaware*. The number of squares in the original plan was 184; but as several of the squares

squares have since been intersected by new streets, the number at present amounts to about 304; several of these are again intersected by lanes or alleys; the number of squares built, and partly so, within the limits of the city, is about 100; In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. High-street is 100 feet, Broad-street 113, Mulberry-street 60, and all the other streets in the original plan 50 feet wide. In the improved part of the city they are paved with pebble stones in the middle, which generally comprehends three-fifths of the whole breadth; and on each side with brick for the foot-ways. Between the streets and foot-ways are gutters, paved with brick, for carrying off the water, and filth of the city; to the river and common sewers. The foot-ways are defended from the approach of carriages, by rows of posts placed on the outside of the gutters, at the distance of 10 or 12 feet from each other. But in those streets which have been lately new paved, the posts have been removed, the side ways raised, and in front, towards the street, is a range of hewn stone, on a common level with the foot-ways. The streets, though raised in the middle, lie much lower than formerly. From the top of the street to each side, is a gradual descent; so that the foot-ways are 8 or 10 inches elevated above the adjoining part of the street; which renders gutters no longer necessary. This seems a considerable improvement in forming, and paving the streets; whilst it adds beauty to the city, it serves even a better purpose than gutters; for houses in certain situations, often had in great rains, their cellars exposed to the floods, the gutters not being sufficiently large to car-

ry off the water. The elevation of the foot-ways being a sufficient defence against carriages, posts are no longer necessary. They have in many instances been productive of much evil, by upsetting chairs and other two-wheeled carriages

Beside the streets already mentioned, there are several others not laid down in the original plan, as Water, Dock, Cherry, Penn, Prune, &c. of these Water and Dock-street are the most considerable. Water-street is 30 feet wide, and extends from the Northern Liberties across the Dock, to Pine-street, parallel with the course of the Delaware; occupying that space, between the brow of the river and Front-street, which was originally designed for wharves and stores. Its confined and low situation renders it the most disagreeable street in town. Another circumstance also contributes to render it much so, is its leaving a row of dwellings in its whole length, between it and Front-street, without yards. From Pine-street there is an offset of about 80 feet east, and the street thence extending due south to Cedar-street, is named Penn-street. This street was originally intended for a cart-way, to accommodate the wharves and stores, which were to be erected under the bank. It is, in its whole length, except a few vacancies, compactly built, with lofty houses, some of them five stories high. From its convenience to the shipping, it has become a place of considerable business. The wharves are made ground built with square casements of logs, filled with earth and stone. They extend more than 2 miles in front of the city and suburbs.

Dock-street, which was not laid out

out until 1784, was formerly a swamp, with a small stream running thro' the middle of it. It was granted by the proprietor to the city, for the purpose of digging a basin in the most convenient place, as a protection for shipping during the winter season; but experience, in the course of a few years, convinced the citizens, that ships could be sheltered from the ice by the wharves, which extend into the river. The dock, from its being a common reservoir for the filth of a large part of the city, was likely to fill up. It became a general nuisance to the inhabitants; an act of assembly was, therefore, obtained, to have it arched over, covered with earth, and paved; by which means the city has acquired a large, beautiful street, commencing at the bridge in Front-street, and winding N. E. in a serpentine course, thro' 2 squares intersecting Second, and Walnut-street, and extending to Third-street: a small branch of it extends N. W. across Spruce, to Second-street, but scarcely worthy of notice. It is from 90 to 100 feet in breadth. In the N. E. end, near Third-street, is the common mart for selling horses, cattle and second wheel carriages, on every Wednesday and Saturday morning. In the spring of 1794 it was planted with a row of Lombardy poplars, on each side of the foot ways; they are now thriving, and when grown, it will be one of the pleasantest streets in the city. The ends of all the streets within the limits of the city, bounded on the Delaware, are public property, and were granted by Mr. Penn, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants. They are under the management of the corporation, and being the

principal place where the fire-wood, which is consumed in the city, is landed, they produce a revenue to the city of about £.488, 17,6 per annum.

The streets are illuminated every night by 662 lamps, consisting of 2 branches each; they are inclosed in glass lanterns, fixed upon the top of posts, which are erected on the edge of the foot ways. The lamps consume yearly, 8,606 gallons of oil.

The improvements N. of Vine-street are called the Northern Liberties, and those S. of Cedar-street are part of Southwark. This rapid increase of houses, without the limits of the city, was contrary to the expectations of the first founder, as it seems to have been his wish, that the inhabitants should improve the Schuylkill front, as well as the Delaware, and by extending the buildings E. and W. have united in the middle. The houses in the city and suburbs are chiefly three stories high, built with brick, in a plain, neat stile, without much display of ornament or architecture. The main height of the ground on which the city stands, is nearly 40 feet above the Delaware; but some of the streets are considerably lower, particularly Water-street; several stores in which, have sometimes received much damage, when there was a high flood in the river, and a strong S. E. wind.

The houses for public worship are 28, viz. 5 for the Quakers, 6 for the Presbyterians and Seceders, 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodists, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Swedish Lutherans, which is the oldest church in town, 1 for the Moravians,

Moravians, one for Baptists, 1 for Universalists, 1 for the Africans, and a Jewish synagogue. The first Presbyterian church, which stands on the S. side of Market, between Second and Third streets, has been rebuilt this last season; and is finished in a style of elegance, that would do honour to any city in Europe. The roof is supported in front by 6 pillars, finished in the Corinthian order, but the obscure place in which the building is situated, makes it appear to considerable disadvantage. A large majority of the congregation, we understand, was desirous to dispose of the lot, and erect the building in some more airy part of the city. Pity they suffered themselves to be governed by the obstinacy, and blind veneration of a few solitary individuals! The German Lutheran church, which was built not many years since, was unfortunately burnt the winter of 1795. Large donations were soon granted by individuals to the society. They commenced rebuilding it in the spring, and it is now partly finished. It is 108 feet by 48, and when completed will be one of the handsomest churches in the United States. Mr. D. Taneberger, a member of the United Brethren's society at Liditz, a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, completed and erected a large organ for this church, but it received much injury when the roof and inside of the building were consumed, before the pipes could be disengaged. Christ church stands on the W. side of Second street, between High, and Mulberry streets. It is an old Gothic structure, and is ornamented with a handsome steeple, and furnished with a chime of bells. The Second Presbyterian church, at the

corner of Mulberry, and Third street, is also ornamented with a handsome steeple. The Episcopalian churches, are furnished each with an organ; as are the German and two of the Roman Catholic churches. The African church stands in Fifth-street, and was built by private subscription, and is a large, neat building, but is yet unfinished. It is supplied by a clergyman of their own colour, who has been lately ordained by the bishop. They are of the Episcopalian order. The other public buildings are, a state-house, and offices, two city court-houses, a county court-house, an university, a jail, the philosophical society's hall, a public library, an hospital, a dispensary, an alms-house, three incorporated banks, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, and laboratory, an amphitheatre, three brick market-houses, and one which is about to be erected in Front street, in the Northern Liberties; a fish market, a house of correction, and a powder magazine, which contains often upwards of 50,000 quarter casks of powder. The state-house, stands on the South side of Chestnut street, between Fifth & Sixth streets, & was erected about the year 1753, which was only 53 years after the first cabin was built in Pennsylvania, by the European colonists: considering the infancy of the colony, the architecture is much admired. The state-house yard extending from the state-house S. to Walnut street, occupies an entire square. It is a small, neat place, ornamented with several rows of trees, and a handsome graveled walk, passing through the middle of it; thence round the N. W. and N. sides. It

is enclosed by a high brick wall on three sides, and the state-house, &c. on the other, which limit the prospect, and render it less agreeable. Potters-Field, a public burying ground, where strangers who died in the city, and those poor who belonged to no congregation, were interred; has this last winter been converted into a public walk, and planted with a row of Lombardy poplars on each side. When the graves are levelled, and the trees grown, it will be one of the largest and pleasantest public walks in the United States. In 1787, an elegant court-house was built, in the N. W. corner of the state-house yard, adjoining the right wing of the state-house. This was designed as a place for holding the county courts, but it has since been fitted up, and enlarged for the federal legislature; who hold their sessions in it since their removal from New-York, to this city. In the N. E. corner of the yard, adjoining the left wing of the state-house, is the town-hall, or new court-house, S. of which is the philosophical hall. Here Mr. Peale keeps his museum, by permission of the philosophical society. It is the largest collection of subjects in natural history that is found in America; and does honour to the ingenuity, taste, and industry of the proprietor. Opposite to the philosophical hall, is the Philadelphia library: these add much to the beauty and grandeur of the square. The Philadelphia library was incorporated in 1742; since which time the collection of books has greatly increased. At present it contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, beside a museum, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. It is open every day in the week, except Sunday: and

any one who has an inclination or taste for reading, may here indulge or improve either to great advantage. Those who prefer their chambers to read in, may receive books out of the library, by leaving a deposit, as security for the return of them, and paying a moderate tax for the loan.

The proprietors amount to several hundred, and each pay ten shillings annually for defraying expenses, and making new additions. To the library is annexed a collection of rare and valuable books, the bequest of James Logan, Esq. to the public.

In the next square, south of the state-house yard, is the public jail, crested of stone. It has a ground half story, and two stories above it. All the apartments are arched with stone, against fire. It is a hollow square, 100 feet in front, and is the strongest, neatest, and largest building of the kind in the United States. To the jail is annexed a work-house, with yards to keep the sexes apart, and criminals from the debtors. There have lately been added new apartments in the yard, for the solitary confinement of criminals, agreeably to the new penal code. The yard annexed to the jail extends S. to Spruce streets, and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall. Of 4,060 debtors, and 4,000 criminals, that were confined in this jail, in the course of 10 years, ending September 5th, 1790, only twelve died a natural death; several of these have been reformed, and of all those who have received the governors pardon, not one has been returned a convict. The market-house in High street, extends from Front to Fourth street, and is supported by 300 pillars. It is perhaps exceeded by none in
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the world, in the abundance, neatness, and variety of provisions; which are exposed for sale every Wednesday and Saturday. Butchers meat, and vegetables may be had any other day, except Sunday. There are clerks of the market, appointed by the corporation, to attend on all the stated market days, to detect frauds, and prevent the sale of unwholesome provisions. The other market-houses are two in number, one in Callowhill street, between Front and Second streets, and another in fourth Second street, between Pine and Cedar streets. The new theatre at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth-street, was finished in 1793; opposite to which, is the amphitheatre, wherein equestrian exercises, are at certain seasons, performed with much adroitness, for the amusement of the citizens. It is a large commodious building. The university, which stands on the W. side of Fourth street, between High and Mulberry street, was incorporated by act of the legislature, in 1791, uniting it with the old college, academy, and charitable schools, which were instituted in 1779. They are now placed under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of 24 members; the governor of the state for the time being, is always president. The funds are £.2,364 per annum. the whole number of students, in the different schools, are, on an average, 510; of these about 25 are admitted annually to the honor of degrees. The library and philosophical apparatus, belonging to the university have of late been greatly enlarged and judiciously selected. The American philosophical society was formed the 2d of January, 1769, by the union of two other literary societies, which

had subsisted for some time. This society was incorporated the 15th of March 1780, one body corporate and politic, with such powers, privileges and immunities, as are necessary to answer the valuable purposes, which the society had originally in view; and to hold lands, gifts, &c. to the amount of 10,000 bushels of wheat. The number of members is not limited; at present they amount to nearly 420 persons. They have already published three volumes of their transactions, viz. one in the 1771, another in 1786, and the third in 1793. The college of physicians, for promoting medicinal, anatomical, and chemical knowledge, and introducing more uniformity in the practice of medicine, was formed in 1787, and incorporated in 1789; they hold their stated meetings in the philosophical hall, on the 1st Thursday in every month.

Few cities in the world, of the same population & riches as Philadelphia, are better provided with charitable institutions, both private and public. The first of these is the Pennsylvania hospital, for the relief of the afflicted in body and mind. It stands in Eighth, between Spruce and Pine-streets; & was incorporated in 1750, by an act of assembly, and is under the management of 12 persons, chosen annually by the contributors. The managers choose 6 of the most skilful physicians and surgeons of the city. Two managers and physicians attend at the hospital every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and discharge patients; at which time the latter also prescribe medicine for the sick. From the hospital, which was built in 1756, to the 5th of May, 1793, there

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have been admitted 8,608 patients; of whom 5,435 have been cured, 925 relieved, 411 removed, at the request of friends, or sent to the house of employment; 119 incurable; 525 eloped and discharged for irregular behaviour; 1140 died, — remained in the house; 53 of whom 38 were on pay, and 15 poor; besides 34 lunatics. A great number of poor persons, whose disorders were not proper for admission, have received the advice of the attendant physician, and medicine from the hospital dispensary.

The productive stock of the institution was stated in, 1793, at £.17065. The unproductive estate consists of several valuable lots of ground; the buildings, a medical library, and a handsome collection of the most elegant and curious anatomical representations in wax work; part of these was presented to the institution by Dr. Fothergill, of London; and the others were purchased of the heir of Dr. Abraham Chover.

The medical students of the university of Pennsylvania, pay for the privilege of attending the hospital practice, which is the perquisite of the hospital physicians; but this they have liberally granted for the purpose of founding a medical library. The pay of the pupils amounts to, yearly, upwards of £.100.

In the session of 1793, the legislature granted £.10,000 out of a loan-office fund, for the purpose of enlarging the hospital on its original plan; the plan is designed in the form of the letter H. The E. and W. wings are two stories high, and extend E. and W. parallel to each other; these are connected in the middle by another building two stories

high. Underneath the whole building are cells for the lunatics. This last act allows a lying-in and foundling hospital to be united with the institution. The additional buildings commenced this last summer, and are now in considerable forwardness; and when completed, will be the largest, most convenient, and best calculated of any building in America, for the humane, and charitable purposes for which it was instituted.

The house of employment, a large commodious building; is situated in Spruce, between Tenth and Eleventh-streets, where the poor of the city, and some adjoining townships, are supported and employed in coarse manufactures, to assist in defraying their expences. This institution is under the care of the guardians and overseers of the poor, who are a corporate body, created by an act of the legislature in 1766, with power to impose taxes for its further support.

The Philadelphia dispensary, for granting medical relief to the poor, was instituted on the 12th of April, 1786, and is wholly dependent on the liberality of individuals, for its continuance. Each subscriber generally pays one guinea annually, which entitles him to the privilege of recommending two patients at a time. Within 16 months after the institution was opened, 800 patients were admitted; and it has since proved of such general benefit, that in the year, ending Dec. 1790, no less than 1892 patients were admitted, and under the care of the board; of these 1578 were cured, and 111 relieved. It is under the management of 12 persons, chosen annually from amongst the subscribers; the managers

nagers appoint 6 attending, and 4 consulting physicians, who give their services gratis; an apothecary is also appointed, who constantly attends at the dispensary, to prepare and distribute medicine to those that are recommended. It is said that £. 500 defray all the expences of this institution, and certain it is, that £. 500 were never applied to more benevolent and charitable purposes.

The Quakers almshouse, is in Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; and is under the superintendance of committees appointed by the monthly meetings of that society, held at Philadelphia. It is divided into a number of separate houses and rooms, for families or single persons of their community, fallen into decay. There is a large garden belonging to this house, from which, the city is supplied with a variety of medicinal plants.

Christ church hospital, for the support of elderly widows of the Episcopal communion, was endowed by Doctor John Kearley, the elder, an eminent physician of this city. This institution has been some years ago greatly enlarged by the donation of Mr. Dobbins. There are now several widows supported on it. Almost every religious society has one or more schools under its immediate direction, where children, of both sexes, belonging to the society, are taught to read and write, &c. and are furnished with books and stationary.

Academics for the instruction of young ladies in all the branches of polite learning, have been instituted by individuals, and encouraged by the public. African schools for the improvement and

education of the children of that unfortunate race have been also established. Besides the charitable & literary institutions already mentioned, there are several humane & useful societies established; among these is the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery. It was begun in 1794, and enlarged the 23d of April, 1787. The society for alleviating the miseries of prisons, has done much good in that respect. The Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts, was established in 1787; and is open for the admission of every citizen in the United States, who will fulfil the engagements of a member of the same. Each member pays ten shillings into the general fund, when admitted, and the same yearly, until he ceases to be a member. Beside these, there is an agricultural society; a society for the relief of Irish, and another for the relief of German emigrants; a charitable society for the support of widows, and families of Presbyterian clergymen; a marine society, consisting of captains of vessels; St. George's, and St. Andrew's charitable society; Franklin society, consisting of printers; the carpenters society, and the Philadelphia society for the information and assistance of people emigrating to America, instituted in 1794. There are, likewise, three insurance companies, viz. the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring houses from loss by fire, the Mutual Insurance Company, established for the same purpose; and the North-American Insurance Company, incorporated in 1792, for insuring ships at sea, &c.

The manufactures carried on in the

the city, and suburbs are as follow, viz. 10 ropewalks, which manufacture about 800 tons of hemp annually; 13 breweries, which are said to consume upwards of 50,000 bushels of barley per annum; 6 sugar houses, 7 hair powder manufactories, in and about town; 2 rum distilleries, and one rectifying distillery; 3 card manufactories, which are sufficient to supply any demand; 15 earthen-ware manufactories; 6 chocolate manufactories; 4 mustard manufactories; 3 nail manufactories for cut nails, and one patent nail manufactory. These manufacture nails for any demand. One steel manufactory, one for aqua fortis, one for sal almoniac and glauber salts; one oil colour manufactory, 11 brush manufactories, 2 button manufactories, 1 for Morocco leather, and 1 for parchment; besides gunmakers, coppersmiths, hatters, tinplate workers, cabinet makers, and a variety of others, too numerous to mention.

The advantages derived from the great number of paper-mills in the state, are considerable. It has enabled the printers to carry on their business more extensively, than is done in any other capital on the Continent. There are, at present, 31 printing houses in this city; four of these publish a daily gazette each; two in the morning, and two in the evening. Two other houses publish gazettes twice a week; one of these is in the French language; besides 2 weekly papers, one of which is in the German language. The other houses are employed in printing books, pamphlets, &c.

The catalogues of books for sale in this city, contain upwards of 300 sets of Philadelphia editions; from one volume duodecimo, to 18 volumes quarto; besides a greater

variety of maps and charts, than is found any where in America.

The trade of Pennsylvania, is principally carried on from this city; there are few commercial towns in the world, but what ships from Philadelphia, may be found in their harbours some one season of the year; Petersburg, Archangel, the Indies and China, are visited by the ships of this port in their turn. Upwards of 13 has sailed from this city, the last year, to the Indies and China; but the most extensive commerce is carried on with England and the West-India islands; to the latter is exported the produce of the country; and from Britain are received the most important articles of their manufactures. The exports in general consist of flour, wheat, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, ship bread, pig and bar iron, nails and nail-ropes, anchors, iron hoops, rolled iron in hoops and manufactured into utensils, ships, boats, masts, spars, ship timber, ship blocks, cordage, scantling, planks, boards, staves, heading, shingles, tanners bark, coarse earthen ware, glue, parchment, shoes, boots, leather, dressed deer and sheep skins, fur and wool hats, hosiery, gunpowder, paper of various kinds, snuff, manufactured tobacco, chocolate, mustard, flour, flaxseed and flaxseed oil, wool and cotton cards, salted pork and beef, beefwax, butter, cheese, candles, pot and pearl ashes, beer, porter, cider, apples, pleasure carriages, and a great variety of other articles; besides merchandize to a large amount, which is re-exported. The total of flour and middlings shipped from the United States, in the year ending September, 1793, was 1,074,639 barrels. In the year 1792, Philadelphia shipped 420,000 barrels; in 1794,

300,751; and in the months of April, May, and June, 1795, there were 71,808 barrels of flour, shipped, and 560 of middlings. The exports in the year 1791, amounted to 2,931,624 dollars, in 1792—3,820,646, in 1793—6,958,736, and in 1794—7,774,443. About 6,000,000 lb. of sugar are annually imported—3,000,000 gallons of molasses—and £.2,000,000 worth of spirituous liquors. The number of vessels entered this port in 1786, was 910, in 1787—370, in 1788—851, in 1793—1414, of which 477 were ships.

The number of pilots belonging to Delaware bay and river, is 119—of these, 90 are first rate—17 second rate—and 12 third rate.

The number of dwellings in this city, according to the following enumerations was in 1749, 2,076, in 1753—2,300, in 1760—2,969, in 1769—3,318, and 1,156 that were in the suburbs. In 1790, the number, according to the marshal's return, was 6,704, and 415 stores, workshops, &c. at which time the number of inhabitants was 42,500, of these 256 were slaves. In 1794 the number of houses had increased to 9,000, & 400 which were building; so that the present number of the inhabitants may be estimated at 55,000.

Colonel Nichols having obligingly furnished us with a list of the pleasure carriages, within the city and liberties, it is as follows, viz. chairs—520, fulkeys—33, total—553; two-wheeled carriages; light-waggons—80, coaches—137, phaetons—22, chariots—35, and choaches—33; the whole amounting to 307 four-wheeled carriages.

This city received its present Charter in 1789, and is governed by a mayor and recorder,

15 aldermen, and 30 common council men. The mayor is elected annually by the aldermen out of their own body, the recorder is chosen every seventh year, by the mayor and aldermen, from among the citizens. The aldermen are elected by the freeholders every second year, on the 1st Tuesday in April; and the common council on the 2d Tuesday in April, every third year; by the freemen, or those who have the privilege of voting for members of the assembly. The mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen and 16 common council, make a quorum to transact business, they have full power to constitute and ordain laws and ordinances for the governing of the city; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer. They hold a court four times a year to take cognizances of all crimes, and misdemeanors committed within the city; two aldermen appointed by the mayor and recorder, hold a court on the forenoon of Monday, and Thursday of every week; to adjudge, and try all matters which are cognizable before a justice of the peace. By the first charter of this city two fairs were established in it every year, and to continue for three days at each time; one commenced on the 27th of May, and the other on the 27th of November: under the old charter those days were much celebrated for mirth and jollity, but at the commencement of the late revolution, the assembly of the state entered into a resolution, at their first session disannulling the powers and authorities of that charter; notwithstanding the fairs are still continued on the same days, but with less expression of mirth and frolic.

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A court of errors and appeals is held here in the month of July annually, with power to adjourn from time to time. A supreme court, for the county, the 1st Monday in January, April, and September; quarter sessions and common pleas the 1st Monday in March and June, the 3d Monday in September, and 1st in December. Mayor's courts are held for the city, on the 3d Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. A federal supreme court is also held here on the 1st Monday in Feb. and Aug. A circuit court the 11th of April; and a district court the 2d Tuesday in Feb: May, Aug. and November. Lat. 39, 56, N.

PHILADELPHIA, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania; bounded N. E. by Poquasin creek, which divides it from Bucks county, S. and S. E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from the state of New-Jersey, W. by Delaware county, and N. W. by Montgomery. Its greatest length is 22 miles, & 12 in breadth. It contains 89,600 acres, and is divided into 12 townships, viz. Smithfield, Byberry, Moreland, Lower Dublin, Oxford, Bristol, Germantown, Roxborough, Northern Liberties, Blockley, Philadelphia, Moyamensing, Passyunk, and Kingsfess. It contains, besides the city of Philadelphia, 11,667 free persons, and 114 slaves. In this county, on the banks of Schuylkill, is an excellent quarry of marble, from which the stone-cutters of Philadelphia city are supplied. It sends five members to the general assembly.

PIANKISHAS, VERMILLIONS & MASCONTINS, are tribes of Indians residing between the Illinois river and the Wabash, in the N.

P I N

W. Territory; they are supposed to contain about 600 fighting men.

PIANKITANK, a small river of Virginia which rises in Effex county, & running an E. course thence S. E. empties into the Chesapeake in an E. direction, opposite Gwinn's Island. It is navigable about 8 miles in small crafts.

PIANRIAS, a nation of Indians of the N. W. Territory; they dwell on the Illinois river, and are said to contain about 400 warriors.

PINCKNEY, a district of South-Carolina; bounded E. by the Wateree, which divides it from Camden district and part of the state of North-Carolina; W. by Washington district; N. by the state of North-Carolina, and S. by Ninety-six and Camden district. It is 61 miles from E. to W. and 53 from N. to S. and is divided in four counties, viz. York, Spartanburg, Chester and Union. It contains 26,021 free persons, and 3,942 slaves. The lands in this district are diversified with hills, & the soil in general rich, producing all kinds of grain common to the middle states, besides cotton and tobacco. Chief town Pinkneyville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post town of South-Carolina, and the capital of Pinkney district. It is situated in Union county on the S. W. side of Broad river, at the mouth of Pacolet; it contains only about 15 dwellings, a good and elegant court house. A district court is held here the 1st of April and November, and a county court for Union county, the 4th Monday in March, June, September and December. It is 75 miles N. N. W. of Calumbia, and 74 of Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 51. N. Lon. 6, 13, W.

PISCATAWAY,

PISCATAWAY, a small town of Prince Georges' county, Maryland; situated on a creek of its own name, which empties into the Potomac river, 8 miles below Alexandria. It is 16 miles S. W. of Upper Marlborough; 16 N. of Port Tobacco; 37 S. W. of Annapolis, and 165 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 46, N. Lon. 1, 58, W.

PITT, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by Edcombe, N. E. by Beaufort, S by Craven, and S. W. by Glasgow. It contains 5,908 free persons, and 2,367 slaves. Chief town, Greenville.

PITTSBURG, the chief town of Chatham county, North-Carolina; situated on a gentle eminence, and contains about 40 or 50 houses, a goal and court-house. It is surrounded with a rich, well cultivated country, and is becoming the retreat of the citizens of the maritime parts of the state in the sickly months; whence it, and the Hickory mountain in its neighbourhood, have been called by some the Montpelier of North-Carolina, as they afford as pure air and water as any in the world. A county court is held here the 2d Monday in February, May, August and November. It is 54 miles N. W. of Fayetteville; 26 S. W. of Hillsborough; 36 W. of Raleigh; 16 from Chapel-Hill, and 505 from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Alleghany county; situated upon a beautiful plain, at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers. It consists of several streets crossing each other at right angles; the number of dwellings, by a late enumeration, is 200, besides a jail, and court-house, a Presbyterian

and German Lutheran church, an academy, two breweries and a large distillery; the adjacent country is hilly, and the soil in general rich. Great abundance of coal is found in the neighbourhood of this town, particularly on the opposite side of the Monongahela. It is advantageously situated for carrying on an extensive inland trade with the western country, by means of the Ohio; and it has therefore become the thoroughfare to Kentucky, &c. It has been lately fortified, and a party of troops stationed here. A court of oyer and terminer and nisi prius is held once every year, at such times as the chief judges shall appoint, & courts of common-pleas and general quarter-sessions, the 1st Monday in March, June, September and December. It is 314 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 26, N. Lon. 4, 51, W.

PITTSFIELD, a small post-town of Massachusetts, situated in Berkshire county. It is 295 miles from Philadelphia.

PITTSSTON, a small post-town of the district of Maine, situated in Lincoln county. It is 192 miles from Boston, and 540 from Philadelphia.

PITTSSTON, a small post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Hunterdon county, near a branch of the South branch of Raritan river. It is 62 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 36, N. Lon. 0, 13, E.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by Halifax, W. by Patrick, N. W. by Franklin, N. by Campbell, and S. by the state of North-Carolina. It is 40 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and contains 8,600 free persons, & 2,979 slaves. A county court is held in

the court-house of this county the last Tuesday in every month.

PLAINFIELD, a thriving little town of Windham county, Connecticut; pleasantly situated in a level tract of country. It contains about 40 or 50 dwellings compactly built, a meeting house and an academy with four English and Latin masters. It is 12 miles E. of Windham, and 237 from Philadelphia.

PLATTSBURG, the chief town of Clinton county, New-York, pleasantly situated near the W. side of Lake Champlain. This town, which, but a few years ago, was a wilderness; contains at present several neat, commodious dwellings, a house for public worship, a jail, and court-house. A court of common pleas and general sessions is held here the 1st Tuesday in May, and October, and courts of nisi-prisus,oyer, terminer, and general jail delivery, at such times as the supreme judges of the state shall appoint. It is 346 miles N. of New-York.

PLYMOUTH, a maritime county of Massachusetts, bounded E. by Cape-Cod bay, and the ocean, W. and S. W. by Bristol, S. by Buzzards bay, S. E. by Barnstable county, and N. by Norfolk. It is 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is divided into 15 townships, and contains 26,555 inhabitants. In several parts of this county are found mines of iron ore; for manufacturing of which works have been erected; at these pig, bar iron, and nails, are manufactured to a considerable amount. Chief town, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, a port of entry, and post-town of Massachusetts, and the capital of the above county; situated on a bay of its own name, 41 miles S. E. of Boston. It contains about 350 dwellings,

but these are not compactly built. Likewise an academy, a Congregational church, a court-house, and jail. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries; in which, previous to the late war, they carried on a brisk trade. They then employed between 90 and 100 sail of vessels constantly in that business; several of these were destroyed by the British, and a number of the inhabitants reduced to indigence. However, by their persevering industry, they have, in a great measure, recovered their losses. The harbour is large but not deep. On the north front, a light-house has been erected with two lights. A supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday in May, and a court of common pleas the 2d Tuesday in April, last in July, and 3d in November. The amount of the exports in the year 1794, was 35,561 dollars.

This town is celebrated for being the first place settled by the persecuted ancestors of the New-Englanders, in 1620. It is 389 miles N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 0, N. Lon. 4, 16, E.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town of New-Hampshire; situated in Grafton county, on the W. side of Pemigewisset river, a little below the mouth of Baker's river. It contains about 30 dwellings, compactly built, and a Congregational church. A superior court is held here the 4th Tuesday in May, and a court of common pleas, the 1st Tuesday in September, and December. This town was incorporated in 1763. It is 71 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, and 463 from Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 46, N. Lon. 2, 28, E.

PLYMOUTH, a small post-town of North-Carolina; situated on the S. side of the Roanoke, about 5 miles

5 miles above its entrance into Al-
bemarle found. It is 23 miles S.
W. by S. of Edenton, and 462
S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35,
51, N. Lon. 1, 58, W.

Pocomoke, a considerable ri-
ver of the Eastern shore of Mary-
land, which rises in Cyprus swamp,
partly situated in the state of De-
laware, & running nearly a S course,
for ten miles, thence winding gra-
dually to the W. empties into the
Chesapeak in that direction, & near-
ly opposite to the river Potomac.
It is navigable for several miles.

POMERET, a post-town of Con-
necticut; situated in Windham
county, about 20 miles N. E. of
Windham. It contains, beside
several neat houses, a church for
Congregationalists. It is 265 miles
from Philadelphia.

PONPON. See **ENDISTO**.

PORTLAND, a port of entry,
and post-town of Massachusetts,
and capital of the district of Maine.
It is situated in Cumberland coun-
ty, on a promontory, in Casco bay,
and was formerly part of Falmouth,
but being situated on the harbour,
and more conveniently for com-
merce, the legislature of Massa-
chusetts passed an act, incorporat-
ing it with Falmouth, together
with the islands in the harbour,
by the name of Portland. It is
near the main ocean, and has a
convenient, large, and excellent
harbour. The town, and as far
as its jurisdiction extends by the
act of incorporation, contains 2,240
inhabitants. Here are two Con-
gregational churches, one for E-
piscopalians, & a handsome court-
house. The inhabitants are remark-
able for their industry, economy,
and enterprise. They build ships,
have a great number of hands
employed in the fisheries, and car-
ry on a brisk foreign trade. The
exports from this port in the year,

ending September 30th, 1794, are
mounted to 115,610 dollars. A
supreme court is held here on the
Tuesday succeeding the 4th in
June, and common pleas the last
Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oc-
tober. It is 123 miles N. N. E. of
Boston, and 471 N. E. by N. of Phila-
delphia. Lat. 43, 38, N. Lon. 4,
50, E.

PORT-ROYAL, a post-town of
Virginia; situated in Caroline coun-
ty, on the S. bank of Rappahan-
nock river. It is regularly laid
out; and contains nearly 200 hou-
ses, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian,
and a Methodist church. Several
of the houses are built of brick,
which gives it a handsome appear-
ance. It is 20 miles S. E. of Fre-
dericksburg, 14 S. W. of Leeds,
62 N. E. by N. of Richmond, and
230 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.
Lat. 38, 13, N. Lon. 2, 10, W.

PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis
of the state of New-Hampshire;
a large, flourishing, and com-
mercial town, and the only sea-
port in that state. It is situated
in Rockingham county, on the S.
side of Piscataqua river, two miles
from the sea. It consists of sever-
al regular streets, on which are
erected about 720 dwellings, and
as many other houses; among these
are a state-house, a market-house,
a work-house, four school-hou-
ses, and a bank, which was incor-
porated by an act of the legisla-
ture, in June, 1791, by the name
of "the Bank of New-Hampshire,"
and is to continue 50 years under
the management of a president
and seven directors. The capital
stock at present is 80,000 doll.
and the stock holders have liberty
to increase it to 200,000 in specie,
and 100,000 in any other estate.
The houses for public worship are
three Congregational churches,

one for Episcopalians, and one for Universalists. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having sufficient depth of water to admit ships of the largest burthen. In the middle of the harbour, at its mouth, is Great island, on the N. E. point of which a light-house was erected in 1771, at the expense of the province; but it has lately been ceded to the United States. Between the N. side of the island, and Kittery shore, is the main entrance, about a mile wide, with 9 or 10 fathom water. On the S. side of Great island is Little harbour; the water here is shoal and the bottom sandy. The tides generally rise in the harbour from 10 to 14 feet: the anchorage is good, and the shore lined with rocks. Between the upper end of Great island, and the town of Portsmouth, on the S. side of the river, is a broad, deep, still water, called the pool; where the largest ships may ride with safety. There are several small islands in the river; between these and the shores are channels for vessels and boats. The main channel lies between Pierce's island and Seavey's, on each of which, batteries of cannon were planted, and entrenchments formed in 1771. Here the stream is contracted to a very narrow passage, and the tide extremely rapid, but the water is deep, with a bold rocky shore on each side. Several ships of war have been built here, and from its vicinity to the sea, few places are better calculated for fitting out a naval armament. It carries on a brisk trade with the different states in the Union, the West-India islands, and a small trade with Europe. The exports in the year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 153,865 dol-

lars. From this port there cleared out in the year 1791, 43 ships and snows, 107 brigantines, 105 schooners, and 22 floops, amounting in the whole to 31,077 tons of shipping, of which 26,560 were American. A superior court is held here the last Tuesday in April, and a court of common pleas the 1st Tuesday in February, and 4th in March. A federal circuit court is also held here on the 27th of May, and a district court the 3d Tuesday in March and September. This town was incorporated in 1633. It is 65 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 413 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 5, N. Lon. 4, 32, E.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-town and port of entry of Virginia; situated in Norfolk county, on the W. side of Elizabeth river, partly opposite to the borough of Norfolk. It contains about 300 dwellings, & 1702 inhabitants, of whom 616 are slaves. It carries on a brisk trade. The exports will be mentioned under the article Norfolk, as they both constitute but one port of entry. It is 115 miles S. E. of Richmond, and 390 from Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, a small maritime town of North-Carolina; situated on the N. end of Core bank, at Ocracoke inlet. It is chiefly inhabited by pilots and fishermen.

PORT-TOBACCO, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Charles county. It is situated on a creek of its own name, contiguous to the Potomac, and contains about 80 houses, a large elegant Episcopal church, partly out of repair, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. Near this town is the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 53 miles S.

W. of

W. of Annapolis, 83 S. S. W. of Baltimore, and 185 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 35, N. Lon. 2, 2, W.

POUREOUTAMIES, a hostile tribe of Indians, residing in the North-Western Territory, between St. Joseph's river, and Detroit. They are supposed to contain upwards of 270 warriors.

POTOMAC, a large navigable river, which flows from a spring on the N. W. side of the Allegany mountain, and immediately becomes the divisional line of Virginia and Maryland, in its whole course. From its source to Fort Cumberland, it runs in a N. E. direction; thence meandering in an E. course to Conococheague, a large creek, which it receives from Pennsylvania; presently turning to the S. E. it receives the Shanandoah; thence passing thro' the Blue M. which, has been fancifully described by Mr. Jefferson; whence it flows by Georgetown, Washington city, Alexandria, New-Marlborough, Charleston, and empties into the Chesapeake between Point-Loockout on the N. and Smith's point on the S. In its course it receives several considerable streams, beside these we have mentioned. At its confluence with the Chesapeake, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide; about 30 miles higher, at Namony bay, it is $4\frac{1}{2}$; at Aquia it is 3 miles; at Tailowing Point $1\frac{1}{2}$; and at Alexandria $1\frac{1}{2}$. At its mouth it has 7 fathom water; at St. George's island 5, and from Swana point to Alexandria, 4; thence to Georgetown, which is 8 miles higher, it has 3 fathoms. The further navigation is obstructed by four considerable falls, viz. the little falls in the vicinity of Georgetown, which are about 36 feet in 3 miles. The great falls,

6 miles higher, are 76 feet in a mile and a quarter. The Seneca falls 6 miles above the latter, are only short, regular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet; the Shanandoah falls, 60 miles higher, descend about 30 feet in 3 miles. In 1785 the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia passed acts, incorporating a company for removing these obstructions & opening the navigation of this river: the work has been carried into execution with great spirit, and the falls above Georgetown are now passable in boats.

POTOKA, a small river of the North-Western Territory, which rises near a branch of White river, and running a W. S. W. course, falls into the Wabash, about 4 miles above the second grand rapid.

POTTS GROVE, a post-town of Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated on the N. side of Schuylkill river, at the mouth of Manatawpy creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 90 dwellings, and a Quaker meeting house; several of these are neat and commodious. It is 20 miles W. N. W. of Morristown, and 37 N. W. of Philadelphia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-town of the state of New-York, and the chief of Dutchess county. It is pleasantly situated about a mile E. of Hudson river, and contains about 250 dwellings, and a courthouse; a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and an academy. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 3d Tuesday in January and May, and 2d in October. The legislature often hold their sessions here. It is 34 miles N. of New-York city, 81 S. of Albany, and 180 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 42, N. Lon. 1, 18, E.

POULTNEY,

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POULTNEY, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Rutland county; thence passing into the state of New-York in a W. course, presently turning to the N. W. falls into East Bay.

POWELS, a navigable river of the Tennessee government, which rises in Powels mountain, and passing in a S. W. course through a large fertile valley of its own name, empties into Clinch river. This river is navigable in boats about 80 miles.

POWHATAN, a county of Virginia; bounded S. E. by Chesterfield, W. by Cumberland, N. by James river, which separates it from Goochland, and S. by Amelia. It is 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 6,822 inhabitants, of whom 4,325 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Monday in every month.

POWNALBOROUGH, the chief town of Lincoln county, district of Maine; situated on the E. side of Kenebec river. It contains a Congregational church, and several commodious dwellings. A supreme court is held here the 2d Tuesday in July, and a court of common pleas the 2d Tuesday in January. It is 180 miles from Boston, and 528 from Philadelphia. Lat. 44, 4, N. Lon. 4, 19, E.

PRINCE-EDWARD, a county of Virginia; bounded N. W. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Cumberland and Buckingham counties, S. E. by Amelia, Nottaway and Lunenburg, S. by Charlotte, and S. W. by Campbell. It is 36 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contains 4,114 free persons, and 3,986 slaves. A district court is held at the court-house of this county on the 1st of April and September, for the coun-

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ties of Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland and Halifax, and a county court for Prince Edward the 3d Monday in every month.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S, a rich, populous and well cultivated county of the Western shore of Maryland. It is bounded N. by Montgomery, E. and S. E. by Patuxent river, which separates it from Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, W. by the Potomac, which divides it from Virginia, and S. by Charles C. It contains 10,168 free persons, and 11,176 slaves. This county is beautifully diversified with hills, the soil rich and fertile, yielding excellent crops of the best tobacco and corn. Chief town, Upper-Marlborough.

PRINCE-GEORGE, a county of Virginia; 38 miles long, and 18 broad. It is bounded N. by James and Appamattox river, which separate it from Charles city, and Chesterfield counties, E. and S. E. by Surry, S. by Sussex, and W. & N. W. by Dinwiddie. It contains 8,173 inhabitants, of whom 4,519 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Tuesday in every month.

PRINCESS-ANNE, a maritime county of Virginia; bounded E. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by the Chesapeak bay, S. by the state of North-Carolina, and W. by Norfolk county. It is 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, and contains 4,591 free inhabitants, & 3,202 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 1st Monday in every Month.

PRINCESS-ANNE, a post-town of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Somerset county, on the S. E. side of Monokin, a small river which empties into the Chesapeak. It contains about forty dwellings.

dwellings, and 200 inhabitants, It is 12 miles W. of Snow-Hill, and 179 S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 10, N. Lon. O, 30, W.

PRINCETON, a post-town of New-Jersey, situated partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset county. It contains about 80 dwellings, a brick Presbyterian church, and a college. The college edifice, which stands upon an elevated situation, is a handsome stone building, 180 feet by 44, and 4 stories high. It is divided into 42 chambers, convenient for the students, besides a chapel, refectuary, and room for the library. Before the war, it was furnished with a philosophical apparatus, and a library worth £.500; which, except the curious and beautiful orrery, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, were mostly destroyed by the British. The library now consists of upwards of 2,000 volumes. The situation of the college is remarkably healthy: only five or six students having died in it, since its first institution, It was incorporated in 1738, by Mr. John Hamilton, president of the council; and enlarged by governor Belcher, in 1747. Its funds, at present, are about £.900 per annum. The number of students is from 70 to 100 yearly, in the different classes; besides a grammar-school, of about 20 scholars, connected with it. The college, is governed by 23 trustees. It is 42 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 53 S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40, 22, N. Lon. O, 35, E.

PRINCETON, a small, post-town of North-Carolina; situated 418 miles from Philadelphia.

PRINCE-WILLIAM, a populous county of Virginia; containing 11,615 inhabitants, of whom 4,704

are slaves. It is bounded N. E. by Fairfax, N. by Loudon, W. by Fauquier, S. by Stafford, and E. by Potomac river, which separates it from Maryland. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

PROVIDENCE, a maritime county of the state of Rhode-Island, 21 1-2 miles in length, and 18 1-2 in breadth. It is bounded N. and E. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by Connecticut, and S. by Kent county. It is divided into nine townships, viz. Providence, Smithfield, Scituate, Gloucester, Cumberland, Cranston, Johnston, North-Providence, and Foster. It contains 24,309 free inhabitants, and 82 slaves. In this county, in the township of Scituate, is an excellent cannon foundry. Cannon for the American navy, are casting here; the metal is of the best kind: Those made here during the late war, were much approved, and in great repute. Chief town, Providence.

PROVIDENCE, a large, flourishing, and commercial town of the state of Rhode-Island, and nearly equal in size and population to Newport. It is situated in a county of its own name, and is divided into two parts by Providence river, over which a bridge has been erected, at the public expence. It was formerly called Weybosset, from a high hill of that name, which stood at its W. end, but has been removed. The bridge is 160 feet long, and 22 broad, and is supported by 2 stone pillars, and 5 wooden trussels; it connects the E. and W. divisions of the town, and is a place of much resort in the summer, as it affords a full view of the vessels passing in and out of the harbour. There are also two other bridges, lately built, over Seckhoag river, within the jurisdiction

jurisdiction of this town, about a mile apart; of which was built by Mr. John Brown, a gentleman of much enterprise, and public spirit. It is a handsome structure, and elegantly finished. The other was built by several proprietors; & is equally as strong and substantial as the former. They are both toll bridges. Mr. Brown, besides building the above bridge, in one season, filled up about 4 acres of the river with earth, adjoining the bridge, which he has covered with buildings, and named it Indian Point. The water here is very bold, and of sufficient depth to admit ships of the greatest burthen. The town, on the E. side of the river, consists principally of two long streets which extend parallel to the river; one of the handsomest streets in town, is Westminster street, extending in a straight line from the W. end of the bridge about half a mile; both sides of this street are covered with neat, handsome dwellings. Weybosset street, on the same side of the river, is also compactly built, with neat commodious dwellings, and is as extensive as the other, but from its being irregularly laid out, is not so agreeable, nor does it appear to so much advantage. On both sides of the river, the houses, which are chiefly of wood, are 970 in number, not spacious, but neat and well built. There are, however, a few which are large and elegant. The public buildings are, a college, court-house, exchange, & coffee-house; which last was erected in 1794. It is a neat, handsome building, and stands at the E. end of the great bridge. A work-house, a market-house, 80 feet long, and 40 wide, a brick school-house, in which four schools

are kept, and an hospital, at a convenient distance from the town, for the smallpox, and other endemic diseases. The court house is a handsome structure, 70 feet in length, and 40 in breadth. In it is kept a library, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, and county. The college, which stands upon a hill, on the E. side of the town, commands an extensive prospect of the harbour and mountains to the N. and N. W. It is a large, handsome building, instituted in 1770, and is built of brick, 150 feet by 46, four stories high, and covered with slate. It has a projection of ten feet on each side, and an entry lengthwise, on each side, of which are rooms; in the college are 48 for the reception of the students, and 8 larger ones for public uses. It is furnished with a library, which contains upwards of 2,000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. It flourished considerably previous to the war, but the buildings during a greater part of that period, were occupied by the French and American troops, as an hospital and barracks. The edifice sustained considerable damage by the military. They have, however, been since repaired, out of the college funds, and we hear that the corporation have applied to congress for indemnification, and are likely to obtain it. During the above period, the course of education was wholly interrupted, until the year 1782, when the institution was re-organized, and is now in a flourishing condition, having generally about 60 resident students. The houses for public worship are, a large beautiful church for Baptists, 80 feet square, with an elegant and lofty steeple, and a large
bell,

bell, which was cast at Hope furnace, in Providence county; an Episcopal church, two for Congregationalists, and one for Quakers. A large, elegant building has been lately erected by the Congregationalists. It is said to be one of the handsomest churches in America, and is nearly the same size of the Baptist church, being about 75 feet by 85. A bank has been also established here. The Providence society, for promoting the abolition of slavery, was instituted in 1789. This town carries on an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont, and with the West-India islands, and different parts of Europe; they have lately established a trade with the East-Indies and China. Messrs. Brown & Francis, have often 6 sail of vessels employed at once in this trade. The largest merchant ship ever built in the United States, was built by these gentlemen in 1791. A cotton manufactory has been erected here, and carried on with a great deal of spirit, employing constantly about 100 hands; with the manufactory is connected a mill for spinning cotton, situated at Patucket falls. It is on the Model of Mr. Aukwright's mill, and was the first of the kind erected in America. There are several gin distilleries, erected in town on a very extensive scale; the liquor is not inferior to the best Holland gin, and is exported in large quantities to the East-Indies. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1791, was 129, of these 11 were ships, 35 brigs, 1 snow, 1 polacre, 25 schooners, and 56 sloops, containing in all, 11,942 tons. The navigation and commerce of this town has flourished considerably, under the auspices of the general government. The exports in the

year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 643,373 dollars.

A supreme court is held here the 3d Monday in March and September, and a court of common pleas the 3d Monday in June and December. A federal district court is also held here the 7th of November, and a circuit court the 1st Monday in May and Nov. It sends 4 delegates to the house of state representatives. This town was first settled by Mr. Rodger Williams, in 1636, who was banished from Salem, in Massachusetts, on a charge of holding a variety of religious errors; in consequence of which, he was compelled to quit his wife his house, and children, in the dead of winter, and seek for an asylum amongst the untutored savages of the wilderness. By the advice of gen. Winthrop, he settled at Seckhong, now Rehoboth, but that place being within the boundary of Plymouth colony, Gen. Winslow advised him to remove beyond the river, as the lands were not covered by any patent. Agreeably to the governor's advice, Mr. Williams in that year, with four of his followers, crossed the river, and arrived amongst the Indians, who received them with brotherly affection & kindness: here he settled, after undergoing a variety of hardships; and the place, from a just sense of God's providential care, he named Providence. It is 30 miles N. by W. of Newport, 44 S. W. of Boston, 40 from Worcester, and 296 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 42, N. Lon. 4, 23, E.

PROVINCE-TOWN, a town of Massachusetts; situated on the S. E. side of an island, lying at the N. W. end of Barnstable county, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. The island, although

though nearly 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth, has received no particular name, but has been always considered as part of Cape-Cod, or Barnstable county; and is generally denominated the Hook of the Cape. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants, who depend wholly on the fisheries for their subsistence. They have latterly employed 20 vessels in that business, and have been very successful. Their lands produce nothing, and they are wholly dependent on Boston, and elsewhere, for the vegetables which they use. The houses are about 100 in number, and stand in one range on the beach. They are small, but one story high, and are set upon blocks, so that the driving sands may pass under them. It lies E. S. E. of Boston, 45 miles by water, and 120 by land.

PRUDENCE, a small island in Narraganset bay, which constitutes part of the township of Portsmouth, in Newport county, Rhode-Island. It lies in the form of a triangle, and is about 5 miles in length, and from one to three in breadth, and contains 100 inhabitants. Its productions are the same as the other islands in the bay. The N. end is about 2 miles from Bristol.

PURYSBURG, a neat, handsome town of South-Carolina; situated in Beaufort district, on the E. side of Savannah river, about 37 miles above its confluence with the ocean, and 20 from the town of Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwellings, and an Episcopal church: This town was first settled by Monsieur Purry, from whom it has derived its name; he was an inhabitant of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, who being encouraged by the government in

England and South-Carolina, to settle a company here; he accordingly arrived in 1732, with 172 adventurers, who were soon followed by several others; so that the colony soon amounted to upwards of 300 persons. The first object they had in view was to raise silk, which they attended to for some time; but finding the culture of rice and indigo more advantageous, they relinquished their original views. The mulberry trees are yet standing, and some little attention is still paid to making of silk by the inhabitants. The situation of the town is lofty, and commanding; and is one of the most agreeable places in this part of the country. It is 94 miles S. W. of Charleston, and 916 from Philadelphia. Lat. 32, 16, N. Lon. 5, 48, W.

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QUEEN-ANNE, a small town of Maryland; situated in Prince-George's county, on the W. side of Patuxent river, over which a wooden bridge has been erected. The town is situated at the foot of a hill. The plan is regular, but the houses are few, and scattered. It contains about 20 dwellings, a few stores, and 2 warehouses for the inspection of tobacco, which is carried down the river in flats to the ships which arrive in the river, in autumn, from Europe. It is 13 miles S. W. of Annapolis, and 39 S. by W. of Baltimore. Lat. 38, 55, N. Lon. 1, 40, W.

QUEEN'S, a maritime county of the state of New-York; situated on Long-Island. It is bounded E. by Suffolk, W. by King's county, N. by Long-Island sound, and S. by the ocean. It is 30 miles from

E. to

E. to W. and 12 from N. to S. and is divided into 6 townships, viz. Newton, Jamaica, Flushing, N. Hampstead, Oyster bay, and South-Hampstead. It contains 3,705 free inhabitants, and 2,309 slaves. Chief town, Jamaica.

QUEEN-ANNE'S, a populous, and well cultivated county of the Eastern shore of Maryland. It is bounded E. by Kent county, in the state of Delaware, W. by the Chesapeak bay, N. and N W. by Chester river, which divides it from Kent county, S. E. by Caroline, and S. by Talbot county. It is 41 miles in length, from Bridgetown to Kent point, the southern extremity of Kent island, and 21½ in breadth, from Hillsborough to Piny point, on Chester river. It contains 3,789 free persons, and 6,674 slaves. Kent-Island, which is part of this county, is 14 miles in length from N. to S. and 6½ in breadth from E. to W. and is separated from the main land by a narrow strip of water. The lands here are low and fertile: the E. and S. E. side of the island are bordered with marsh. Chief town, Centerville.

QUEENSTOWN, a small town of Queen-Anne's county, Maryland; situated near the Chesapeak bay. It contains about 80 inhabitants. It is 24 miles N. by W. of Easton, & 96 S.W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 59, N. Lon. 1, 2, W.

QUIMABOGUE, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Brintfield township, Massachusetts; thence running a S. W. course, unites with Sherucket, about four miles above Norwich.

QUINCY, a small post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Norfolk county. It is 10 miles from Boston, and 358 from Philadelphia.

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RAINY, OR LONG LAKE, one of that extensive chain of lakes which constitute the boundary between the United States and Canada. It communicates with the Lake of the Woods on the W. and Lake Superior on the E. and is said to be nearly 100 miles in length, and scarcely 20 in breadth. On the S. side of this lake stood Fort St. Pierre, which was built by the French, when Canada was in their possession. It has long since fallen to decay.

RALEIGH, city of, the present seat of government of North-Carolina; situated in Wake county, near a small stream which empties into Neus river. It was laid out and established as the permanent residence of the legislature, by an act passed in December, 1791. by the same act, ten thousand pounds were appropriated for erecting public buildings: The state-house, a large, neat, commodious edifice, has been lately finished, and has cost £. 6,000. Several other buildings, and a number of dwellings, have likewise been erected. The legislature is to hold their ensuing session at this place. The situation is healthy, the lands in the vicinity being agreeably diversified with hills. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in March, June, September and December. It is 339 miles from Baltimore, and 441 from Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 56, N. Lon. 3, 40, W.

RANCOCUS, improperly called Ancocus, a small river of New-Jersey; which rises in Monmouth county; and after running a W. course, empties into the Delaware, about

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about 12 miles above Philadelphia: It is navigable in boats upwards of 20 miles.

RANDOLPH, a county of Virginia; bounded N. by Monongalia, W. by Harrison, S. E. by Hardy, S. by Pendleton, and S. W. by Greenbrier. It is 80 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contains 951 inhabitants, of whom 19 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Monday in every month.

RANDOLPH, a county of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina, containing 6,842 free persons, and 452 slaves. It is bounded N. E. by Orange, N. W. by Guilford, S. by Chatham, E. by Wake, and S. W. by Montgomery. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Monday in March, June, September and December.

RAPID-ANNE, a small river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue ridge, and running a S. E. course to Orange court-house, thence winding to the E. N. E. unites with the Rappahanock, about 10 miles above Frederickburg.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by several branches that rise in the Blue ridge; after uniting they assume the name of Rappahanock; thence pursuing a S. E. course by Palmouth, Frederickburg, Port-Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock and Urbana; it empties into the Chesapeak bay in an E. direction, between Windmill and Stingray point. It affords 4 fathom water to Tappahannock, or Hobbshole; and thence to Frederickburg 2 fathom.

RAWAY, or **BRIDGTOWN**, a town of New-Jersey, containing about 50 dwellings, and a Presby-

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terian church. It is 75 miles from Philadelphia.

READING, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Berks county; situated on the N. E. side of Schuylkill R. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 600 houses, a stone jail, court-house, a church for German Lutherans, one for Calvinists, one for Quakers, and one for Roman Catholics, and a large building for the public offices. It is chiefly inhabited by Germans. This town is remarkable for the manufacture of wool hats, which is carried on largely by individuals. Contiguous to the town is a remarkable spring. It is one hundred feet square, and 140 feet deep, with a stream of water issuing from it, large enough to turn a mill; abundance of fish is caught in it. The water is clear and transparent. A court of quarter sessions and common pleas is held here the 1st Monday in January, April, August and November. It is 54 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 21, N. Lon. 0. 46, W.

REAMSTOWN, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on a small stream which empties into Calico creek, unites with Conestogo creek, and falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 40 dwellings, and is 16 miles N. E. of Lancaster, and 62 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 13, N. Lon. 0. 58, W.

RED, a small navigable river of the Territory South of the Ohio, which rises in Kentucky, near the waters of the East branch of Great Barren river; pursuing a N. W. by W. course for several miles, thence winding to the S. W. falls into Cumberland river, a little below Nashville.

RED, a small river of Kentucky, rising in the mountainous parts of Clarke-county, and thence running a W. direction, falls into Kentucky river, about 9 miles above Boonsborough. It is about 60 yards wide at its mouth.

REDHOOK, a small post-town of the state of New-York; situated on the E. side of Hudson river, in Dutchess county. It is 116 miles N. of New-York, and 206 from Philadelphia

REDSTONE. See **BROWNSVILLE**.

REELFOOT, a small navigable river of the Tennessee government, which rises on the confines of Kentucky; thence running a W. by S. course, falls into the Mississippi, about 34 miles S. of the Ohio.

RENSSELLAER, a county of the state of New-York, 33 miles in length from N. to S. and 22 in breadth from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Washington county, E. by part of the states of Massachusetts and Vermont, S. by Columbia county, and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Albany and Saratoga counties. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Rensselaerwyck, Hoesick, Pittstown, Schatkoke, Troy, Stephentown, and Peterborough. In the township of Rensselaerwyck are springs much celebrated for their medicinal quality. The number of inhabitants in this county, according to the census of 1790, is 22,428, of whom 998 are slaves. Chief town. Lansinburg

RHINEBECK, a small post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Dutchess county, two miles E. of Hudson river, 100 N. of New-York city, and 190 from Philadelphia.

RHODE-ISLAND, state of, is situated between 41, and 42, N. Lat. 2, 56, and 3, 35, E. Lon. Its greatest length, which is from N.

to S. is 59 miles, and 40 in breadth from E. to W. It is bounded E. N. E. and N. by Massachusetts, W. by Connecticut, and S. by the ocean. These boundaries comprehend the islands and main land. It is divided into 5 counties, and 30 townships; the counties are, Newport, Providence, Washington, Kent and Bristol. According to the marshal's return in 1790, this state contains 68,825 inhabitants, of whom 948 are slaves. The chief rivers are Providence, Pautucket or Blackstone, Patuxet, Warren and Mashassuck. The chief bay is Narraganset, which comprehends several small bays, as Newport, Warwick, Wickford, Patuxet Bristol & Mount-Hope bay. The bays and rivers are stored with a variety of fish, as sheephead, black-fish, herring, shad, lobsters, clams, and oysters; and along the shores of Rhode-Island are found, besides these already mentioned, cod, halibut, bass, mackerel, haddock, &c. &c. to the number of seventy different kinds. The principal islands are Rhode-Island, Block-Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Hope, and Patience; beside several small islands. The greater part of this state, except the islands, is hilly and rocky, and better adapted for grazing than raising grain. It produces, notwithstanding, corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Besides a great variety of fruit, edible roots and vegetables, in great abundance and perfection. Of their apples are made large quantities of cider for exportation.

A considerable portion of the land in this state adjoining Connecticut is rocky and barren; but even here it is interspersed with some excellent tracts of arable land.

In the western part of Kent county, contiguous to Connecticut, are several farms, affording the best pasturage. Here is made some of the best American cheese. Mr. Joseph Mathewson, who a few years ago obtained from the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, the gold medal, as a premium for the best cheese made in America, resides here. He makes annually 7 or 8,000 weight of the first quality. There are several other farmers in his neighbourhood, whose dairies are in high repute; & several of the wealthiest in the state reside here, who raise some of the largest cattle in New-England, weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds.

The soil of the islands is excellent. It is not uncommon for one acre to produce 40 or 50 bushels of barley, and often upwards of 60 of Indian corn, particularly Rhode-Island which Briffot Warville, in his travels through the United States, calls a heap of sand. Iron ore is found in great quantities in several parts of the state. A copper mine has been also discovered, which is mixed with iron ore, strongly impregnated with loadstone. Some large pieces have been found in the vicinity of this mine, but no method has been yet discovered to work it to advantage. Limestone is found in great abundance in Providence county, of which large quantities of lime are made and exported. This limestone is the genuine marble, and is of various colours, as white, plain, and clouded. It receives a fine polish, and is greatly admired for its beauty. The principal manufactures of this state are, bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods, and nails; cannon, stoves, pots, and other household utensils; the iron work of ships,

beside the various implements of husbandry. Linen, and tow cloth are made in several parts of the state for exportation, spermaceti candles, rum, corn spirits, chocolate, paper, wool and cotton cards, are also manufactured to some extent. A duck and two cotton manufactories have been established, and are carried on with much spirit. The trade of this state is carried on with the West-Indies, Europe, and the several states of the Union. Of late they have sent several ships to the East-Indies and China, and are likely to open an extensive commerce with those countries. The exports consist chiefly of flaxseed, beef, pork, butter, cheese, fish, poultry, onions, horses, cattle, lumber, barley, corn spirits, gin, sail duck, cotton and linen. The imports consist of European and West-India goods, and logwood from the bay of Honduras. Upwards of 620 vessels enter and clear yearly at the different ports of this state. In the year, ending September 30th 1791, amounted to 470,131 dolls. in 1792—698,084, in 1793—616,416, in 1794—954,573 dolls. Such is the growing prosperity of this state; notwithstanding the dreary accounts given by some writers. No country in America can boast of a more salubrious climate than this state, the summers are delightful, particularly on the islands; the extreme heats which are common to other parts of the continent, in that season, are here mitigated by the cooling breezes from the sea; the winters are proportionably mild in the maritime parts of the state, the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The most numerous religious denominations in the state, are the Baptist, and Congre-

Congregationalists; Quakers, Episcopalians, Methodists, Moravians, and Jews.

The constitution of this state, as well as Connecticut, is founded on the charter granted by king Charles the II. in 1663. The legislature consists of an upper and lower house. The upper house is composed of a governor and deputy-governor, and ten assistants, who are chosen annually by the freemen, on the 1st Wednesday in May. The secretary and treasurer are chosen by the freemen at the same time. The governor presides in the upper house, and has a single voice in passing the laws.

The lower house consists of representatives from the several townships throughout the state. Newport is entitled to choose six, Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, four each, and every other town in the state, two. The representatives are elected, and sit twice in each year. Their first session commences on the 1st Wednesday in May, and last in Oct.

All judicial and executive magistrates are appointed by both houses annually. Military officers are appointed in the same manner, but without any limitation of time. There is one supreme judicial court, composed of five judges, whose jurisdiction extends throughout the state. They hold 2 courts annually in each county. The inferior courts are held twice a year in each county, from which an appeal lies to the superior court.

RHODE-ISLAND, a beautiful, fertile island, lying in the mouth of Narraganset bay, from which the state of Rhode-Island has derived its name. It is about 16 miles in length, and on an average, about 4 miles in breadth; and is divided into three townships,

viz. Newport, Portsmouth, and Middleton. It contains 8,116 free persons, and 255 slaves. This island, in richness of soil, and agreeable temperature of climate, is exceeded by few in the world. It has long been denominated the Eden of America. In the late contest with Britain, it suffered more, perhaps, than any other part of the United States. Several of its most beautiful country seats were destroyed, with their groves, orchards, and fruit trees; and the greater part of all the trees, commonly used for firewood, were likewise destroyed by the English, who seemed to delight in devastation. The adoption of the federal government, has restored commerce and manufactures, and raised a spirit of industry among the inhabitants; it has therefore chiefly regained its former splendor. Nearly 40,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses, are fed upon this island. A bridge at the N. end of the island, connecting it with the continent, at Tiverton, has been finished in October last. It is 900 feet in length, and 36 in breadth, supported by 42 piers. There is a draw in the middle, for the passage of ships, constructed on a new plan, which one person may move and replace with ease. The greatest depth of water is 8 1-2 fathom. The bridge is finished in the modern stile, and will, no doubt, add much to the many inducements strangers already have to visit this delightful spot, as by this means they can travel to Boston without crossing a single ferry.

RICHLAND, a county of Camden district, South-Carolina, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Fairfield, S. and S. W. by Congaree, and Broad river,

river, and E. by Watree river, which separates it from Kershaw and Clermont counties. It contains 2,493 free persons, & 1,437 slaves. Chief town, Columbia.

RICHMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Westmoreland, E. by Northumberland, S. E. by Lancaster, S. and S. W. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Essex county. It is 33 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 6,985 inhabitants, of whom 3,984 are slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county the 1st Monday in every month.

RICHMOND, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina; containing 4,472 free persons, and 582 slaves. It is bounded N. by Moore county, N. E. by Cumberland, S. E. by Robeson, W. by Anson, and S. by the state of South-Carolina. Chief town, Rockingham.

RICHMOND, a county of the state of New-York, comprehending Staten-Island; which see.

RICHMOND, a county of the middle district of Georgia, in which is situated the town of Augusta.

RICHMOND, the metropolis of the state of Virginia; is situated in Henrico county, on the N. side of James river, immediately at the foot of the falls. It is divided into two parts; one of which is built on the bank of the river, and may be considered the port; the other division stands upon an eminence, & overlooks the lower part of the town, commanding a delightful prospect of the river and adjacent country. It consists of several streets; only one of which is regularly and handsomely built. In the upper part of the town is an elegant capitol or state-house,

which has been erected, and several handsome dwellings. The public buildings, besides the state-house, are a court-house, jail and a new theatre, an Episcopalian church, and three tobacco warehouses. The lower part of the town is separated by a creek, over which a bridge has been erected; another bridge has been also erected over James river, nearly 400 yards in length, connecting Manchester with Richmond; that part leading from Manchester to the island, is built on 15 boats; from the island to the town, it is built of framed log piers, filled with stones. The falls above the bridge are about 6 miles in length. Notwithstanding the descent is 80 feet in that distance, a canal is now cutting, and nearly completed on the N. side of the river, which is to terminate in a basin of two acres area in the town. From the basin to the wharves, there will be a portage of a few hundred yards only. Several courts of justice are held here, viz. the court of appeals on the 10th of April and September, without limitation; the high court of chancery on the 1st of March, 12th of May and 10th of September, sitting in May and September, 12 juridical days, and in March 18, unless the business be sooner completed. A district court is held for the counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover and Powhatan; and a county court the 2d Monday in every month. A federal circuit court is also held here on the 22d of May and November, and a district court the 3d Tuesday in June and December. It is a corporation, and contains, according to the census taken in 1790, 3,761 inhabitants, of whom 1,479 are slaves. It is 278 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, 412 from

from Columbia, 626 from Savannah, 542 from Augusta, 176 from Baltimore, 373 from New-York, and 626 from Boston. Lat. 37, 32, N. Lon. 2, 29, W.

RIDGFIELD, a small post-town of Connecticut; situated in Fairfield county. It contains a place for public worship, and a few houses collected together. It is 13 miles N. of Norwalk, 35 W. of New-Haven, and 155 from Philadelphia.

RIVANNA, a small river of Virginia, which is formed by several small streams that unite a few miles N. of Charlottesville; thence passing through the South-West mountains, empties into James river, in a S. E. direction. It is navigable in batteaux to the mountains, which is about 22 miles, and might at a small expence be rendered navigable to its forks, above Charlottesville.

ROANOKE, one of the most considerable rivers in North-Carolina. Its source is in the Appalachian mountains, about Lat. 36, 30, N. Here it is called the Dan; & running E. it passes the Upper Suara town, & receives Mayo and Smiths river on the N. about 12 miles from each other; thence passing the Lower Suara town, meanders five times to the N. and S. of the above line of lat. and receives the Banister on the N. and Hycotee on the S. 3 miles below which it unites with the Staunton, and there assumes the name of Roanoke; continuing its former course nearly 40 miles, enters the state of North-Carolina, in Warren county, in a S. E. direction, eight miles below which, he falls commence and continue nearly 11 miles, terminating 8 miles above Halifax; thence meandering S. of E. and E. passes Halifax, Williams-

town, the old Tuscarora town, and Daileys, receiving Cashie on the N. 7 miles further down, it enters Albemarle found by four channels, in confluence with Chowan, & about 70 miles below the falls. At its mouth, and for several miles above, it was formerly called Mozattoe. It is navigable for nearly 30 miles for sea vessels of considerable burthen and for boats of from 20 to 40 tons, to the falls. Above the falls the navigation is now used with boats of five tons; constructed long, narrow and flat bottomed, 200 miles up the Dan and Staunton. The produce boated above the falls, has hitherto been brought to St. Tammany's, six miles above the line in Warren county, or to Mollays, 3 miles below, or to Eatons, 3 miles lower, and waggoned to Petersburg, Virginia; which is about 68 miles. The flat lands on this river are extremely fertile; below the falls, towards the mouth, there is more Indian corn raised, and pork, than on any river in the United States. The corn is so abundant in the neighbourhood of this river, that it is often sent on board of boats, and coasting vessels, at 20 cents the Winchester bushel. The planters are many of them the wealthiest in the state, living on their plantations from the source, to the mouth of the river; and having a fondness for society, they are kind and hospitable to travellers. The flat lands are subject to inundations, about once in seven years, mostly in the spring season: formerly they were more frequent.

ROBESON, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina; bounded N. and N. W. by Richmond, E. and S. E. by Biaden, N. by Cumberland, and S. W. by the state of South-Carolina. It contains 4,793

free persons, and 333 slaves. Chief town, Lumberton.

ROCHESTER, a small town of Strafford county, New-Hampshire; situated between Salmon fall and Cochecho rivers, which are here about 3 miles apart. It contains between 30 and 40 houses compactly built, and a Congregational church. This town was incorporated in 1722. It is 27 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, and 440 from Philadelphia.

ROCKAWAY, a small, post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Morris county, on the S. side of Rockaway river. It is 113 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 54, N. Lon. 0, 39, E.

ROCKBRIDGE, a mountainous county of Virginia, 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Amherst, N. by Augusta, N. W. by Bath, and S. by James river, which separates it from Botetourt county. It contains 5,920 free persons, and 628 slaves. The natural bridge, in this county, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. It is formed by a small stream which passes through a hill; presenting to our view, one of the most stupendous, and magnificent arches, that is found in any country; it is upwards of 70 feet from the crown of the arch to the creek below, and approaches more to an ellipsis than a circle. Chief town, Lexington.

ROCKCASTLE, a small river of Kentucky, which rises in Madison county, and running a S. course, falls into Cumberland river, a few miles below the Long Shoals.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-town of North-Carolina; 594 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKINGHAM, a mountainous

county of Virginia, 40 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. by Shanandoah, N. E. by Culpepper, S. E. by Orange, S. by Augusta, and W. by Pendleton. It contains 6,677 free persons, and 772 slaves. Chief town, Rockingham.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of Salisbury district North-Carolina, containing 5,087 free persons and 1,100 slaves. It is bounded E. by Caswell, S. by Guilford, N. by the state of Virginia, and W. by Stokes; the Dan river flows through this county, on which are several large bodies of fertile low land as any in the state. Mines of iron-ore are found in different parts; for the manufacturing of which, a furnace and forge have been erected on Troublefome creek.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Rockingham county, Virginia; situated on a branch of Shanandoah river. It contains, besides the jail and court-house, about 30 dwellings. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in every month. It is —miles from Richmond.

ROCKINGHAM, a populous and maritime county of New-Hampshire; bounded E. by the ocean, S. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by Hillsborough county, N. by Strafford, and N. E. by Piscataqua river, which separates it from the district of Maine. It is 55 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, and is divided into 46 townships. It contains 43,071 free persons, and 98 slaves. It is well watered by Merrimack river, and its tributary streams. Chief towns, Portsmouth and Exeter.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Richmond county, North-Carolina. It stands on a handsome eminence, about 6 miles E. of Great

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Great Pedee river. and contains, besides the court-house, and jail, about 20 dwellings. It is 56 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, and 70 S. E. of Salisbury.

ROCKY, a small river of North-Carolina, which rises in Rowan county, and running a S. E. course to Hind's creek; thence turning to the E. receives Coldwater river, a considerable stream; when gradually winding to the N. E. falls into Yadkin river.

ROGERSVILLE, the chief town of Hawkins county, S. W. Territory. It contains about 20 houses, a jail, and court-house. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December.

ROMPACK, a small river of New-Jersey. See **PASATICK**.

ROMNEY, the chief town of Hampshire county, Virginia; situated near the E. bank of the South branch of the Potomac. It contains about 70 dwellings, a brick court-house, and stone jail. A county court is held here the last Tuesday in every month. It is 195 miles from Richmond. Lat. 39, 30, N.

ROWAN, a county of Salisbury district, and the most populous in North-Carolina. It is bounded E. by Guilford, N. by Iredell, S. by Cabarrus, and S. W. by Lincoln. It contains 14,086 free persons, and 1,742 slaves. Chief town, Salisbury.

RUSSEL, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of Virginia; bounded N. by Green-brier, E. by Washington, W. by the state of Kentucky, and S. by Lee county. It is 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Previous to the separation of Lee from this county, it contained 3,148 free persons, and 198 slaves. A county court

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is held at the court-house of this county the 4th Tuesday in every month.

RUTHERFORD, a county of Morgan district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by Lincoln, N. by Burke, W. by Buncomb, and S. by the state of South-Carolina. A new county being lately separated from this county, we are therefore unable to give the present population. Chief town, Rutherfordton.

RUTHERFORDTON, the chief town of the above county. It contains but a few houses, a jail, and court-house. A county court is held here the 2d Monday in January, April, July, and October.

RUTLAND, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Addison, E. by Windfor, S. by Bennington, and W. by the state of New-York. It is 37 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; and is divided into 25 townships. It contains 15,565 free persons, but no slaves. It is considerably hilly and mountainous. In several of the mountains are found iron ore; for manufacturing of which 3 furnaces and 14 forges, and a flitting-mill, have been erected.

In this county, a remarkable cave was discovered in 1782. It is in a mountain, a few miles from Otter creek, in the township of Clarendon. The entrance into the cave, which is about the size of a hoghead, is through a solid rock of marble; as you advance, it descends gradually thirty-one and a half feet, making an angle of about 20 deg. with the horizon; when it opens into a spacious room 29½ feet by 12½, and about 18 feet in height; near the furthest end, is a narrow passage, through which you descend into another room of

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the form of an ellipsis, whose greatest diameter is 20 feet, and least diameter 14. On the first discovery of this cave, there was found, in the largest room, a great number of stalactites hanging from the roof; a few of them reached to the floor, and were about 13 inches in circumference; but they have been all broken down by the visitors.

RUTLAND, a post-town of Vermont, and the capital of Rutland county. It is situated on Otter creek, nearly 55 miles above its confluence with Lake Champlain. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house, and a Congregational church. This town and Windsor by an act of the legislature which was passed some time ago, are alternately to be the seat of government for 8 years. A supreme court is held here on the 2d Tuesday in August and a county court the 3d Monday in March and November. It is 57 miles N. of Bennington, and 355 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 43, 33, N. Lon. 2, 12. E.

S.

SABLE, a river of the state of New-York which rises in Herkimer county, near a branch of Saugendago river, and running a W. S. W. course, for several miles, turns gradually to the N. W. and empties into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

SACO, a considerable river of the district of Maine, which is formed of several small rivers that take their rise in the White mountains in New-Hampshire; after uniting they wind into a N. E. course and receive Cold river from the N. thence turning S. S. E. it enters the sea, and forms a bay

S A E

of its own name; this river in its course receives Great and Little Ossipee, besides several other streams. It is navigable but about 6 miles; the farther navigation is impeded by Saco falls, where the stream is broken by an island, from which, to the opposite bank, two bridges have been erected; at the falls a great number of saw-mills have been erected, and rafts have frequently been brought down the river 50 miles; vessels come up to the mills to take in the lumber; It said that previous to the war, not less than 4,000,000 feet of pine boards were sawed yearly, at these mills.

SAGAMOND, a considerable river of the N. W. Territory, which rises near the tributary waters of Riviere a la Roche, and running a S. by W. course, thence S. S. E. fall into the Illinois.

SACATUCK, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Ridgefield township, Fairfield county; thence running a S. S. E. direction forms a harbour of its own name, as it enters Long-Island sound.

SAGG-HARBOUR, a port of entry and post town of the state of New-York; situated in Suffolk county, on the E. end of Long-Island. It contains about 50 dwellings and a Presbyterian church; the chief trade of the island is carried on from this port; the exports in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 6,762 dollars. It is 107 miles E. of New-York, and 202 from Philadelphia.

SALEM, a county of New-Jersey, 21 miles in length and 19 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Cumberland, W. by Delaware river, S. W. and S. by Delaware bay, and N. by Gloucester county. It is divided into 9 townships, viz.—Salem, Manington, Ellingborough, Pittsgrove,

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Pittsgrove, Pilegrove, Upper Penns Neck, Lower Penns Neck, Upper Alloways Creek, and Lower Alloways Creek. It contains 10,265 free persons, and 172 slaves. Chief town Salem.

SALEM, a county of Camden district, South-Carolina, bounded N. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Darlington county, in Cheraws district, E. by Williamburgh county, in Georgetown district, S. by Clarendon, and W. by Clermont. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. This county having been organized since the census was taken, we are therefore unable to state the population with accuracy.

SALEM, a post-town of New-Jersey, and capital of Salem county. It is situated on a branch of Salem creek about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay, a wooden bridge has been erected over the creek; to which place it is navigable in vessels of 40 or 50 tons burthen. It contains nearly 100 dwellings, a church for Baptists, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists; besides a court-house and jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 1st Tuesday in March, 2d in June, 3d in September, and 1st in December; and a court of nisi prius at such times as the judges of the supreme court shall direct. It is 40 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 34, N. Lon. 0, 19, W.

SALEM, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts; a large, flourishing and commercial town. It is situated in Essex county, upon a peninsula formed by North and South rivers, which are but two small inlets of the sea; the former of these enters

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Beverly harbour, and has a draw-bridge over it, which was built at private expence. Here a small part of the shipping of the town is fitted out; but the best harbour and principal place of business, is in South river, on the other side of the town. Even here there are not more than 10 feet water; and vessels drawing a greater depth are obliged to load and unload at a distance from the wharves, by the assistance of lighters. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, such is the enterprising spirit, and persevering industry of the inhabitants, that more shipping is owned, and a brisker trade carried on from this port, than any other in the state, except Boston. It contains about 900 houses; amongst these are five churches for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers; and a court-house, which was built in 1786, at the joint expence of the county and town. It is greatly admired by travellers, for the elegance and neatness of its architecture.

A bank was incorporated in 1792. A supreme court is held here the 2d Tuesday in November. A court of common pleas and sessions is also held on the 2d Tuesday of March and September, the inhabitants are 7921 in number a manufactory of sail duck was lately established here, and is carried on with much spirit. It carries on a considerable trade with the different states and foreign countries. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 1,452,412 dollars. This town was first settled in 1628, by George Endicot, and is the oldest town in the state except Plymouth; the inhabitants are remarkable for their plainness, industry and

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and economy. It was here where the persecution for witchcraft originated, in the family of Mr. Paris, the then minister of the gospel. In 1692, two of his daughters were seized with a kind of epilepsey, he imagined they were bewitched, —the delusion soon spread, and the graves, on Gallowshill, at the upper end of the town, bear testimony of the bloody business. It is 19 miles N. E. of Boston and 366 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 35, N. Lon. 4, S. E.

SALEM a post-town of North-Carolina; situated in Stokes county, on the W. side of Wack creek, which uniting with several others, forms the Gargalis, and falls into the Yadkin. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 houses, chiefly occupied by tradesmen. A paper mill has been lately erected here, and is worked to considerable advantage. This town was first settled in 1766 by the Moravians. It is 176 miles W. by S. of Halifax, 35 N. E. by N. of Salisbury, and 527 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 8, N. Lon. 5, 0, W.

SALEM, a small river of New-Jersey, which rises in a county of its own name, passes a little to the N. of the town of Salem, and loses itself in Delaware bay, a few miles above Reedy island. It is navigable in boats for several miles.

SALEM, the chief town of Washington county, state of New-York. It contains about 30 or 40 dwellings, a court-house, and a Presbyterian church. A court of common pleas is held here the 2d Tuesday in February, the last in May, and 1st in October.

SALISBURY, the most populous and fertile district, in North-Ca-

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rolina. It comprehends the following counties, viz. Rowan, Mecklenberg, Iredell, Montgomery, Guilford, Rockingham, Surry, and Stokes. It is bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. by the state of South-Carolina, E. by Hillsborough district, and W. by Morgan district. It contains 66,480 inhabitants, of whom 8,138 are slaves. In several parts of this district are found mines of iron ore, & works have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar iron, &c. to a considerable amount. Chief town, Salisbury.

SALISBURY, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of the above district. It is situated in Rowan county, on the N. W. side of Cane creek, and about 5 miles above its confluence with the Yadkin. It contains nearly 100 houses, a court-house, and jail; some of them neat and commodious. A superior court is held here for the district, the 19th of March and September; and a county court for Rowan county, the 1st Monday in February, May, August, and November. It is 211 miles W. S. W. of Halifax, 110 W. S. W. of Hillsborough, 130 N. W. by W. of Fayetteville, and 562 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 47, N. Lon. 5, 9, W.

SALISBURY, a post-town of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Somerset county, between the two principal branches of Wicomico river. It contains about 30 houses, and carries on a considerable lumber trade. It is 19 miles N. W. of Snowhill, 15 S. W. of Vienna, a port of entry; and 164 S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 22, N. Lon. 0, 30, W.

SALISBURY, a small post-town of Virginia, 182 miles from Philadelphia.

SALMON FALL. See PASCAQUA.

SALT, a navigable river of Kentucky, which is formed by three principal branches that rise in different parts of Mercer county, and by winding into a W. course unite about 15 miles before they approach the Ohio, which they enter in a N. W. direction, about 723 miles below Pittsburg, and 20 below the rapids. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in boats about 60 miles.

SALUDA, a river of South-Carolina, which rises on the N. E. side of the Nune mountains, on the confines of North-Carolina; thence pursuing a S. E. course, unites with Broad river, opposite the upper line of the town of Columbia, and forms the Congaree.

SAMPSON, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina, bounded E. by Dauphin county, W. by Cumberland, S. by Bladen and New-Hanover counties, and N. by Johnson. It contains 48,82 free persons, and 1,183 slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county the 2d Monday in February, May, August, and November.

SANDUSKY, a navigable river of the North-Western Territory, which rises near a branch of the Great Miami, with which it communicates by a portage of 9 miles; after running a N. E. course, it empties into Sandusky lake, which is but a bay of Lake Erie.

SANDWICH, a post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Barnstable C. at the bottom of Cape-Cod, or Barnstable bay. It is an inconsiderable place, having no harbour, the approach to it by water being obstructed by sands. It is 60 miles S. E. of Boston, and 407 from Philadelphia.

SANTEE, a large navigable river of South-Carolina, which is formed by the junction of Congaree and Wateree rivers; thence pursuing a S. E. course nearly 20 miles, turning to the E. about 10, presently winding to the N. about two miles, thence E. 5, when turning suddenly to the S. E. it enters the ocean by two channels, called North and South Santee.

SARATOGA, a county of the state of New-York, bounded E. and N. by the Hudson, which separates it from Rensselaer, and Washington county, S. by the Mohawk, and a small creek which empties into that river; these separate it from Albany county; W. by Montgomery, and N. W. by Herkemer county. It is 23 miles from E. to W. and 43 from N. to S. & is divided into 7 townships, viz. Saratoga, Stillwater, Halfmoon, Ballstown, Milton, Galaway, and Charlton. This county being established since the census, renders it out of our power to give the population. A court of common pleas is held at the courthouse of this county, the 3d Tuesday in November, last in February, and 3d in June; and a court of sessions the 3d Tuesday in June, and last Tuesday in February.

SARATOGA, a town of the above county; situated on the W. side of Hudson river. It contains about 30 houses, and a Dutch Reformed church. It is 25 miles above Lanfinsburg, and 35 N. of Albany.

SARECTO, the chief town of Duplin county, North-Carolina; situated on the N. E. branch of Cape-Fear river. It contains about 20 houses, a jail, and courthouse. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in January, April,

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April July, and October. It is 130 miles N. of Wilmington.

SASSAFRAS, a small navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in New-Castle county, state of Delaware, thence running a W. by S. course about 16 miles, falls into the Chesapeake bay.

SAVAGE, a small river which falls into the potomac in Allegany county Maryland.

SAVANNAH, a large navigable river of Georgia, which is formed by the union of the Tugelo and Keowee river, that rise in the Appalachian mountains; these confluent rivers assume the name of Savannah, which pursuing a S.E. course, passes by Petersburg, and receives from the N. W. Broad river, a considerable stream, thence continuing a S. E. course, enters the Atlantic, in lat. 32, after passing by Augusta, Ebenezer, and Savannah; to the latter it is navigable in large vessels, having generally 16 feet water at half tides, and in boats of 100 feet keel, carrying 80 or 90 hogheads of tobacco, to Augusta, where it is about 250 yards wide, and from 10 to 15 feet deep. The navigation is obstructed about 3 miles above Augusta, by falls, but after passing these it is navigable to the mouth of Tugelo river. In high floods the falls are frequently passed by loaded boats. The great number of logs and stumps which are concealed under water, have often overset boats; and render the navigation of this river somewhat dangerous. In the year 1790 nearly 200 hogheads of tobacco were lost in passing down the river.

SAVANNAH, a port of entry and post-town of Georgia, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situated in Chatham

S A X

county, on the S. side of Savannah river, upon a high sandy bluff, elevated about 50 feet above the river, and 17 miles above its confluence with the ocean. The town is regularly laid out, in the form of a parallelogram, and contains 2,500 inhabitants; about 80 or 90 of these are Jews. The public buildings are Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a German Lutheran church, a Jewish synagogue, and a court-house. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 263,830.ddd. By the bills of mortality for the last year, we find that this town is not so unhealthy, as is generally represented: out of the 2,500 inhabitants, only 78 died in the course of that year; which is one to every 32 of the whole number. It is 120 miles from Augusta, and 878 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 32, 0, N. Lon. 4, 48, W.

SAURA LOWER, formerly the chief town of the Suara Indians; situated on the S. side of Dan river. It is not properly a town, but only the estate of Col. Farbey, deceased.

SAURA UPPER, is situated on the south side of Dan river, in Stokes county. It was formerly a well inhabited town of the Suara Indians; but now occupied by two opulent families. We are necessarily led to take notice of this town, as it has been said in a late publication, that is the chief town of Stokes county; Germantown is the county town of that county.

SAXAPAHAW a considerable river of North-Carolina, which rises near a branch of Dan river, and running a S. E. course, unites with Deep river, and forms the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river. This river may be made navigable in boats about 50 miles.

SAYBROOK,

SAYBROOK, a post-town of Connecticut; situated in Middlesex county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, across which there is a ferry leading to New-London. It is 253 miles from Philadelphia.

SCIO TA, a large navigable river of the North-Western Territory, which runs in a S. S. W. course, and empties into the Ohio, 390 miles below Pittsburg, and 48 below Sandy river. It is said to be navigable in batteaux, near 200 miles, and all the way a gentle current. It opens a communication with Sandusky river, by a portage of 4 miles; at some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and freestone, are found in the neighbourhood of this river.

SCHENECTADY, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Albany county, on the S. side of Mohawk river, 16 miles N. W. of Albany city. It contains about 500 dwellings, a Presbyterian, a German church, and an academy; which has lately received a charter from the regents of the university of New-York, and is sited Union College. The houses are compact, and regularly built of brick, in the old Dutch stile, except a few, which have been lately erected in the modern stile. The town is situated on a rich plain, surrounded with hills; the meanderings of the river thro' it, and the rich fields on its banks, afford in the summer season one of the most agreeable and luxuriant prospects, that is any where met with. It is 181 miles from New-York, and 277 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 43, N. Lon. 1, 12, E.

SCHUYLKILL, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Luzerne county, within less than two

miles of a branch of Nescopeck creek, which empties into the Susquehanna, at the falls of its own name: thence passing into Northampton county, and through the Broad mountain, in a southerly direction, under the title of Little Schuylkill; thence into Berks, & through the Blue mountain; where it receives the westernmost branch, which rises at the foot of Mahantangomountain; & turning a little to the E. of the S. passes Hamburg, and through a rich champlain country to Reading; about a mile and a half above which, it receives the Tulpehocken, a navigable stream; thence winding to the S. E. passes by Pottsgrove, continuing that course nearly, it passes Norristown, and over the Swedes falls, a little below that town; thence into Philadelphia county, when winding suddenly to the S. passes over falls 5 miles above Philadelphia, and gliding smoothly by the limits of that city, loses itself in the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia, opposite Mud-Island. Its whole course is about 140 miles; 90 of which, it is navigable in boats. Three floating bridges have been thrown over it; one within the limits of the city, the other two in its vicinity.

SENECAS, one of the six confederate tribes of Indians residing in Ontario county, New-York. They have two towns on Chenesee river, containing about 70 inhabitants each; two small towns on French creek, Allegany county, Pennsylvania; two others on Allegany river, and one on Buffalo creek, which empties into the E. end of Lake Erie. This last is attached to the British. Their whole number is reckoned at 550.

SEVERN,

SEVERN, a small river of the Western shore of Maryland; which rises near Elkridge landing; thence pursuing a S. E. course, passes by Annapolis on the N. and enters the Chesapeake about 2 miles below that city.

SEXTONS, an inconsiderable river of Vermont, which rises in Londonderry township, Windham county; thence pursuing a S. E. course, falls into Connecticut river, between Putney and Westminster townships.

SHAFERSTOWN, See HEIDELBERG.

SHAKIES, a tribe of Indians residing in the North-Western Territory, on the Wabash, near Fort Omistanon. They are estimated at about 170 warriors. There is another tribe of that name dwelling upon Puans bay, which communicates with Lake Michigan.

SHANANDOAH, a county of Virginia, 35 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Frederick, S. by Rockingham, S. E. by Culpepper, and W. by Hardy. It contains 10,510 inhabitants, of whom 512 are slaves. Chief town, Woodstock.

SHANANDOAH, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta county, thence running a N. E. course as far as Chester, where it receives the north branch, a considerable stream which has its source in the North mountain. These confluent rivers running N. E. by E. approach the Blue ridge, and unite with the Potomac, immediately before it passes through that mountain. It is navigable about 100 miles, and it is supposed at no considerable expence, might be made navigable in its whole course.

SHARPSBURG, a post-town of Maryland; situated in Washington county, about 3 miles from

the Potomac river. It contains nearly 250 houses, and a church for public worship. It is 24 miles N. W. by W. of Frederick, 69 W. by N. of Baltimore, 14 S. E. by E. of Hagerstown, and 189 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 27, N. Lon. 2, 42, E.

SHAWANEESE, a hostile tribe of Indians dwelling in the North-Western Territory, upon the head branches of the Sciota. By the late battles, in which, they were engaged with the American army, they are supposed to be reduced to 250 fighting men.

SHAWSHEN, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in Middlesex county, and running a N. N. E. course, falls into the Merrimack.

SHEFFIELD, a post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Berkshire county, on the E. side of Stratford river, 145 miles W. S. W. of Boston. It contains a few houses compactly built, and a Congregational church. It is 271 miles from Philadelphia. Lat. 42, 3, N. Lon. 1, 48, E.

SHEPHERDSBURG, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Berkely county, on the S. side of the Potomac. It contains nearly 2000 inhabitants, mostly Germans or their descendants. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the country fertile and well cultivated. It is 10 miles from Martinsburg, and 140 from Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 30, N. Lon. 2, 41, W.

SHEPHERD, a river of Connecticut, which is formed by the union of Willomantic and Mount-Hope river; after pursuing an E. course for a few miles, presently winds to the S. and unites with the Quimabogue, about 4 miles above Norwich.

SHIR

SHIPPENSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania; situated in Cumberland county, adjoining the county line of Franklin county, on a branch of Conedogwinnet creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 60 dwellings; the greater part of which are built of stone. It is 140 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 4, N. Lon. 2, 18, W.

SCHOHARIE, a county of the state of New-York; bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Albany, W. by Otsego, and S. by Ulster. It is 29 miles from E. to W. and 34 from N. to S. It is well watered by Schoharie, Cabus-kill & several small creeks. The country is diversified with hills, and the soil in general fertile. This county being lately created from Albany county, we are therefore unable to give its population.

SHREWSBURY, a small post-town of New-Jersey; situated in Monmouth county, near a small stream which empties into Navesink harbour. It is 77 miles E. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 21, N. Lon. 1, 19, E.

SIPSAYS, a small river of Georgia, which runs nearly parallel to the Abacoochee, and empties into the Tombebee, between 35 and 40 miles above its junction with the Oakfuskee.

SMITHFIELD, a small post-town of Virginia; situated in Isle of Wight county, on Pagan creek, which falls into James river, and is navigable for vessels of 20 tons. It is 63 miles E. by S. of Peterburg, 25 S. E. of Richmond, and 364 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

SMITHFIELD, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Johnson county; situated upon a beautiful plain, on the E. side of Neus river, about 100 miles N.

W. of Newbern. It is yet but small, and contains only a few houses, besides a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the last Monday in February, May, August and November. It is 466 miles from Philadelphia.

SMITHTOWN, a small post-town of the state of New-York, 147 miles from Philadelphia.

SMITHVILLE, the chief town of Brunswick county, North-Carolina; situated near the mouth of Cape-Fear river, about 30 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. It is chiefly inhabited by pilates.

SNOWHILL, a port of entry and post-town of the Eastern shore of Maryland, and capital of Worcester county. It is situated on the S. E. side of Pokomoke river, about 12 miles from its conflux with the Chesapeake. It contains about 60 houses, a jail and court-house. Its principal trade is in lumber and corn. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 4,040 dollars. It is 125 miles N. E. of Norfolk, Virginia, and 158 S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 10, N. Lon. 0, 20, W.

SOMERSET, a county of the Eastern shore of Maryland; bounded E. by the state of Delaware, & Worcester county, N. by Caroline, S. W. by the Chesapeake, and W. by Dorchester county. It contains 15,610 inhabitants, of whom 7,070 are slaves. Chief town, Princess-Annee.

SOMERSET, a populous and well cultivated county of New-Jersey; 28 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Middlesex county, W. and S. W. by Hunterdon, N. and N. W. by Morris county. It is divided into six townships and contains 11,468 free persons, and 1,810 slaves. A rich

vein of copper ore was discovered several years ago at Rockyhill, in this county; it has however been neglected from the great expense attending the working of it. Chief town, Somerset.

SOMERSET, a county of Pennsylvania 65 miles from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Huntingdon, N. W. by Westmoreland, E. by Bedford, W. by Fayette, and S by Allegany county in Maryland. It is divided into 5 townships, viz. Brothers-valley, Milford, Turkey-foot, Elk-lick and Quemahoning. This county lies between Allegany mountain and Chestnut hill, & is well watered by the head waters of Conemaugh and Youghiogany rivers: and being established last session of the Assembly, renders it out of our power to give its population.

SOMERSET, a small post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Bristol county, near the N. W. side of Taunton river. It is 52 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 319 from Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a post, and the chief town of Somerset county, New-Jersey; situated on the W. side of Millstone river, which falls into the Raritan in a N. course. It contains a court-house, jail and about 30 dwellings. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here on the 1st Tuesday in January, 3d in April, and June, and 1st in October. It is 72 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

SOUTH, a short river of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland; which empties into the Chesapeake in an E. course. It is about 6 miles S. of Annapolis city, and is navigable in vessels of burthen 10 or 12 miles.

SOUTH ANNA, a small river of Virginia, which rises in the S. W. mountains, and running S. thence E. unites with the North-Anna.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, state of, is situated between 32, 0, and 35, 0, N. Lat. 3, 34, and 9, 20, W. Lon. It lies somewhat in the form of a triangle, whose base extends along Savannah river, about 250 miles. The sea-coast from Little river, which rises in North-Carolina, to the mouth of Savannah river, is 173 miles, and the side adjoining North-Carolina, from Little river, to the western extremity of the state, is 270 miles direct. It is bounded N. and N. E. by North-Carolina, N. W. by the territory south of the Ohio, S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia, and S. E. by the ocean. It is divided into 9 districts, viz. Georgetown, Charleston, Beaufort, Cheraws, Camden, Ninety-Six, Pinckney and Washington; these are divided into 36 counties, which, by a resolve of the assembly, were ordered to be laid out 40 miles square, as near as circumstances would admit; but there is not one county in the state 40 miles square. In the five northern districts, county court-houses have been built in each county, & justice administered at such times as the law directs; but in the maritime districts, the law establishing the divisions of counties throughout the state, so far as it respects these districts, has been repealed, and the old division of parishes renewed. The counties we will notice under their respective names, except those in the maritime districts, which we think unnecessary. Although Mouzon published his map of this state

state in 1794, and the assembly passed their resolve for dividing the counties, previous to that period; yet he has not laid down a single county, nor has he even mentioned, that there was such a division in the state; which, with other concurring circumstances, lead us to conclude, that this map was published in London, prior to the declaration of independence. Notwithstanding its being dated May the 12th, 1794.

The principal rivers are Santee, Edisto or Ponpon, Great and Little Pedee, Broad, Wateree, Wakkamaw, Black, Cambahsee, Ashley, Cooper and Ashepoo; beside several others of less importance. What has been said of Georgia, in respect to the face of the country and soil, will apply to this state with little variation. For about 80 miles from the sea-coast in a N. W. direction, it is entirely level, without a pebble; but rises with a gradual ascent, until it is, at that distance, about 200 feet above the level of the sea; whence another tract of country commences, about 60 miles in extent, diversified with sand hills behind each other, in regular succession, but not much elevated, except the high hills of Santee, which lie between Black river and the Wateree. The natural productions here are a few pine, and some little herbage. There are but few inhabitants in this part of the state, and these chiefly subsist upon Indian corn and sweet potatoes. The next tract to the N. W. is a remarkable belt of high land, called the Ridge. It commences about 120 miles from the sea-coast, and extends about 30 miles parallel to Savannah river, separating its waters from those of Broad river.

Beyond this Ridge commences a country, agreeably diversified with hills and dales; resembling in most particulars, the middle states. The hills are covered with lofty trees; the vallies replenished with constant streams of water; and in fertility of soil is inferior to no part of the atlantic states. As you advance N. W. the land rises by a gradual ascent, each succeeding hill rising above that which immediately preceded it, until having arrived at the distance of 220 miles from the sea in a N. W. direction, the land is found to be upwards of 800 feet above the level of the ocean. Here a mountainous country commences, which continues rising, each succeeding mountain above the preceding one, until you arrive at the top of the Appalachian mountains, which is nearly the N. W. extremity of the state. The soil here, though various, has been by some writers divided into four kinds. The first and best, is the swamps on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay. The natural productions here are canes in great abundance, cyprus, beys, loblolly, pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The next best soil, is the oak and hickory land, which produces oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust; on these lands in the low country, corn is chiefly cultivated; and in the back parts of the state large quantities of tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, potatoes, and some silk are raised. The third kind of soil, are the savannahs, which produce nothing but grass, and that in abundance. The next is the pine barrens, which are only valuable on account of their timber. The swamps

swamps on the rivers in which rice can be raised, extend no farther up than the tide ascends; and its value is estimated in proportion to the height which the tide generally rises: these being the most valuable, where the tide rises highest, so that they can be overflowed. The best inland swamps, which form another kind of rice land, are such as are furnished with reservoirs of water: these are formed by means of large mounds of earth, raised on the upper side of the swamps; whence the water is conveyed, when necessary, to the fields of rice. The river swamps terminate at the distance of about 115 miles from the sea-coast, and the high lands extend to the rivers and form banks, in many places, some hundred feet in height; which often afford extensive and agreeable prospects. The swamps above the head of the tide are occasionally planted with corn and indigo; the soil is rich, yielding between 40 and 50 bushels per acre. In the back parts of the state are found mines of iron ore, large quarries of freestone, flint, chrysal, lead, sulphur, and some small quantities of silver.

There are few curiosities found in this state; among these, however, the most remarkable are several bones of an extraordinary size, that have been lately discovered in cutting the canal, which is to open a communication between Santee, and Cooper rivers. They were found in Biggin swamp in lat. 33, at the depth of between 8 and 9 feet, and within the space of 10 feet square. Among the several bones discovered, are four large grinders, two of these resemble, in every respect, those found in Kentucky, at the Big Bone lick, which are general-

ly supposed to belong to the mammoth, a carnivorous animal; each grinder having double rows of high and conic processes, as if intended to masticate and not to grind its food: the two others have a different appearance, bearing no resemblance to any hitherto found in America. They are larger than the former, and being flat and ribbed traversely on the surface, resemble, according to naturalists, the grinders of an elephant; which is a graminivorous animal. At the same time there was found a large tusk, between three or four feet in length, which Col. Senf, the chief engineer, says, when uncovered, resembled in every respect, that of an elephant, but on being exposed to the air, it crumbled immediately to pieces.

Among the remainder there was found the neck and thicker part of the scapula or shoulder blade; the socket of this bone, in which the fore leg must have moved, is 10 inches in length, and upwards of six inches in breadth. A rib, although apparently, not the largest belonging to this animal, is nearly six feet in length; a piece of a thigh bone petrified, of large dimensions; one of the cervical vertebræ, or part of the back bone, which belongs to the neck; one of the dorsal vertebræ, partly decayed; a number of teeth resembling in some measure, those of a horse, but much larger; several parts of ribs and other bones in a state of petrification; also a part of a human humerus, or bone of the arm, in a complete state of petrification. In addition to these, there were several so broken and decayed, as to render it impossible to form any just opinion from their mutilated appearance.

Their

There is not, perhaps, a greater diversity between the manners of the inhabitants in any two states in Union, and the articles cultivated in them, than there is between the maritime and back parts of this state. On the islands, the sea-coast, and nearly 50 miles back, and on the rivers 20 or 25 miles further, the articles cultivated for exportation are rice, indigo, cotton, corn and sweet potatoes; the cultivation of which, is wholly carried on by slaves. It is rarely that any white man ever settles on a plantation within these limits, to cultivate and improve it for himself without slaves; if he has not wherewith to purchase a few, he hires himself to some rich planter, as overseer, until he earns as much. The lands in these parts, prior to the revolution, were chiefly cultivated by manual labour. But the plough and harrow have been since introduced into the rice swamps, with considerable success. In the upper counties there are few negroes; the farmers in general depend on their own industry for subsistence. The produce of these parts we have already mentioned in the preceding page. The inhabitants here are plain and simple in their manners, dress and mode of living. They generally manufacture their own clothing, whether of wool or cotton; and the greatest part of the implements of husbandry which they use. Flax, hemp and cotton, are plenty; of which the women generally do the weaving, and leave the men to cultivate the farms.

In this state are found some of the most necessary materials for ship building, and these of the best kind. The live oak and the pitch and yellow pine, are of a superior quality; and as far as

these articles will go in constructing a ship, they can be built here to greater advantage, than either in the middle or northern states; but the expence of procuring the other necessary materials, which this state cannot furnish so cheap as the other states, renders the advantage on the whole but trifling.

There is no great variety of fruit in this state, particularly in the maritime districts, apples and limes are scarce, pears, peaches, lemons; grapes, and pomegranates, are more plenty, and of a better quality; figs and oranges do also grow here in great abundance, but the latter is chiefly sour.

The climate here is various; in the lower districts where the lands are generally marshy, bilious diseases and intermittent fevers are frequent between July & October. It is said that the probability of dying in that space of time is greater than in the other 8 months. In the back parts of the state, it is generally as healthy as in any part of the Union. In these parts, the inhabitants are chiefly Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists; in the maritime parts of the state, they are chiefly Episcopalians, with a few Roman Catholics and Methodists.

The foreign trade of this state is carried on with the different nations of Europe, and the West-India islands. To these countries are exported large quantities of rice, besides considerable quantities of indigo, cotton, tobacco, tar, pitch, turpentine, &c. In return are received all kinds of European, East, and West-India goods. The exports in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, amounted to 2,693,672 dollars; in 1792—2,917,979 dollars; in 1793—3,195,874

8,194,873 dollars; in 1794—3,867,903. dollars.

The population of this state, according to the marshals return in 1791, was 141,979 free persons, and 107,994 slaves.

By the constitution of this state, which was ratified in 1790, the legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. There are 37 senators, and 124 representatives, appointed among the several districts. The senators are chosen for four years, and divided into two classes, one class being chosen every second year. They must be free white men, 30 years old, and have been inhabitants of the state five years previous to their election. If resident in the district, they must have a freehold, worth £. 300 sterling, clear of debt: if non-residents, a freehold, worth £. 1,000 sterling clear of debt. The representatives are chosen for 2 years, must be free white men, 21 years old, and have been inhabitants of the state three years. If resident in the district, they must have a freehold of 500 acres of land, and ten negroes, or real estate worth £. 150 sterling, clear of debt. To be qualified to vote for members of either branch of the legislature, the voter must be a free white man, 21 years of age, have resided in the state 2 years, and have a freehold of 50 acres of land, or a town lot, or (not having such freehold or lot) have resided in the election district six months, & paid a tax to the amount of 3s. sterling. The general election is held every second year, on the 2d Monday of October, and the meeting of the general assembly is on the 4th Tuesday of November, annually. The executive au-

thority is lodged in a governor, who is chosen for two years by the legislature, but cannot be re-elected till after four years. He must be the age of thirty-one, have been an inhabitant of the state 10 years, and have an estate worth £. 1,500 clear of debt. The lieutenant-governor is chosen by the legislature, at the same time, the judges are chosen; they are appointed during good behaviour, and have a stated salary, and can hold no other office. The commissioners of the treasury, secretary of state, surveyor-general, and sheriffs, for four years respectively. In default of the governor, the lieutenant-governor executes the office of governor, and in default of him, the president of the senate.

The legislature have power to vest the judicial authority in such courts as they shall think proper. All officers take an oath of fidelity to the constitution of this state, and of the United States; and for mal-conduct may be impeached by the house of representatives, and tried by the senate.

SOUTH-HAMPSTEAD, a town of Queen county, Long-Island; containing about 100 houses, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopalian church. It is 13 miles from Jamaica, and 25 from New-York.

SOUTH-HAMPTON, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated on Long-Island, in Suffolk county, near the sea-coast. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. It is 13 miles from East-Hampton, and 190 from Philadelphia.

SOUTH-HAMPTON, a county of Virginia, containing 6,871 free persons, and 5,993 slaves. It is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is bounded N. by Sussex, N. E. by Isle-of-Wight, E. by

by Nanfemond, W. by Greenville, and S. by the state of North-Carolina. This county is well watered by Meherrin, and Nottaway river. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Thursday in every month.

SOUTH-KINGSTON, the chief town of Washington county, Rhode-Island. It contains but few houses compactly built; among these is a handsome court-house. A supreme court is held here the 1st Monday in April and October, and a court of common pleas the 3d Monday in February, and 2d in August. It is 30 miles S. by W. of Providence, and 6 W. of Newport.

SPOTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Stafford, E. by Caroline, N. W. by Culpepper. W. by Orange, and S. W. by Louisa. It is 33 miles long & 25 broad, and contains 11,252 inhabitants, of whom 5,933 are slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county, the 1st Tuesday in every month. It is agreeably variegated with hills; and is well watered by the tributary streams of Mattapony and Rappahannock rivers.

SPOTSWOOD, a small post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Middlesex county, near the W. side of South river, which falls into the Raritan in a N. by W. direction. It is 26 miles S. W. of New-York, and 69 N. E. of Philadelphia.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town of Massachusetts, situated in Hampshire county, near the E. side of Connecticut river. It contains several commodious houses compactly built; among these are a Congregational church, a jail and court-house; a manufactory of sail-duck has been established here, and

is carried on with considerable success; a large part of the military stores of the state, is deposited here; this town was settled in 1636. A term of the supreme court is held here the 4th Tuesday in September, and a court of common-pleas the 3d Tuesday in January. It is 98 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 251 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 56, N. Lon. 2. 25. E.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of New-Jersey, situated in Essex county, near the west side of Raway river, which empties into Arthur-Kull found in an E. direction. It was burnt by the British in the late war, but has since been rebuilt, and contains at present about 50 dwellings & a Presbyterian church. It is 80 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

SPRINGFIELD, WEST, the most populous town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. It is pleasantly situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 2 miles above Springfield. It contains several neat houses compactly built; within the jurisdiction of the town, are two Congregational churches, and one for Baptists. It is 100 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 253 from Philadelphia.

SQUAM, a small lake of New-Hampshire, lying partly in Stafford and partly in Grafton county, and between Rattle-snake and Redmountain. It is about five miles long and four broad, and is of a very irregular form.

STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, 25 miles in length and 20 in breadth; it is bounded N. by Prince William county, E. by the Potomac, S. by King George, S. by Spotsylvania, W. by Culpepper and N. W. by Fauquier. It contains 5,552 free persons, and 4,036 slaves.

S T A

4,036 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 2d Monday in every month.

STAMFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county, a few miles N. of Long-Island sound, on Mill river, a small stream; here are two churches for public worship, a grist, a fulling and a flax-mill, together with several neat commodious houses compactly built. It is 10 miles S. W. by W. of Norwalk, 22 W. S. W. of Fairfield, 44 S. W. of New-Haven, and 139 from Philadelphia.

STANFORD, the chief town of Lincoln county, Kentucky, situated upon a fertile plain, about 10 miles S. S. E. of Danville, and 40 S. by W. of Lexington. It contains about 40 dwellings, a stone court-house and jail. It is 52 miles S. S. E. of Frankfort.

STATEN-ISLAND, an island of the state of New-York, comprehending Richmond county. It lies 9 miles S. W. of New-York city, and is 18 miles in length and 7 in breadth; on the S. side of the island is a large tract of fertile low land, but the other parts are rough and hilly. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the French and Dutch, of whom there are 3,076 free persons, and 759 slaves.

STATESBURG, a post-town of South-Carolina, and the capital of Clermont county. It is situated a few miles E. of Wateree river, on the E. side of Beech creek, which unites with Shanks creek & falls into the Wateree. It contains about 12 dwellings, a court-house and jail. It is 20 miles S. by E. Camden, 100 N. by W. of Charleston, and 646 from Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Augusta county. It is situated on the

S T E

S. E. side of Middle river, which unites with the South branch of the Potomac, a little to the N. of Maddison's cave; it consists of one principal street, upon which are erected about 160 dwellings, a court-house and jail; the houses are principally built of stone. A district court is held here for the counties of Augusta, Bath, Pendleton, Rock-bridge and Rockingham, on the 1st of April and September, and county courts for Augusta, the 3d Tues- in every month. It is 100 miles S. W. by S. of Winchester, 126 W. N. W. of Richmond, and 363 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 12, N. Lon. 4, 16, W.

STAUNTON, a small river of Virginia, which rises on the W. side of the Blue ridge, passing through that mountain in a S. E. course, unites with the Dan river and forms the Roanoke.

STAUNTON, a small river of Virginia, which rises in the Laurel mountain, and running a S. W. course, falls into the Great Ken- haway.

ST. CROIX, a small river of the District of Maine, which rises from a freshet or pond in the neighbourhood of Clyde, or St. Johns' river, and falls into the ocean in Lat. 45. 20. N. and 8. 38. E. It is only remarkable for being part of the E. boundary of the United States.

STEVENSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, situated in Frederick county, on the road leading to Strasburg. It contains about 60 dwellings; the inhabitants are mostly of German extraction. It is 8 miles S. by W. of Winchester, and 276 from Philadelphia.

STEVENS, a short navigable river of the District of Maine, which rises about a mile from the Kennebec, at Merry-meeting bay, and

and after running some distance, empties into the sea. From the head of this river, a canal has lately been cut to Merry-meeting bay.

STILLA, GREAT, a river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Seminoles, and in a S. E. course, passes through the Tallafsee country, thence turning to the E. passes through Camden county by St. Patrick's and enters the ocean a little below St. Andrew's sound.

STILLWATER, a small town of New-York state, situated in Saratoga county; it contains about 40 dwellings, and a handsome Presbyterian church. It is 12 miles from Waterford, and 23 from Albany.

ST. JOHN'S, a village of Sussex county, Delaware state; situated contiguous to a branch of Nanticoke river, about 27 miles W. of Lewis, and 28 S. of Dover.

ST. MARY'S, the most southerly county of the Western shore of Maryland, bounded S. and S. W. by the Potomac, E. by the Chesapeake bay, N. E. by Patuxent river, which divides it from Calvert county, & N. W. by Charles county. It is $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from the head of Indian Creek, which falls into the Chesapeake, to Point Lookout, at the mouth of Potomac river; and 24 in breadth from Ceder Point to the mouth of Bird's creek, which is part of the divisional line of Charles county. It contains 15,444 inhabitants, of whom 6,985 are slaves. Chief town, Leonardtown.

ST. MICHAELS, a short, navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Talbot county; thence running a N. by W. course, empties into the

Chesapeake, opposite Kent-Island.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-town of Massachusetts, and one of the principal towns of Berkshire county. It is situated near a branch of the North branch of Westfield river, and contains several houses compactly built, amongst these is a Congregational church. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 295 from Philadelphia.

STOKES, a county of Salisbury district, North-Carolina, bounded E. by Rockingham, S. W. and W. by Surry, N. by the State of Virginia, and S. E. by Guilford county. It contains 7,741 free persons, and 787 slaves. In this county are found great quantities of iron ore, and on Iron creek, works have been erected which carry on the manufacture of iron with much spirit. Chief town, Germantown.

STOKES, the chief town of Montgomery county, North-Carolina; situated near the Yadkin. It contains about 15 or 20 houses, a jail and court-house. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in January, April, July, and October.

STONE-ARABIA, a small town of Montgomery county, New-York; situated on the N. side of the Mohawk, partly opposite to Canojoharie. It contains about 30 dwellings, and a Dutch church. The situation of the town is exceedingly pleasant, and the lands in its neighbourhood are better cultivated than any other on the Mohawk. It is 56 miles W. by N. of Albany.

STONINGTON, a small post, and maritime town of Connecticut; situated in New-London county. It is 9 miles N. E. of New-London, and 291 from Philadelphia;

STRAFFORD;

STAFFORD, a county of New-Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton, W. by Cheshire, S. by Rockingham, and E. by the district of Maine. It is 68 miles from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W. and is divided into 25 townships, viz. Dover, Somersworth, Rochester, New-Durham, Middleton, Wolfborough, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Ossipee, Wakefield, Tuffenborough, Tunworth, Barnstead, Eaton, Effingham, Conway, Durham, Barrington, Madbury, Lee, New-Durhamgrove, Sandborntown, New-Hampton, Meredith, and Gilmantown. It contains 23,578 free persons and 22 slaves. The principal mountains in this county are, Mount Major, Ossipee, and Teneriffe. It is well watered by Piscataqua river, and Winipisogee lake. There are besides, a great variety of small ponds. Chief towns, Dover, and Gilmantown.

STAFFORD, a post-town of Connecticut; situated in Fairfield county, on the W. side of Housatonic, or Stratford river. It contains 2 places for public worship, and several neat dwellings. It is 12 miles S. W. of New-Haven, and 169 from Philadelphia.

STRATFORD, or **HOUSATONIC**, a considerable river of Connecticut, which rises in Massachusetts passes into Connecticut, through Litchfield county, and dividing New-Haven and Fairfield counties, enters Long-Island sound about 11 miles S. W. of New-Haven city. Its general course is S. by E. and is only navigable about 12 miles. A few miles after it enters Connecticut, it passes over considerable falls, which are said to be 60 feet perpendicular. The river here about 150 yards wide. Iron works have been erected at these falls.

STONES, a small, navigable river of the South Western Territory, which rises in that tract of elevated, broken land, which divides the waters of the Tenafsee and Cumberland rivers; pursuing a N. thence a N. W. course, empties into Cumberland river, a few miles E. of Nashville.

STRAUSBURG, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Shanandoah county, on the N. W. branch of the North fork of Shanandoah river. It contains about 60 or 70 dwellings, and a handsome German Lutheran church. The inhabitants are mostly Germans and their descendants. It is 18 miles S. S. W. of Winchester, and 286 from Philadelphia.

STRAUSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania; situated in Lancaster county, on an eminence. It contains about 60 houses, several of these are of brick. The lands in the neighbourhood of this town, are perhaps as fertile, and well cultivated as any in the Atlantic states. It is 8 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 58 W. of Philadelphia.

STRAUSBURG, a small town of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated a little more than a mile E. of the North mountain. It contains 30 or 40 houses, and is 9 miles N. N. W. of Chambersburg, and 151 W. of Philadelphia.

STUMSTOWN, a small town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Little Swatara. It contains about 20 dwellings. A German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 24 miles E. N. E. of Harrisburg, 89 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

SUFFOLK, a county of Long-Island, 100 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Long-Island sound E. and S. by the ocean, and W. by Queens county.

ty. It is divided into 8 townships, viz. Huntington, Ilip, Smith-town, Brookhaven, Shelter-Island, Southhold, South-Hampton, and East-Hampton. It contains 15,342 free persons, and 1,098 slaves. There are several small islands connected with this county, as Shelter-Island, the Isle-of-White, Fishers, Plumbs, &c. Chief town, East-Hampton.

SUFFOLK, a small maritime county of Massachusetts, containing the town of Boston, Hingham, Chelsea, and Hull. It is bounded N. and N. E. by Boston harbour, S by Norfolk county, and W. by Middlesex. It contains 20,715 inhabitants. Chief town, Boston.

SUFFOLK, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Nansemond county, on the E. side of Nansemond river. It contains about 40 houses, a court-house, and jail. A district court is held here for the counties of Nansemond, Isle-of-Wight, Norfolk, Princess-Anne, and Southampton, on the 12th of May and October; and a county court for Nansemond county the 2d Monday in every month. It is 85 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg, 110 S. E. of Richmond, and 386 from Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 53, N. Lon. 1, 35, W.

SUMANYSTOWN, a village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; containing about 15 dwellings. It is situated on the E. side of Great Swamp creek, which falls into the Schuylkill above Norristown. It is 33 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

SUMNER, a county of Mero district, in the Territory South of the Ohio. It is about 50 miles from E to W. and 70 from N. to S. and is bounded N. by the State of Kentucky, S. and E. by

the Indian territory, and W. by Davidson county. It contains 1,848 free persons, and 348 slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county the 1st Monday in April, July, October and January.

SUNNAPEE, a lake of New-Hampshire; situated in Hillsborough county. It is between 8 and 10 miles long, and 3 broad, and is about 14 miles E. of Connecticut river.

SUNBURY, a port of entry of Georgia, with a spacious harbour. It is agreeably situated in Liberty county, at the head of St. Catharines sound. The harbour is rendered safe and commodious by the N. and S. points of St. Helens and St. Catharines island; which intervene and defend it from the violence of the sea. The intervention of the islands makes the passage out to sea winding, but not dangerous. It was burnt by the British in the last war; but has since been partly rebuilt. From its healthy and agreeable situation, it is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country for several miles, in the sickly months. An academy was instituted here in 1788—a useful institution in every country. It was made a port of entry by act of congress, but has yet established no foreign trade. It is 40 miles S. of Savannah. Lat. 31, 38, N. Lon. 4, 51, W.

SUNBURY, the chief town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. It is situated at the place where Fort Augusta was erected, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, about a mile below the junction of the E. and W. branches. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses, a courthouse, brick jail, a Presbyterian

and a German Lutheran church. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 4th Monday in January, April, August and November. It is 2 miles S. of Northumberland, and 130 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Charles city county, E. by the Isle-of-Wight, S. W. by Sussex, S. by Southampton, and W. by Prince George's. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 3,130 free inhabitants, and 3,097 slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county the 4th Tuesday in every month.

SURRY, a county of Salisbury district, North-Carolina, bounded E. by Stokes, N. by the state of Virginia, W. by Wilkes, and S. W. by Iredell. It contains 4,693 free persons, and 698 slaves; there is a forge in this county near the Yadkin, which manufactures bar iron, &c.

SUSQUEHANNA, the largest and most considerable river in Pennsylvania; It is formed by the junction of the East and West branches at Northumberland, thence running a S. by W. course, until it arrives at the W. end of Peters mountain, when winding to the S. E. passes between York and Lancaster counties into the state of Maryland, and enters the Chesapeake Bay. It is about a mile & a quarter wide at its mouth, but is only navigable about 5 miles for vessels of 200 tons burthen, and only a little farther for boats, on account of the numerous falls and rocks with which it abounds. The citizens of Maryland are now cutting a canal on the E. side of the river, through that state into Pennsylvania, it is nearly completed,

and if the Pennsylvanians could be prevailed on to open the canal, a few miles further, along the river side, and remove a few obstructions between that and Middleton; it would carry the produce of some millions of acres through the Chesapeake, and in that respect, no doubt, injure the metropolis of Pennsylvania. The Eastern branch of this river, rises in the lakes Osego and Otsego, in the state of New-York, and passes into Pennsylvania in a S. course, but presently winding to the W. thence N. W. passes into the state of New-York, and running through a mountainous broken country, alternately in a N. W. and S. W. direction for nearly 60 miles, when turning more southerly, crosses the divisional line of Pennsylvania a third time, and receives the Tyoga from the N. W. thence pursuing a S. E. course, passes over the Wyalusing falls and by the N. E. end of Bald mountain; continuing that course, passes the S. W. end of Lachawannock mountain, and there receives a creek of that name, a large stream which rises in Northampton county, on the N. side of Mount-Ararat; thence winding to the S. W. passes over the Wyoming falls by Wilkesbarre, and proceeding on slowly to the Nescopeck falls, in Northumberland county, opposite to which stands the town of Berwick; thence by Catawaffy or Hughesburg to Northumberland, where it unites with the West branch, in Lat. 40, 52, N. The Western branch rises in the western extremity of Huntingdon county, thence passing between Lycoming and Huntingdon counties, and by the N. W. end of Millin county, receives the Sinemahoning; thence winding to the S. E. receives Bald

Eagle creek, and running a little to the N. of the E. passes by the N. side of Bald Eagle mountain, at the E. end of which it winds suddenly to the S. and unites with the Eastern branch; these two branches are navigable for several miles, are East branch into the state of New-York, the W. branch up to the Sinemahoning, which rises near the head waters of Allegany river, to which there is a portage of 23 miles; this river in its course receives several large streams, some of which are navigable for several miles.

SUSSEX, a large mountainous and hilly county of New-Jersey, 62 miles long, and 22 broad. It is bounded N. E. by the state of New-York, S. E. by Morris and Hunterdon counties, W. and N. W. by the Delaware, which separates it from Northampton county in Pennsylvania. It is divided into 12 townships, viz. Greenwich, Oxford, Mansfield, Knowlton, Sandyton, Wantage, Hardyston, Montague, Wallfack, Newton, Independence and Hardwick. It contains 19,500 inhabitants, of whom 439 are slaves. In this county are several large mines of Iron ore, for the manufacturing of which works have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig-iron, &c. Chief town, Newton.

SUSSEX, a county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by Surry, W. by Greenville, S. by Southampton, N. by Prince Georges, and S. W. by Dinwiddie. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains 5,167 free persons, and 5,387 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 1st Thursday in every month.

SUSSEX, a large maritime county of the state of Delaware, con-

taining 16,463 free persons, and 4025 slaves. It is bounded W. and S. by the state of Maryland, N. E. by Delaware bay, E. by the Atlantic, and N. by Kent county. It is 44 miles in length, and 43 in breadth. The lands in this county are generally low, sandy and poor. Chief town, Georgetown.

SWATARA, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in the Broad mountain, Berks county; thence running a S. by W. course, passes through the Blue mountain, and receives at Jonestown, Little Swatara creek, thence turning into a S. W. by S. direction receives the Quitapahilla, a navigable stream, and passing by Humelstown, empties into the Susquehanna a little below Middletown. A company was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed September 29th, 1791, by the name of the "President, Managers, and Company of the Schuylkill & Susquehanna navigation," for opening a canal from the Tulpahocken, a navigable stream which falls into the Schuylkill, to the Quitapahilla, a branch of Swatara. Their capital was 400,000 dollars; the works commenced in 1792, and are now in considerable forwardness. It appears that the President and Managers have changed their intention with respect to the length and course of the canal; their first design was to connect the Tulpahocken & Quitapahilla, by a canal a little more than four miles in length, but from the report of the chief engineer, we find that it will answer a much better purpose to extend the canal along the bank of each creek, and connect the Susquehanna at the mouth of Swatara, with the Schuylkill, at the mouth of Tulpahocken, which is a distance

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of nearly 80 miles; in order to accomplish this last plan, the legislature granted the Company the privilege of raising a further sum by lottery, to assist in defraying the additional expenses; the lottery is now nearly drawn.

SWANSBOROUGH, the chief town of Onslow county, North-Carolina; containing a few dwellings, among these a court-house and jail; a county court is held here the 2d Monday in January, April, July and October.

SWEDSBOROUGH, a post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Gloucester county, on the S. side of Racoon creek, which falls into the Delaware, and is navigable for shallops up to the town. It contains about 30 dwellings and a handsome church for public worship. It is 21 miles S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

SWEET-SPRINGS, a post-town of Virginia, 456 miles from Philadelphia. It contains but few houses. See BOTETOURT.

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TALBOT, a rich, populous county of the Eastern shore of Maryland, bounded E. by Choptank river, which divides it from Caroline county, S. by the same river, which separates it from Dorchester, N. by Queen-Anne county, and W. by the Chesapeake bay. It is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Kennard's mill, near the head of Wye river, to Chancellor point, on the Choptank; and $16\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth from E. to W. It contains 8,307 free persons, and 4,777 slaves. Chief town, Easton.

TAPAHANNOC, or HOBBSHOLE, a post-town, and port of entry of Virginia, and chief town of Es-

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sex county. It is situated on a rich plain, on the S. W. side of Rapahannock river. It is regularly laid out, but the situation is low, which renders it unhealthy. It contains about 100 houses, an Episcopal church, a jail, and court-house. The exports consist of flour, Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. which are brought down in boats from Frederickburg, and Port-Royal. They amounted in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, to 160,673 dollars. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in every month. It is 30 miles S. E. of Frederickburg, and 263 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 2, N. Lon. 1, 47, W.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a considerable river of North-Carolina, which rises in Caswell county, and pursuing a S. E. course thro' Granville, Franklin, Nash, and Edgembe counties, and passing by Washington, Tarborough, and Greenville, enters Pamlico found, in lat. 35, 22, N. It is navigable in vessels drawing 9 feet water to Washington, which is about 40 miles, and in flats carrying 30 or 40 hogheads of tobacco to Tarborough, about 90 miles from its mouth: the further navigation was thought impracticable, but by the report of the committee appointed by the legislature of North-Carolina, to enquire into the practicability of improving the inland navigation of that state, it is thought that this river, and Fishy creek, a branch of it may be made navigable 40 miles above Tarborough.

TARBOROUGH, a post-town of North-Carolina, and chief of Edgembe county. It is situated on the W. side of Tar river, about 85 miles from its confluence with Pamlico found, and 140 from Ocracoke

Waco inlet. It contains between 40 and 50 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. Large quantities of pork, beef, Indian corn, and tobacco, are collected here for exportation. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in May, August, November, and February. It is 37 miles S. of Halifax, 112 S. by W. of Petersburg, Virginia, 110 N. E. by E. of Fayetteville, and 419 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 47, N. Lon. 2, 46, W.

TAUNTON, a river of Massachusetts, which is formed of several streams that rise in Plymouth county; after uniting, they pursue a S. W. course, and fall into Narraganset bay, opposite the N. end of Rhode-Island. It is navigable as far as Taunton in small vessels, where the tide rises about 4 feet.

TAUNTON, a post-town of Massachusetts, and capital of Bristol county. It is situated on the W. side of Taunton river, and contains about 40 or 50 houses compactly built, a jail, court-house, church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1792. A large nail manufactory has been established here, and the business carried on extensively. A supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday in October, and a court of common pleas the 2d Tuesday in March, and October. It is 41 miles S. of Boston and 330 from Philadelphia. Lat. 3, 53, E. Lon. 41, 55, N.

TENNESSEE GOVERNMENT. See TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO.

TENNESSEE, a county of Me-ro district, in the South-Western Territory. It is bounded N by the state of Kentucky, E. by Davidson, W. and S. by the Indian Territory. It is 45 miles from E. to W. and 55 from N. to S. and contains 1,233 free persons, and

154 slaves. Chief town, Clarksville.

TENNESSEE, a beautiful, large, navigable river of the South-Western Territory; which rises in the Great Iron mountain, on the confines of South-Carolina and Georgia, within the Indian Territory; thence meandering nearly in a N. course for about 66 miles direct, passes Chilhowee, Talafsee, Chota and Coyeta Indian towns; thence uniting with Holstein river, where it is about 300 yards wide, & winding suddenly to the W. pursues that course about 20 miles, & receives Clinch river; thence meandering in a S. W. direction, passes through the Cumberland mountains, where it is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards; continuing its former course about 60 miles direct, passes Nickajack, Crow and several other Indian towns; thence winding gradually to the W. passes the Muscle-Shoals in a W. by N. direction; presently turning to the N. by W. receives Duck river in Lat. 36. continuing that course until it passes into the state of Kentucky; thence turning to the N. W. unites with the Ohio, about 13 miles below Cumberland river, and 57 above the Mississippi. It is about 600 yards broad at its mouth, and is navigable with a gentle current in vessels of large burthen, to the Muscle-Shoals, which is 250 miles. The Muscle-Shoals are about 20 miles long, and 3 broad. They are formed by a great number of small islands, which interrupt the channel, and render the passage difficult, except when there is a swell in the river; and is even then only passable in small boats, or batteaux. From the shoals the river is navigable in boats of 40 or 50 tons burthen, to the mouth

of Holstein; thence up that river to the Long-Island, which is near the Virginia line.

Numbers of boats are built here every year, and loaded with the produce of the territory, for New-Orleans. From this place to the mouth of the Tennessee, is reckoned about 1000 miles. It receives in its course several large navigable rivers, which will be described under their respective names. The passage of this river through the Cumberland mountains, is esteemed a great curiosity. About 10 or 12 miles above the mountains, it is 1200 yards broad. But as it approaches the mountains, its breadth is contracted, as we have mentioned above, to 70 yards.

TERRITORY, NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO, OR NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY, is situated between 36, 48, and 50, N. Lat. 5, 22, and 28, W. Lon. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is about 800 miles, and length from S. E. to N. W. about 1170. It is bounded E. by Pennsylvania, S. E. and S. by the Ohio, which divides it from Virginia and Kentucky, W. and S. W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana, and N. by that great chain of lakes which we have described under their respective names. These divide it from the British possessions.

The principal rivers in this territory, are Muskingum, Hocking, Sciota, Little and Great Miami, Blue and Wabash, which empty into the Ohio, Avast, Illinois, Ouiskonking and Chippewa, fall into the Mississippi; besides a great number of less note. St. Lewis, Kennomic, St. Josephs, Barbue, Grand, Miami of Lake Erie, Sandusky, Cayahoga and several others, which empty into the Lakes. This extensive tract

of country contains, according to Mr. Hutchins, 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are under water. This deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 acres of land to be disposed of by the general government, for defraying the national debt. But from the best maps which have been published of this territory, and the most accurate information we can collect, we find that these calculations fall far short of the real number. To attempt to calculate the number of acres which it contains, until the N. W. boundary of the United States be finally ascertained, would be founding calculations partly on conjecture, and in that case be remote from the truth. One degree further W. may, or it may not, make a considerable difference; if the Northern boundary line of the United States, which is to run according to the treaty of 1783, a due W. course, from the most N. W. point of the Lake of the Woods, forms with the Mississippi a very acute angle, as some suppose, but improperly; the addition of a degree will be of little consideration. If the source of the Mississippi be not so far N. as the northern boundary line — But the late treaty with Britain says, that this boundary shall be finally settled by commissioners. What the result will be, in that case, no man yet knows.

The greatest part of this territory is the undisputed right of the Indians. That part wherein they have relinquished their title, the boundaries of which, agreeably to the late treaty negotiated at Greenville, by Gen. Wayne, with the chiefs and warriors of the several tribes inhabiting this territory, are thus defined: "Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga,

and running thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas (by some called the Tuscarora) branch of Muskingum river; thence down the branch to a crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river, which empties into the Ohio; at or near which fork stood Lorrimer's store, and at which place commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence S. W. in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of Kentucky, or Kattaway river." But a S. W. course, we apprehend, from Fort Recovery to the Ohio, will not intersect that river at the mouth of Kentucky river. A S. W. course would be more likely to strike the Ohio, near the mouth of the Wabash.

The above tract of country was settled under the authority of the federal government, and is divided into the following counties, viz. Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair and Knox. The first was erected in 1788, and the others in 1790.

In each county are proper civil and military officers. As some of the counties are large, they have been, for the convenience of the inhabitants, divided into districts; in each of which are established courts of general quarter sessions of the peace; county courts of common pleas, and courts of probate. The officers of the county act by deputy, except in the district wherein they reside. The number of inhabitants amount to about 9,000.

But, in addition to the above tract, the Indians have also relinquished their right to the following 16 tracts, viz. one piece of land, 6 miles square, at or near Lorrimer's store; one piece, 2 miles square, at the landing on St. Mary's river, near Girty's town; one piece, 6 miles square, at the head of the navigable water of Auglaize river; one piece, 6 miles square, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Miami of Lake Erie at Fort Defiance; one piece, six miles square, at or near the confluence of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands; one piece, six miles square, at the Ouatonnon, or old Wecatown, on the Wabash river; one piece, twelve miles square, at the British fort on the Miami of Lake Erie, one piece, six miles square, on Sandusky Lake; one piece, two miles square, at the lower rapids of Sandusky river, The post of Detroit, and all the lands to the W. the N. and the S. of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants, to the French or English government, and so much more land to be annexed, as shall be comprehended between the river Rosieu, on the S. and Lake St. Clair on the N. the general course of which shall be 6 miles distant from the W. end of Lake Erie and Detroit river. The post of Michilimackinac and the island on which it is erected, and the Miami land adjacent, of which the Indian title is extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English government, and a piece of land on the main to the N. of the island, to measure 6 miles on Lake Huron, or the freight between Lake Huron and Michigan; to extend 3 miles back from the water of the Lake; al-

to the island Deblois Blarne, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation; one piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of Chickaga river, which empties into the S. W. end of Lake Michigan; one piece, twelve miles square, at the mouth of the Illinois river; and one piece, twelve miles square, at the old Florias fort and village, near the S. end of the Illinois Lake. In consequence of these grants, the United States have given to the Indians 20,000 dollars, and engaged to deliver to them, yearly, at some convenient place N. of the Ohio, the sum of 9,000 dollars in merchandize goods.

The most common growth of trees in this extensive tract of country, is maple, fycamore, black and white mulberry, chefnut, butternut, black and white walnut, white, black spanish and chefnut-oak, hickory, cherry, horse-chefnut, buckwood, honey-locust, elm, limetree, cucumber, gum, ironwood, ash, sassafras, aspin, crabtree, papaw, & plumtree; besides a great variety of shrubs and flowers. Sycamore, white and black walnut, chefnut, and white and black oak, grow amazingly large. Sycamores are found in many places, that measure upwards of 40 feet in circumference, and black walnut upwards of 20. Almost all parts of the territory produce great abundance of grapes; of which the inhabitants generally make a rich red wine, sufficient for their daily use. Cotton is the natural production of these parts, and is said to grow to great perfection. Wheat, Indian corn potatoes hemp and flax, are raised here in abundance, and tobacco, in the southern parts of the territory.

The country is not mountain-

ous, but delightfully variegated with hills and dales; abounding in springs of excellent water, and a great number of small streams that empty into the rivers, which we have mentioned above. Mines of lead, copper and coal, have been discovered here, and quarries of marble and freestone.

The soil is generally a rich clay, sometimes mixed with gravel, and is not inferior in fertility to the soil of Kentucky, and the climate is, perhaps, more salubrious. In the western part of this country are extensive meadows, or prairie, as they are called by the French. Some of them are 30 or 40 miles in extent, without a tree, but covered with long grass. These lie chiefly between the Wabash and Mississippi river. Great numbers of deer, wolves, bears and buffaloes, are seen feeding in these meadows. Turkeys and several kinds of wild fowl are numerous.

The forts established for the protection of this territory, are as follows—Fort Washington, at Cincinnati, which we have mentioned under that article; Fort Hamilton, which stands on the W. side of the Great Miami; 25 miles N. of Cincinnati, is a stockaded fort, and contains about 200 men; Fort St. Clair is situated 25 miles N. of Fort Hamilton, on a small creek which empties into the Great Miami. It is a stockaded fort, and contains about 100 men. Fort Jefferson is situated on a small stream which falls into the Great Miami, and is 21 miles N. of Fort St. Clair, and contains about 100 men. Greenville is 6 miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, on the waters of the Great Miami; it is piqueted round, with bastions at each angle, and is large enough to contain 2,000 men. This fort

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is the head quarters of the American legion, and was established by Gen. Wayne in 1793. Fort Recovery, 23 miles from Greenville, on a branch of the Wabash. It consists of two block houses, and barracks with curtains. It contains 60 men, and is 300 miles above Vincennes, and $97\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. of Cincinnati. Fort Wayne is situated on the Miami of Lake Erie, near the junction of St. Mary's river. It is a square with bastions at each angle, and has a ditch and parapet; it is large enough to contain 500 men, but has only 300, with 16 pieces of cannon. It is 150 miles about N. by W. of Cincinnati. Fort Defiance is a strong stockaded fort, with a ditch and parapet, and is large enough to contain 200 men. It is situated at the junction of the Auglaize, and Miami of Lake Erie, 200 miles eastward of Fort Wayne, and 48 W. of the British at Fort Miami. It was erected by Gen. Wayne in 1794. Fort Miami is a fortification erected by the British in 1793, on the N. side of the Miami of Lake Erie, at the rapids of that river. It is a regular fortification, standing on a high point of land, with four bastions mounted with cannon. The British have here about 200 men. The situation is lofty and beautiful, commanding a full prospect of a large extent of country. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that this fort is several miles within the North-Western Territory.

The old forts found in this territory, as well as in Kentucky, have excited the curiosity of the traveller and the antiquarian. They are generally oblong, and overgrown with lofty trees. Their situation is advantageous, always convenient to water; contiguous

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to each is a pyramidal mound of earth, bearing some proportion in size to the adjacent fortification. These have been found, on inspection, to contain a chalky substance, which some suppose to be mouldered human bones.

By an ordinance of Congress, passed the 13th of July, 1787, and by several laws passed since the establishment of the federal government, this territory, for the purpose of a temporary government, is formed into one district, and has a governor, a secretary, and three judges. The governor is appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He holds his office 3 years; but is subject to removal. He must have a freehold in a thousand acres of land, and reside therein. He is, during office, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commander in chief of the militia; may appoint all military, except general officers, and for the time being, all subordinate magistrates and civil officers. The secretary and judges are also appointed by the president, &c. the former for 4 years, and the others during good behaviour. The secretary must possess a freehold estate of 500 acres, and reside in the district. In case of vacancy by death, removal, resignation or necessary absence in the office of governor, the secretary supplies his place. He must also preserve the laws and acts of the legislature, public records, and the official proceedings of the governor; and transmit such acts, once in 6 months, to the president of the United States. The judges, likewise, must reside in the district, have a freehold in 500 acres of land each. A majority of them

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are not necessary to form a bench ; any one, in the absence of his associates, has power to hold a court. As soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district ; they shall receive authority to elect representatives, one for every 500 free white male inhabitants, to form a legislature. A representative must possess a freehold estate of 200 acres of land, and be a resident in the district, and must be a citizen of the United States, and resident in the district 3 years preceding his election. A freeman must have 50 acres of land in the district, and must have been a resident in one of the states. The general assembly is to be composed of a governor, a legislative council, and house of representatives. The legislative council is to consist of 5 members, and to continue in office 5 years, unless sooner removed by Congress. They are chosen by the governor and representatives, who, when met, nominate 10 persons, residents in the district, each possessing 500 acres of land ; and return their names to Congress, who shall commission 5 of them to serve as aforesaid. Three of them make a quorum, and have a negative on all laws passed by the representatives.

TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO, is that tract of country which was ceded to the United States by the state of North-Carolina, in 1789. It is situated between 35, and 36, 30, N. lat. 7, 45, and 16, 56, W. lon. and is 104 miles from N. to S. and 442 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Kentucky, N. E. by Virginia, S. by Georgia, S. E. by South-Carolina, and E. by North-Carolina. It is divided into 3 districts, viz. Mero, Washington, and Ha-

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milton ; and these are again divided into ten counties, viz. Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Washington, Jefferson, Sevier, Knox, Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee. The chief rivers are, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holstein, French broad, Clinch, Nolachucky, Powels, Obas, Cany Fork, Duck, Stones, Roaring, Red, Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obian, and Reelfoot. This Territory is divided into two unequal parts, by the great range of the Cumberland mountains, which commence in the western parts of Virginia, and extending S. W. separate Kentucky from Virginia ; thence passing into this Territory, divide the waters of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and crossing the latter at the Suck, pass into Georgia, in a S. direction. That part of the Territory S. E. of this range, is the least of the two divisions. It is composed of small mountains and valleys, which extend parallel to the rivers. There is no extensive plain or tract of arable land in this division, but the valleys are generally fertile. In the western division, which is the largest, there are no mountains, nor even lofty hills ; the country notwithstanding, is agreeably variegated with rising ground. There are two remarkable ridges, or broken tracts of land in this division, one of these separates the waters of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and becomes broader as it approaches the foot of the Cumberland mountains ; and is diversified in that part, by alternate hills and plains ; but the plains being chiefly without timber, are called barrens. The other remarkable tract, of broken elevated land, commences near the mouth of the Tennessee, separating the waters of that river, from those of the Mississippi,

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Mississippi, and terminating near the head of the Mobile or Tombecbee river. Several of the small rivers which empty into the Mississippi, have their source in this ridge. It is in many places 20 miles wide, commencing abruptly at the brow of the Tennesse. It produces very little timber, except a small growth on the water courses, which are numerous. Generally it is covered with long grass. The most common growth of trees in this territory, is poplar, hickory, black walnut, buckeye, or horse-chestnut, sycamore, locust, and the sugar maple, wild plumb, red bud, spice wood, & red and white mulberry. Ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snake root, angelica, sweet anise, ginger, and wild hops, are met with in several places. In some parts of this territory, are glades of rich land, without timber, but these are few, and not very extensive. They are in general covered with clover, buffaloe grass, wild rye, and pea grass. The under growth in several places, is cane, 15 or 20 feet high, and frequently so close as to prevent any other plant from growing. The hills at the head of the rivers, are covered with stately cedars, several of which have measured from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The hills abound with iron ore, coal and limestone. Several lead mines have been discovered; one, in particular, on French broad, which yields 75 per cent in pure lead. Copperas and allum, fit for use, have been gathered on the waters of Cumberland river. In a new uncultivated country, like this, with a rich soil and temperate climate, it is natural to expect great abundance of game. The buffaloe, elk, deer, and bear, are common—

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as are wolves, panthers, wild cats, foxes, beavers, and otters; pheasants, partridges, and turkeys are also numerous. In the valleys between the mountains, and on the rivers, the lands are in general extremely fertile. Land of the first quality, will bear Indian corn and hemp, but will not bear wheat without being greatly impoverished by raising Indian corn. Land of the second quality, will not bear wheat to advantage, until it has been reduced by two or three crops of corn, hemp, tobacco, or cotton. Land of the third quality, bears every kind of grain, which is common in dry ground in the Atlantic states. It is no uncommon thing for a farmer in the district of Mero, to raise 100 bushels of corn on a single acre; 60 or 70 bushels per acre is the average produce of the lands in this district. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, corn, peas, beans, potatoes of two kinds, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton, are here raised in great abundance and perfection. The usual crop of cotton is 800 pound to the acre; the phlox or wool is long and fine. It is supposed, however, by many, that the lands on the small rivers, which empty into the Mississippi, are better adapted to raising of cotton and indigo than the lands on Cumberland. The soil on these rivers is a rich loam, which will, no doubt, prove equally serviceable to the culture of all kinds of roots, as well as indigo and cotton. The only article manufactured here is iron, besides the implements of husbandry and wearing apparel. A furnace and two bloomeries have been erected.

The climate in this territory is temperate and healthy. The
piercing

piercing N. and N. W. winds, which so generally prevail during the winter season in the Atlantic states, are not so piercing here, as they have no great mountains on the N. and N. W. to pass over in their course to this Territory. The temperature of the climate is also more uniform, and not subject to such frequent transitions.

The religious denominations here are, the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist. The population of this Territory is estimated at upwards of 50,000 souls. It is governed in the same manner as the North-Western Territory; which see.

THOMASTON, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county. It is 215 miles from Boston, and 545 from Philadelphia.

TIVERTON, a small town of Newport county, state of Rhode-Island; situated on the E. side of Narraganset bay, opposite the N. E. end of Rhode-Island, to which a bridge has been erected. It carries on a small trade to the West-Indies. It is 20 miles S. E. by S. of Providence, 10 N. E. by N. of Newport, and 320 from Philadelphia.

TOLLAND, a rocky and hilly county of Connecticut, bounded N. by the state of Massachusetts, S. by New-London county, S. E. and E. by Windham and W. by Hartford county. It is 29 miles from N. to S. and 21 from E. to W. and is divided into nine townships, viz. Somers, Stafford, Union, Ellington, Tolland, Wilington, Bolton, Coventry, and Hebron. It contains 13,055 free persons, and 47 slaves. In this county, in the township of Stafford, is a medicinal spring, which was formerly in high repute, as a

sovereign remedy for scorbutic and other cutaneous disorders; but its reputation has lately much declined, and few invalids resort to it now-a-days. Chief town, Tolland.

TOLLAND, the chief town of the above county. It is situated near the E. side of Willomantic river, and contains several houses compactly built, a court-house, & church for public worship. A superior court is held here the 4th Tuesday in February, and courts of common pleas the 2d in February, and 3d in November. It is 18 miles N. E. by E. of Hartford, and 242 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 51, N. Lon. 2, 21, E.

TOMBECKBEE, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Chicasaws; thence pursuing a S. by E. course, unites with the Alabama, and forms the Mobile.

TOMPSONSTOWN, a village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; containing 12 or 14 dwellings. It is 22 miles from Lewistown.

TOWERHILL, a small post-town of the state of Rhode-Island; situated in Washington county, near Wordens pond. It is 2 miles S. of Providence, and 282 from Philadelphia.

TRAP, a small post-town of Pennsylvania; situated in Montgomery county. It contains about 12 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 26 miles from Philadelphia.

TRAP, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated in Talbot county, about 7 miles N. E. of Cambridge.

TRAP, a village of Frederick county, Maryland. It is situated on the W. side of Cotoctin mountain, about 10 miles S. W. of Frederick.

TREADHAVEN, a small river of the Eastern shore of Maryland; which rises in Talbot county, near Easton, and running a S. S. W. course, falls into Choptank river, on the E. side of Benonie's point.

TRENT, a small river of North-Carolina, which rises in Onslow county, and running a N. E. by E. course, falls into Neus river, at Newbern. It is navigable in sea vessels 12 miles above that town, and in boats 30.

TRENTON, the metropolis of New-Jersey; situated in Hunterdon county, on the N. E. side of Delaware river, opposite the falls, and 30 miles above Philadelphia. It contains, with Lumberton, which joins it on the S. upwards of 200 dwellings. The public buildings are, a state-house, a handsome court-house, lately erected, 100 feet by 50, with a semi-hexagon at each end, over which is a balustrade; a church for Episcopians, one for Presbyterians, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists. A supreme court is held here the 1st Tuesday in April, and September, and the 2d in May, and November: a court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, on the 1st Tuesday in February, May, August, and 4th in October. A federal circuit court is also held here on the 2d of April, and October. In the neighbourhood of this town, are a great many gentlemen's seats, beautifully situated on the banks of the Delaware. The river is not navigable above this town, except for flat bottomed boats, carrying from 5 to 700 bushels of wheat. Lat. 40, 15, N. Lon. 0, 26, E.

TRENTON, the chief town of Jones county, North-Carolina; situated on the S. side of Trent river. It contains but a few houses,

a jail, and court-house. A county court is held here the 2d Monday in February, May, August, and November.

TRENTON, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Hancock county. It is 286 miles from Boston, and 634 from Philadelphia.

TROY, a town of Rensselaer county, New-York; situated on the E. side of Hudson river, six miles above Albany. It contains about 60 houses, and a church for public worship.

TUGELO RIVER. See SAVANNAH.

TURKEY, a small town of New-Jersey, situated in Essex county, near the S. E. side of Passaic river. It contains about 40 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church; and is 79 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

TUSCARORAS, a tribe of Indians, which formerly resided in the state of North-Carolina, upon the Roanoke. They emigrated several years ago to the state of New-York, and were adopted by the Oneidas; with whom they have ever since lived. They are estimated to have about 170 warriors.

TWIGHTWEES, a small tribe of Indians residing in the North-Western Territory, upon the Great Miami river, near Fort Miami. They are reckoned by Imlay at 200 fighting men.

TYGER, a small river of South-Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, thence running a S. E. direction nearly parallel to the Enorec, falls into Broad river 5 miles above the Enorec.

TYOGA, a county of the state of New-York, bounded E. by Otsego, N. by Onondago, W. by Ontario, and S. by the state of Pennsylvania. It is divided into 5 townships,

5 townships, and contains upwards of 7,500 inhabitants. Chemung and Union are the chief towns.

TYOGA, a navigable river which rises in Savage mountain, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; and running a N. course through a mountainous broken country, passes into the state of New-York, where it immediately receives, from Pennsylvania, the Cawenisque or Western branch, which rises on the confines of New-York state, within four miles, perhaps less, of the Chenesec river, which falls into lake Ontario; thence continuing its course N. about 11 miles, passes by the Painted Post, and turning to the S. E. enters the state of Pennsylvania, but turning suddenly to the N. E. crosses into New-York state a second time; after running a few miles in that direction, it winds to the S. E. crosses the divisional line a fourth time, and falls into the Susquehanna about one mile and a half below Lockartsburg. It is navigable in batteaux, about 50 miles.

TYRREL, a county of Edenton district, North-Carolina; It is bounded N. by Roanoke river, S. by Beaufort, W. by Martin & Pitt counties. It contains 2,995 free persons, and 1,038 slaves. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

U.

ULSTER, a large mountainous and hilly county of the state of New-York, bounded N. by Albany and Schoharie counties, E. by the Hudson, which separates it from Dutchess, S. by Orange, N. W. by Otsego, and W. by Northampton county in Pennsylvania. It is divided into 14 townships,

viz. Woodstock, Middleton, Rochester, Mama-Cating, Hurley, Marbletown, Shawangunk, Montgomery, Walkill, New-Windfor, Newberry, New-Malborough, Newpaltz and Kingston. It contains 26,491 free persons, and 2,069 slaves, and is 81 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. Chief town, Kingston.

UMBAGOG, a considerable lake of New-Hampshire, and next in size to Winipisicogee. It is situated in Grafton county, on the confines of the District of Maine; but as no accurate survey has been taken of this lake, it renders it out of our power to give a satisfactory description of it.

UNION, a post town of Pennsylvania, and chief of Fayette county. It is situated on Redstone creek, which empties into the Monongahela at Brownsville, & contains about 80 dwellings, a stone jail and brick court-house, and a church for public worship. Contiguous to the town are two valuable merchant-mills. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, is held here on the 3d Monday in March, June, September and December. It is 298 miles from Philadelphia.

URBANNA, a small town of Virginia; containing but a few houses. It is situated in Middlesex county, on the S. W. side of Rappahannock river, and is 22 miles above Singray point, 78 S. E. of Fredericksburg, 73 E. by S. of Richmond, and 28 from Tappahannock.

URBRIDGE, a small post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Worcester county, near a branch of Mumford river. It is 41 miles S. W. of Boston, and 346 from Philadelphia.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH. See
MARLBOROUGH, UPPER.

V.

VERGENNES, a post-town of Vermont; situated in Addison county, on Otter river, about 8 or 9 miles above its confluence with Lake Champlain. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 60 houses, and a Congregational church. In the neighbourhood of this town are several mills. It is 115 miles N. of Bennington, and 413 from Philadelphia.

VERMONT, state of, is situated between 42, 44, and 45 deg. N. lat. 1, 44, and 3, 37, E. lon. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 160 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 96, which are equal to 10,237 square miles. It is bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from New-Hampshire, S. by a due E. and W. line, which divides it from Massachusetts, W. by Lake Champlain; thence by a due S. line until it strikes the Massachusetts boundary, which separates it from the state of New-York. It is divided into 7 counties, viz. Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Windham, Windsor, and Orange; the three last lie on the E. side of the mountains, and the others on the W. but Orange and Chittendon, being nearly equal to two thirds of the whole state, the legislature passed a law, ordaining a division of these two counties into four others, which are to extend along the Northern boundary of the state, from E. to W. but otherwise to have no effect until the year 1796, when they become organized, & enjoying all the privileges that the other coun-

ties do. The new counties are Caladonia, Essex, Orleans, and Franklin.

While this territory was under the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, 114 towns or townships were incorporated, and organized; nearly in the same manner as those of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In each of which was a reserve of one right of land in fee, generally containing 330 acres for the first settled minister in such town; one right, as a glebe for the Episcopalian church; one right to the society in England, for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and one right for supporting a school in the town. Since it has become an independent and sovereign state, the legislature have granted 105 towns, in addition to the former, in each of which, are also reserved one right for the use of a university, one for the support of the gospel, one for the use of county grammar schools, and one for the support of schools in each town.

The principal rivers in this state are, Michiscoui, Lamocle, Onion, Otter, Black, Borton, Clyde, and several others, which we have described under their respective names. The rivers are stored with a great variety of fish, as pike, perch, pickerel, pout, mullet, maskinungas, a large species of pickerel; salmon trout, & a species of fish called lake bass. The chief lakes are, Champlain, and Memphremagog. There are others of less note, as Willoughbys, Leicester, Bombazon, and Wells.

This state is considerably mountainous and hilly. The principal one is the Green mountain, so called from the evergreens with which it abounds. It passes thro' the state from N. to S. nearly parallel,

rallel, for a considerable distance, with Connecticut river, at the distance of twenty or thirty miles, in a straight line. There are several others of less magnitude, which extend on the W. side, of the Green mountain, parallel with it for nearly 100 miles. They begin at the northern boundary of the state, and terminate as they approach the Northern boundary of Rutland county. This range of mountains is nearly 30 miles broad; but are often broken and interrupted. To these we may add Danby, Strutten, Kingston, Mansfield, and Aschuta mountain, Camels Rump, Mt. Anthony, and Killington peak, which are remarkable for their height, and being unconnected with any others.

Between the mountains and Lake Champlain, is a rich tract of country, as the lands in general are on Connecticut river.

In a country so hilly and mountainous as this, it is natural to expect a great variety of soils. The most common are clay, marle, loam, sand, gravel, and slate; although some of these are well calculated for producing plentiful crops of wheat, in other climates, yet it is found that the winter species of that grain does not succeed on the mountains, in the eastern parts of the state, until the land is five or six years cultivated; which perhaps may be owing to the coldness of the climate, and the consequent length of the winters; but summer wheat, barley, oats, pease, flax, and all kinds of culinary plants and vegetables; thrive with equal success, as those cultivated in the neighbouring states. Here are found mines of iron ore, a lead mine has also been discovered, and a species of iron ore called pyrites, from which

copperas is extracted. Quarries of white, gray and clouded marble, are likewise found in great plenty, and when polished is much admired for its beauty, and fineness. The winters generally set in with severity, about the middle of December, and continue with a keen air and serene sky, until the beginning of April, during which time the earth is covered with snow to a considerable depth, on the mountains frequently five feet.

The principal articles manufactured here are iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, and cloathing for their families; some wrapping paper has lately been manufactured, from the bark of the bass wood tree, not inferior to any paper of that kind. The trade of this state is chiefly carried on with Hartford, Boston and New-York; to which places are sent horses, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes; of the two last articles, it is said, about 1,200 tons are annually manufactured in the state.

The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 85,539. The number of men capable of bearing arms, is estimated at 17,000; these are arranged into four divisions, and eight brigades. The governor is captain-general, and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

The most numerous religious denomination in this state, is the Congregationalists; the other sects are Baptists, Episcopalians, and Quakers.

The citizens of this state are hardy, enterprising and industrious; and, like all new settlers, hospitable and kind to strangers.

According to the constitution of Vermont, which was adopted in 1786, the legislative authority is

is vested in a house of representatives and a council, consisting of 12 members, besides the governor, who is president, and the lieutenant-governor, who is a member of the council during office. The representatives are chosen annually on the 1st Tuesday in September, and meet the 2d Thursday of October following. Two-thirds of the whole number of representatives elected, make a quorum. Each member of the house of representatives, before he takes his seat, must declare his belief in one God, in future rewards and punishments, and in the divinity of the scriptures, and must profess the Protestant religion. Each inhabited town has a right to elect one representative. Every male inhabitant, of 21 years of age, of a peaceable disposition, and will take the oath of fidelity to the state, and who has resided one whole year preceding the election, is entitled to vote. The governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the council, and treasurer of the state, are also elected annually by the freemen. The council may originate bills, other than money bills, and suspend until the ensuing session, such bills as they may disapprove, but have not a final negative. The governor is invested with the same powers as in Connecticut.

The judges of the supreme and county courts, and courts of probate; sheriffs and justices of the peace are appointed annually, by joint ballot of the council and house of representatives; major and brigadier-generals are also appointed in like manner, but not annually. The secretary of state, and the speaker and clerk of assembly, annually, by the house only. Field officers of the mili-

tia, captains and subalterns, are appointed as in Massachusetts; members of the council, and judges of the supreme court, are, during office, justices of the peace throughout the state, and judges of the county courts in their respective counties.

There is a council of censors, consisting of 13 persons, who are chosen every 13th year, to enquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate, &c.

VERSAILLES, the chief town of Woodford county, Kentucky. It is situated on a small stream which falls into Kentucky river; and contains about 30 dwellings, a court-house and stone jail. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Lexington.

VIENNA, a port of entry and post-town of the Eastern shore of Maryland. It is situated in Dorchester county, on the W. side of Nanticoke river, about 15 miles from its mouth, and contains about 30 dwellings. It carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring sea-ports, in lumber, corn, wheat, &c. The exports to foreign countries in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 1,667 dollars. It is 28 miles S. S. E. of Easton, 15 N. W. of Salisbury, and 146 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 32, N. Lon. 0, 44, W.

VIENNA, the chief town of Greene county, Kentucky. It is situated on the N. side of Green river, about 158 miles W. S. W. of Lexington. It contains but few houses.

VINCENT ST. OF VINCENNES, a town of the North-Western Territory; situated on the Wabash, about 100 miles direct from the Ohio. It contains about 200 indifferent wooden houses; a fortification

fication has been erected here by the general government, and a party of troops stationed in it. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction. It the neighbourhood of this town, are extensive meadows; the lands in general are rich; grapes grow here spontaneously, of which the inhabitants make a pleasant red wine. It is 300 miles S. W. of Port-Recovery Lat. 38, 51, N. Lon. 13, 13, W.

VIRGINIA, state of, is situated between 36, 30, and 40, 39, N. Lat. 7, and 8, W. Lon. Its greatest length, which is from E. to W. is 373 miles, and breadth from N. to S. 291. It is bounded N. by part of the Ohio, which separates it from the North-Western Territory; Pennsylvania, and the Potomac which divides it on the N. and N. E. from Maryland, E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by North-Carolina, and W. by Sandy river, and the Cumberland mountains, which separate it from Kentucky. It is divided into 86 counties, and formerly into parishes; but these are scarcely noticed. The counties will be described under their respective names; for to enumerate them here, would be unnecessary.

The principal rivers are Potomac, which is common to this state and Maryland. Rappahannock, York, James, Great and Little Kenhaway, Shanandoah, Staunton and Green-brier. There are several others of less note, which will be noticed in their proper places.

More than one third of this state is covered with mountains; yet these are not scattered confusedly over the face of the country, but extend, as in Pennsylvania, from N. E. to S. W. in parallel ridges behind each other. The most remarkable are the Blue ridge,

Jackson's and North mountain, the Allegany ridge & Laurel mountain — besides a great many others lying in the western part of the state.

That part of the state which is comprehended between the Blue ridge, the Ocean, Chesapeake bay, and Potomac river, lies in the form of a triangle, whose base, along North-Carolina, is about 223 miles, and the perpendicular, from Crawford's ford, on the Meherrin, to the Potomac, where it passes thro' the Blue mountain, is about 208 miles. The lands in the eastern part of this triangle, on the sea-coast, and lower part of the Chesapeake, are generally low and sandy; but even these are interspersed with many rich bottoms, of a black soil, intermixed with sand. As you approach towards the mountains, the country becomes more diversified; and the hills more lofty and elevated, until they finally terminate in that range of mountains, which we have already mentioned. The soil is here a fertile clay, sometimes red, frequently a deep brown, and often of various shades. About 20 or 22 miles in front of the Blue ridge, is the S. W. and Green mountains, which extend from James river, to the Rapid Ann, parallel to the Blue ridge. There are a few solitary mountains scattered in front of these. In the mountains, and in different parts of the state, are found mines of iron ore, copper, lead and coal, and in greater abundance than is, perhaps, found in any state in the Union. Medicinal springs, limestone and marble quarries, are also met with in many places.

Of trees which are the natural growth of this state, may be reckoned the black, white, red, chestnut, willow, ground, live, and black

black jack oaks, beach, ash, elm, black and white birch, willow, sweet gum, cyprus, and several species of pine, hickory, black & white walnut, chestnut, and sugar, maple, besides a variety of others less useful; grapes of different kinds, several species of berries, and flowering shrubs—ginger, Virginia snake root, Seneca rattle, snake root, are found in great abundance. The principal produce of this state, is tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, flax, hemp, and cotton—the chief articles of export are tobacco, wheat, corn, various articles of lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, peltry, flaxseed, hemp, pitch, coal, pig iron, pease, beef, sturgeon, white, shad, herring, peach brandy, whisky, a few horses and great numbers of cattle which are raised in the western counties, and driven into Pennsylvania, and the western shore of Maryland, iron, lead, peach brandy, and whisky, are the principal articles manufactured in this state. Latterly the inhabitants are beginning to pay more attention to the manufacture of cloathing.

The curiosities of this state will be noticed under the articles of their respective counties. In the third volume of the American philosophical transactions, we find there an account of a hill, which has every appearance of being once a volcano. It is called the bursted hill, and is situated on Dan river, near the borders of North-Carolina. The hill is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in circumference, and 130 feet in height. The surface, for some depth, is formed of lava, mixed with round white stones, which are easily broken. There are large rocks of the melted matter, from 1,000 to 1,500 weight, lying on

the summit of the hill, mixed with pebbles, which is supposed to be the place where the lava bursted; whence it took its course towards Dan river, for nearly half a mile. This stream of lava appears to be 6 or 8 inches deep; but is now crumbled to pieces, upon which there is a rich earth, 5 or 6 inches thick, appearing of the colour of rusty iron. The lava issuing from the hill, has overspread all the adjacent level ground, which is 150 yards wide. There are several round stones thrown to the distance of a mile, which seem to have been greatly heated. The hill is covered with trees, several appearing old. The creter is partly filled, and covered with large trees. The lava appears a consolidation of different substances, as earth, pebbles, and different kinds of minerals, particularly iron, which attracts the magnet.* It melts in a crucible, when placed in a smith's furnace.

The climate here is not so variable as in the middle states: the extremes of heat and cold are reckoned to be 90 above, and 6 below nothing. The most prevalent wind in the mountainous parts of the state, is the N. W. East of the mountains the S. W. and next to these on the sea-coast the N. E.* which is often moist and disagreeable; occasioning a heaviness and depression of spirits; but the N. W. is cooling, elastic and animating. The E. and S. E. breezes begin to blow generally in the afternoon, and are advancing sensibly into the country. In that part of the state S. E. of the mountains, snow seldom lies more than a day or two, and rarely a week; and the large rivers are seldom frozen over. The months of June and July, although frequently

quently the hottest, are always the healthiest. The weather is then dry, and less subject to change than in August and September; when the rain commences, and the variations become more frequent and sudden. In the eastern parts of the state, the trees are frequently in bloom, as early as the 20th of April.

The most numerous religious denomination in this state, is the Presbyterian; next to these are the Episcopalian, Baptist and Methodist.

The militia of this state contains 61,596 effective men, which are formed into four divisions, and seventeen brigades. The exports of this state in the year 1791, ending September 30th, amounted to 3,131,227 dollars—in 1792—3,549,499 dollars—in 1793, 2,984,317 dollars—and in 1794, 3,321,494 dollars. In 1787 there were exported 60,041 hogheads of tobacco—in 1788, 48,545—and in 1789, 58,763.

By the constitution of this state, which was ratified in 1776, the legislative authority is vested in a senate and house of delegates. The senate consists of 24 members, chosen every fourth year. They are divided into four classes, and the seats of one class vacated every year. The state is divided into 24 districts, for the purpose of electing the senators. The house of delegates is composed of two members from each county: they are chosen annually by the citizens possessing 100 acres of uninhabited land, or 25 acres, with a house on it, or a house and lot in some town.

Senators are required to be 25 years of age, and both senators and delegates to be freeholders, resident at the time of their election in the district or county for which they are respectively cho-

sen. Both houses appoint the governor and council, the judges of the superior court, auditors, attorney-general, treasurer, register of the land-office and generals of the militia. The governor is elected annually, and is incapable of serving more than three years in seven. The council of state consists of 8 members, and may be elected either from the legislature, or the citizens at large. Two members are once, every three years, removed, and their places supplied. The persons removed are rendered ineligible the three ensuing years. The oldest counsellor is, during office, lieutenant-governor. Judges of the superior courts hold their office during good behaviour; the treasurer is elected annually; justices of the peace are recommended by the county courts; and military officers, except generals, by the county and corporation courts, and commissioned by the executive; clerks of the courts, sheriffs and coroners, are appointed by the respective courts; the two latter to be approved by the executive; constables by the justices.

WOLVENTOWN, a small town of Windham county, Connecticut; situated in a hilly country. It is 25 miles from Providence, Rhode-Island, 45 E. by S of Hartford, and 20 from Windham.

W.

WABASH, a large navigable river of the North-Western territory, which is formed by the junction of several branches. The largest and northernmost of these rises in a small lake near the head of St. Josephs river. Another principal branch rises near the Miami of Lake Erie. These united streams forming a beautiful river meander

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meander in a S. W. course, thro' an extensive fertile country, and empty into the Ohio 1019 miles below Pittsburg, and 164 above the Mississippi. It is 400 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, 300 at St. Vincents, which is 100 miles in a direct line. Between the mouth of White, and Deche river, are two small obstructions, called the Second and Third grand rapid; above these the navigation is pursued by St. Vincents, within nine miles of Miami of Lake Erie, the navigation is, however, often interrupted by rapids, and shoals. The whole distance is computed at about 600 miles. About 28 miles above Ouitotonon, a small French settlement on the N. side of this river, a silver mine has been discovered; salt springs, limestone, freestone, yellow, white, and blue clay, are often met with in great abundance on this river. Its banks are in some places so low as to be overflowed for two leagues distance, when the waters of the Ohio begin to rise.

WABASH, LITTLE, a small river of the North-Western territory, which rises near a branch of Kaskaskas; thence running a S. S. E. course, falls into the Wabash about 10 miles direct from the Ohio.

WACHOVIA, or DOBBS PARISH, a tract of land in North-Carolina, situated partly in Stokes and partly in Surry counties, between the E. side of the Yadkin, and the head waters of Haw and Deep rivers. It lies in the form of a parallelogram, and contains about 100,000 acres. It was purchased by the Moravians of Lord Granville, in 1751, who called it Wachovia, after an estate of count Zinzendorf, in Austria. In 1755

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it was made a separate parish, by an act of the legislature, and named Dobbs. The first settlement called Bethlehem, was begun in 1753, by a number of the Brethren from Pennsylvania, in a wild uninhabited country; and has since rapidly increased by farmers from the middle states. It is well watered by Gargales creek, and its tributary streams. The land in general is fertile and agreeably variegated with hills and vallies. In the N. E. corner there are a few mountains.

WADESBORO,' the chief town of Anson county, North-Carolina. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house and jail. It stands on a lofty hill, which renders the situation healthy and agreeable. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in January, April, July, and October. It is 76 miles W. by S. of Fayetteville, and 50 S. E. by S. of Salisbury.

WAKE, a county of Hillsboro' district, North-Carolina, bounded N. W. by Orange, N. by Franklin, E. and S. E. by Johnson, and S. W. by Chatham. It contains 7,729 free persons, and 2,463 slaves. Chief town, Raleigh.

WAKKAMAW, a large river of South-Carolina, which is formed by the junction of two considerable branches that rise in North-Carolina; one in the Northern parts of Bladen county, and the other flowing from a lake of its own name, in the same county. These different branches uniting, in a S. course, in Brunswick county, assumes the name of Wakkamaw; presently turning to the S. by W. crosses into South-Carolina, and immediately winding to the W. thence S. S. W. until it arrives at Kingston; when turning to a S. by W. direction,

tion, approaches the Great Pedee, and ruining several miles, still approaching that river as it advances until it finally unites with it above Georgetown. It is connected with the Pedee by several channels. This river, where it passes into South-Carolina, is about 6 miles from the sea, and preserves that distance for the space of 60 or 70 miles, until it unites with the Pedee. Some of the richest rice swamps in South-Carolina, lie on this river: in the neighbourhood of Georgetown, they have sold for £. 50 sterl. per acre.

WALDOBOROUGH, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kennebec river. It is 204 miles from Boston, and 546 from Philadelphia.

WALKERTON, a small town of Virginia; situated in King and Queen county, on the N. side of Mattapany river, about 27 miles above its junction with the Pamunky. It is 20 miles E. by N. of Newcastle, 52 S. by E. of Fredericksburg, and 43 N. E. by E. of Richmond.

WALLINGFORD, a small post-town of Connecticut; situated in Newhaven county, 13 miles from Newhaven city. It is 196 miles from Philadelphia.

WALLOMSCHACK, a small river of Vermont, which is formed of two streams rising in the townships of Glasbury and Woodford, in Bennington county; and running W. they unite near the E. line of Bennington township; thence turning N. W. passes through Bennington county into the state of New-York, and unites with the Hoo-sack, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, and thence running W. empties into Hudson river.

WALPOLE, a post-town of New-Hampshire; situated in Cheshire county, contiguous to the Connecticut, on a small stream which falls into that river. It contains about 20 or 30 houses, compactly built, and a Congregational church. Here the clerk of the judicial court for the county, holds his office. It is 108 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 448 from Philadelphia.

WANDO, a river of South-Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and running a S. S. W. course, which is nearly parallel to the sea-coast, it empties into Cooper river, a few miles below Charleston. It is a short, broad river.

WANTASTIC, a river of Vermont, which is formed by two streams, one rising in Broomley Bennington county, the other in Mount Holly, Rutland county. By winding into a S. E. course, they unite in Windham county, and continuing that course, pass by Brattleboro', and fall into Connecticut river, in an E. direction, a little above Ft. Dummer.

WARDSBRIDGE, a post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Ulster county, on the Walkill, 14 miles from Goshen. It contains about 40 houses, and an academy. It is 154 miles from Philadelphia.

WARE, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in New-Hampshire; and running a S. course, passes into Massachusetts, and receives Middle-Brook, a small stream; thence turning to the S. W. unites with the Chicapee, after receiving several small tributary streams.

WARMINSTER, a small town of Virginia; situated in Amherst county, on the N. side of James river, about 90 miles above Richmond. It contains about 40 dwellings.

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lings, and a tobacco warehouse.

WARREN, a county of Halifax district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Franklin, E. by Halifax, and W. by Granville. It contains 4,677 free persons, and 4,720 slaves. This is accounted one of the healthiest counties in the United States. It contains about 400 square miles, the land rich and variegated, producing corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, oats, peas, cotton, hemp, flax, wool, brandy of peaches, and apples, wine and cyder. The trade is carried on mostly with Petersburg. The water is remarkably pure, the springs abundant, and the streams never failing, and well suited for mills. There is a mineral spring of great medicinal virtue, supposed to be impregnated with sulphur and iron, and powerful in removing scorbutic and bilious complaints, and creating digestion. There are several quarries of stone, of an excellent quality for mill-stones; they suit well, either for corn or flower. There are also quarries of whetstone found in several places. Chief town, Warrenton.

WARREN, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated on the E. side of Kenecéc river. It is 203 miles from Boston, and 558 from Philadelphia.

WARREN, a post, and handsome town of the state of Rhode-Island; situated in Bristol county, on the E. side of Barrington river. It contains about 160 houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship building, which they carry on extensively. The ships built here are excellent, and may be had cheaper than in many other parts of the Union. The inhabitants also drive on a brisk trade with the West-Indies. It is 4 miles N. by W. of Bristol, 16 N.

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of Newport, & 300 from Philadelphia.

WARRENTON, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Warren county. It is situated 35 miles W of Halifax, 16 E. by N. of Hillsboro, 80 S. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 54 N. of Raleigh. It contains about 30 houses, and an academy, under excellent regulations. The number of students are annually about 60 or 70. The situation of the town is lofty, dry, and remarkably healthy. Several Europeans reside in and about town, from Ireland, France, England, Scotland, and Hesse-castle, who enjoy uninterrupted health. A county court is held here on the last Monday in January, April, and July. It is 386 miles from Philadelphia.

WARWICK, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by York county, E. by Elizabeth city, W. by James city, and S. by James river, which separates it from Isle-of-Wight and Nansemond counties. It is 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and contains 1,690 inhabitants, of whom 990 are slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Thursday in every month. This is the oldest county in the state of Virginia, being established in 1628, ten years subsequent to the date of the charter of Virginia, which was the 18th November, 1618.

WARWICK, a small town of Chesterfield county, Virginia; pleasantly situated on the S. W. side of James river, about 7 miles S. of Richmond, and 17 N. of Petersburg.

WARWICK, a town of the state of Rhode-Island; situated in Kent county; remarkable only for being the birth place of that celebrated citizen, soldier, and patriot, Gen.

Gen. Greene. It is about 8 miles S. of Providence.

WARWICH, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Cecil county, about 2 miles W. of the divisional line of Delaware state. It is 9 miles N. E. of Georgetown, 25 N. E. of Chester, and 53 S. W. of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, a district of South-Carolina, 80 miles in length, and 69 in breadth. It is bounded N. by the state of North-Carolina, E. by Pinckney and Ninety-Six districts, S. and S. W. by Savannah and Tugelo rivers, which divide it from the state of Georgia, and N. W. by the territory S. of the Ohio. It is divided into two counties, viz. Pendleton, and Greenville, which contain 14,631 free persons; and 1,440 slaves. The lands in this district are more mountainous and hilly than any other part of South-Carolina. The great range of the Appalachian mountains pass thro' it, on the N. W. It is well watered by the Keowee river, and its tributary streams, which are remarkable for the great number of old deserted Indian towns of the Cherokee nation, which are frequently met with on these waters. Chief town, Pickensville.

WASHINGTON, a district of the S. W. Territory; bounded N. by Clinch river, which separates it from the Indian Territory, E. by Hamilton district, and S. and S. W. by South-Carolina and the Indian Territory. The lands in this district are generally fertile, and well watered by several large rivers, which we have already described.

WASHINGTON, a county of Virginia, 76 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded E. and N. E. by Wythe, N. W. by

Ruffel, W. by Lee, and S. by the state of North-Carolina. It contains 5,175 free persons, and 450 slaves. It is well watered by the several streams which form Holstein river. Chief town, Abington.

WASHINGTON, a county of Pennsylvania; bounded N. by Allegany county, E. by Monongahela river, which separates it from Fayette county, W. by Ohio county in Virginia, and S. by Monongalia county. It is 64 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and is divided into 21 townships, viz. Hanover, Smith, Cross-creek, Charrier, Cecil, Strabane, Hopewell, Donegal, Amwell, Somerset, Fallowfield, West and East-Bethlehem, Morgan, Findley, Franklin, Green and Cumberland. It contains 23,603 free inhabitants, and 263 slaves. The lands in this county are uncommonly rich, and perhaps more so than in any other county of the state. It is agreeably variegated with hills; a single range of these, more elevated than the rest, passes through it from N. to S. separating the waters which empty into the Monongahela, from those of the Ohio. The soil of the hills possess a singular property, which I believe is rarely found on the E. side of the Appalachian mountains, which is, that the loftiest of them will produce, when cultivated for meadow, the most abundant crops of grass.

The lands, generally, on the western side of the mountains, are better adapted to pasturage than the lands on the E. side; yet strange, that the inhabitants of these parts have never attended to raising of cattle, and horses; which they might do with little trouble, and expence; and be able to supply the old settled counties E. of the mountains, with those useful animals, at

at moderate a price as either Virginia, or North-Carolina; and the profits which they would derive from this kind of traffic, would far exceed what they can make by raising rye, and distilling it into whiskey. Mines of copper and iron ore have been found in this county, Chief town, Washington.

WASHINGTON, a fertile county of Maryland; bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, E. by the South mountain, which divides it from Frederick, S. W. by the Potomac, which separates it from the state of Virginia, and W. by Side-hill creek, which divides it from Allegany county. It is 27 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contains 15,822 inhabitants, of whom 1,286 are slaves. This county lies principally between the North and South mountains; & includes the rich, fertile and well cultivated valley of Conococheague. The lands are esteemed the most fertile in Maryland, and are in the highest state of cultivation; the climate is healthy, and the country replenished with constant streams of water, abounding in mill seats. It is certainly the garden of Maryland. Quarries of limestone are numerous, with which the water is strongly impregnated. Mines of iron ore are also found here, and furnaces and forges have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. to a considerable amount. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

WASHINGTON, a county of the state of New-York, bounded E. by the state of Vermont, N. by Clinton county, S. by Rensselaer, S. W. by Saratoga, and W. by Herkemer county. It is divided into 11 townships; & is 51 miles from N. to S. and 32 from E. to W.

It contains 13,995 free persons, and 47 slaves. Chief town, Salem.

WASHINGTON, a county of the South-Western Territory, situated in a district of its own name; it contains 5,337 free persons, and 535 slaves. In this county is found mines of iron ore; a furnace was erected near the Virginia line, and a bloomery below the mouth of Wataga river. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 2d Monday in February, May, August, and November.

WASHINGTON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. E. by Mercer, N. W. by Nelson, S. E. by Lincoln, and W. by Hardin.

WASHINGTON, a large maritime county of the District of Maine, and the most easterly county in the United States; it is bounded E. by New-Brunswick, S. by the ocean, N. by Lower Canada, and W. by Hancock county. It contains 2,758 inhabitants; the number of towns or townships in this county, have not yet been fixed by law, the only incorporated town is Machias, where the courts of justice are held.

WASHINGTON, a maritime county of the state of Rhode-Island, bounded N. by Kent, S. by the ocean, W. by the state of Connecticut, and E. by Narraganset bay; It is 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, and is divided into the following townships, viz. Westerly, Charleston, Hopkinton, Richmond, South-Kingston, North-Kingston, and Exeter. It contains 17,336 free persons, and 339 slaves. Chief town, South-Kingston.

WASHINGTON, city of, is situated in the territory of Columbia, which was ceded to the United States, by the states of Maryland and Virginia,

Virginia, and established by an act of congress, passed at New-York in 1789, as the place of their permanent residence after the year 1800. The territory of Columbia, comprehends a tract of country, ten miles square, extending on each side of the Potomac. The city was laid out and is now building on the E. side of that river, at the confluence of the Eastern Branch, extending along each nearly 4 miles. The streets running due N. and S. are crossed by others at right angles, beside these there are 15 other streets running transversely in every direction, and named after the states respectively, of these Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland streets intersect the capitol; the President's house is also intersected by Pennsylvania, New-York, Vermont, and Connecticut streets; the transverse streets and a few others, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and the rest are from 90 to 100 feet. The capitol is now building and is situated upon a beautiful eminence, commanding a full view of every part of the city; the President's house which is also building, stands on rising ground, and has a full view of the river and adjacent country. Tiber creek and Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the President's house, and to different parts of the city; the source of the former is elevated about 236 feet above the level of its tide. Within the limits of the city, are several excellent springs of water.

The Eastern branch on the S. E. side of the city, is a safe commodious harbour, with sufficient depth of water to navigate ships of burthen, four miles above its mouth; the channel lying close along the N. W. bank, adjoining the city, adds much to the con-

veniency of the harbour. The Potomac is not so, it is only navigable in small crafts for some distance from the city, but in the middle of the river the channel is sufficiently deep for vessels of burthen, "Although," says a late writer, "this city may be expected to grow up with a degree of rapidity, hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities." We find the gentleman's prophecy is not likely to be fulfilled, for more than two years have elapsed and yet we do not find 40 houses erected there. It is 144 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 53, N. Lon. 2. W.

WASHINGTON, a post town and the capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Chartiers creek, which empties into the Ohio a few miles below Pittsburgh. It contains about 100 dwellings, a brick court-house, a stone jail, a large brick building for the public offices, & an academy of stone. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the peace, is held here the 4th Monday in March, June, September and December, It is 22½ miles S. S. W. of Pittsburgh, and 336 W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40, 13, N. Lon. 5, 6, W.

WASHINGTON, a post town of Kentucky, and capital of Mason county. It is situated on a fertile plain, about 3 miles from the landing at Limestone; & contains nearly 200 houses, a Presbyterian church, a handsome court-house and jail. It is 75 miles N. E. by E. of Frankfort, 62 N. E. of Lexington, and 714 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38, 40, N. Lon. 9, 10, W.

WASHINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of North-Carolina; situated in Beaufort county, on the N. side

N. side of Tar river, about 90 miles from Ocracoke inlet. It contains about 80 houses a jail and court-house; from this town are exported, beef, pork, Indian corn, peas, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, tobacco of the Peterburgh quality, pine boards, shingles and oak staves; about 130 vessels enter annually at the custom-house of this town; the exports in 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 33,684 dollars. A county court is held here the 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December. It is 61 miles S. S. W. of Edentown, 38 N. by E. of Newbern, 131 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, and 467 from Philadelphia. Lat. 35, 31, N. Lon. 2, 8, W.

WASHINGTON, a post-town of Georgia, and capital of Wilkes county; situated 50 miles N. W. by W. of Augusta. It contains about 30 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and an academy. The healthy and agreeable situation of this town, renders it an asylum for invalids in the sickly months. It is 796 miles from Philadelphia. Lat. 33, 30, N. Lon. 6, 36, W.

WATAGA, a small river of the South-Western Territory, which rises in Burke county, North-Carolina; thence running a N. N. W. course, passes between the Stone and Yellow mountain, and unites with the Holstein, about 15 miles above the Long-Island.

WATEREE, a considerable river of South-Carolina, which rises at the foot of the Appalachian mountains, in North-Carolina; thence pursuing an E. direction, for nearly 40 miles, turns gradually into a S. course; thence S. by E. and passing into South-Carolina, unites with the Congaree, and forms the Santee. This river bears

the name of Catabaw, from a nation of Indians of that name, until it passes into South-Carolina, where it obtains the name of Waterce. At Morganton, 350 miles from the sea, and 60 from the top of the mountains, it is 250 yards wide, and at no considerable expanse might be made navigable for small boats.

WATERFORD, a town of Saratoga county, New-York; situated on the W. side of the Hudson, 1 mile above Lanfinsburg, and contains 60 dwellings. It is 11 miles N. by E. of Albany.

WATERGUECHEE, or QUECHY, a small river of Vermont, which is formed by two principal branches that rise in Killington and Bernard townships, Windsor county; and by winding into a S. E. course, they unite and fall into Connecticut river, about 20 miles above Dartmouth college.

WAYNE, a county of Newbern district, North-Carolina; bounded N. by Edgcombe, E. by Pitt, S. by Glasco, and N. W. by Nash. It contains 4,576 free persons, and 1,557 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 2d Monday in January, April, July and October.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a small post-town of Georgia; situated in Burke county, about 30 miles S. by W. of Augusta. It is 783 miles from Philadelphia.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a small post-town of North-Carolina, 521 miles from Philadelphia.

WEAVERSTOWN, a village of Berks county, Pennsylvania; situated 12 miles from Reading. It contains about 20 dwellings.

WELLS, a post-town of the District of Maine; situated in York county. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, compactly built, and a Congregational

Congregational church. It is 88 miles from Boston, and 442 from Philadelphia.

WELLS, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Groton township, Orange county; thence running a S. E. course, falls into Connecticut river at Newbury.

WEST-CAMP, a flourishing town of Columbia county, New-York; situated on the E. side of Hudson river, 7 miles above Red-Hook, and contains about 60 dwellings. It is 13 miles N. of New-York city.

WEST-CHESTER, a county of the state of New-York; bounded N. by Dutchess county, E. by the state of Connecticut, W. by Hudson river, which separates it from Orange county, and part of the state of New-Jersey, and S. by Long-Island sound, and New-York county. It is divided into 21 townships, viz. Morrisania, West-Chester, East-Chester, Pelham, Yankers, Greenbury, New-Rochelle, Scarfedale, Momaroneck, Rye, Harrison, White-Plains, Mount-Pleasant, North-Castle, Bedford, Poundridge, Salem, North Salem, Stephen, York, and Rutland. It contains 22,534 free persons, and 1,419 slaves. Chief town, Bedford.

WEST-CHESTER, the chief town of Chester county, Pennsylvania; situated 25 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 50 dwellings, a court-house, stone jail, and a Roman Catholic church. A court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, is held here the 3d Monday in February, May, August and November.

WESTERLY, a post and maritime town of the state of Rhode-Island; situated in Washington county, adjoining Connecticut. The inhabitants carry on a brisk

coasting trade, and are extensively engaged in the fisheries. They are represented as remarkably industrious, active and enterprising. It is 45 miles S. W. of Providence, 30 W. S. W. of Newport, and 256 from Philadelphia.

WESTFIELD, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in Lanenburg township; passing thence through a mountainous and hilly country, in a S. by E. course, turns to the S. E. receives Westfield south branch, and falls into Connecticut river, between the townships of Southwick, and West-Springfield, under the name of Augawam.

WESTFIELD, a town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated near Westfield river. It contains a Congregational church, and an academy, with several houses collected together. It is 105 miles S. W. by W. of Boston.

WESTFIELD, a small town of New-Jersey; situated in Essex county. It contains about 40 houses, and a Presbyterian church. It is 76 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

WESTFORD, a small town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated 28 miles N. W. by W. of Boston. It contains several houses, compactly built, a Congregational church, and an academy.

WESTHAM, a small town of Henrico county, Virginia; situated on the N. bank of James river, about 6 miles N. W. of Richmond.

WEST-LIBERTY, a post-town of Virginia, and chief of Ohio county. It is situated on the head of Short creek, 6 miles from the Ohio; and contains upwards of 120 dwellings, a jail, court-house, and a Presbyterian church. A county court

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court is held here the 1st Monday in every month. It is 290 miles N. W. of Richmond, 22 from Washington in Pennsylvania, and 359 from Philadelphia.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles from E. to W. and 46 from N. to S. It is bounded N. by Lycoming, W. by Allegany, E. by Huntingdon, and Somerset, and S. by Fayette county. It is divided into 11 townships, viz. Donegal, Rosstraven, South-Huntington, North-Huntington, Mt. Pleasant, Hempfield, Fairfield, Derry, Salem, Franklin, Washington, Armstrong, and Whitefield. It contains 15,890 free persons, and 128 slaves. In this county are found coal and iron ore in great abundance. Chief town, Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Virginia, containing 2,297 free inhabitants, and 4,425 slaves. It is bounded N. and E. by the Potomac river, which divides it from Maryland, S. E. by Northumberland, S. W. by Richmond, and W. by King George. It is 40 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the last Tuesday in every month.

WETHERSFIELD, a post, and flourishing town of Connecticut; pleasantly situated in Hartford county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 11 miles N. of Middleton, and 4 S. of Hartford. It contains nearly 300 houses, and a handsome brick church for Congregationalists. A fair is held here twice a year. This place is much noted for raising large quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the United States, and the West-Indies. It is 220 miles from Philadelphia.

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WHEELING, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Ohio county, on the E. side of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Wheeling creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 30 dwellings. It is 12 miles from West-Liberty, and 374 from Philadelphia.

WHITE, a small river of the North-Western territory, which is formed of two principal branches that rise in different parts of that territory. These confluent streams pursuing a S. W. course, fall into the Wabash about two miles below the Second Grand Rapid, and two above Potoka river. This river is subject to frequent inundations; the lands in its neighbourhood are much broken, and the bottoms are narrow.

WHITE, a river of Vermont, which rises in Kingston township, Orange county; and running a S. by E. course, passes into Windsor county, presently turning to an E. by S. direction about 20 miles, receives a large stream from the N. and winding into a S. E. course falls into Connecticut river, a few miles below Dartmouth college.

WHITE-PLAINS, a small post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Dutchess county, 30 miles from New-York city. It is rendered famous for a battle which was fought here, between the American and British forces, during the late revolution. It is 125 miles from Philadelphia.

WHITESTOWN, a post-town of the state of New-York, and capital of Herkemer county. It is situated on the S. side of the Mohawk, and contains about 40 houses, a court-house, jail, and Presbyterian church. A court of common pleas is held here the 1st

Tuesday.

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Tuesday in June, and 3d in January. It is 100 miles W. by N. of Albany, and 362 from Philadelphia.

WICKFORD. See NORTH-KINGSTON.

WICOMICO, a small river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Suffex county, state of Delaware; thence running a S. course about 9 miles, turns to the W. S. W. and empties into the Chesapeake bay.

WICOMICO, a short navigable river of the Western shore of Maryland, which empties into the Potomac, in a S. course, on the E. side of Swans point, and about 35 miles from the mouth of that river.

WILKS, a county of Morgan district, North-Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Surry, W. by the South-Western Territory, S. by Iredell, and S. W. by Burke. It contains 7,594 free persons, and 549 slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county, the 4th Monday in January, April, July, and October.

WILKS, a county of the Upper district of Georgia, which has been lately divided; we are therefore unable to give the boundaries with accuracy. Chief town, Washington.

WILKSBARRE, the chief town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. E. side of the East Branch of the Susquehanna. It contains 45 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, is held here the 3d Monday in January, April, August, and November. It is 120 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 12, N. Lon. 0, 44, W.

WILLIAMS, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Andover

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township, Windsor county; and running a S. E. course, passes into Windham county, and falls into Connecticut river.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Granville county. It is pleasantly situated near a creek, which falls into the Roanoke; and contains between 30 and 40 houses, a flourishing academy, a court-house, and jail. It carries on a brisk trade with the back counties. A county court is held here on the 1st Monday in February, May, August, and November. It is 56 miles W. N. W. of Halifax, 48 N. E. of Hillsborough, and 403 from Philadelphia. Lat. 36, 23, N. Lon. 3, 30, W.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situated partly in James city, and partly in York counties, between two creeks, one emptying into York, the other into James river. The distance of each landing-place is about a mile from the town. The town is regularly laid out, consisting of several parallel streets, which are intersected by others at right angles. In the middle of the town is a square through which runs the principal street, extending about a mile, and is about 100 feet in breadth. At each end of this street are two public buildings, the capitol, or state-house, and William and Mary's college. Beside these, there are an Episcopalian church, a prison and an hospital for lunatics. The palace was burnt down in the latter end of the war. In the capitol is a large marble statue of Lord Botetourt, formerly a governor of Virginia. It was erected at the expense of the state, some time subsequent to the year 1771; but since the removal of

the legislature to Richmond, the state-house, like the town, is falling to decay; and his marble lordship is now exposed to the rudeness of negroes and boys, and is shamefully defaced. But in justice to his lordship, we think it necessary to observe, that he was a man highly esteemed by the Virginians for his philanthropy, and great goodness of heart; the justice, and mildness of whose administration, would be acceptable even under a republic. A district court is held here for the counties of Charles city, Elizabeth city, Gloucester, James city, Mathews, New-Kent, Surry, and York, on the 29th of April, and September. It is a corporation, and contains 1,344 inhabitants, of whom 636 are slaves. It is 68 miles, E. S. E. of Richmond, 48 N. W. of Norfolk, and 338 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 14, N. Lon. 1, 45, W.

WILLIAMSPORT, a small town of Washington county, Maryland; situated on the N. side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Canechogue creek; it is 6 miles S. W. of Elizabethtown, and 155 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSTON, a post-town & the capital of Martin county, North-Carolina; situated on the Roanoke river. It contains but few houses; amongst these are a court-house and jail. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in March, June, September and December. It is 55 miles from Halifax, 24 from Plymouth, and 438 from Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSTON, a town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, adjoining the boundary of Vermont. It contains several neat houses, compactly built, a Congregational church, and a college,

which was incorporated in 1793, in consequence of a large donation bequeathed by Col. Ephraim Williams, for the support of a free school. The college is a large brick building, 82 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, and is 4 stories high, containing 24 apartments for students, a large schoolroom, a dining hall, & a room for public exhibitions. From the healthiness of the climate, the cheapness of boarding, tuition & many necessary articles, there is no doubt but it will soon become a place of considerable importance. It is 135 miles W. N. W. of Boston.

WILLOMANTIC, a small river of Connecticut, which flows from a pond, partly in Stafford, and partly in Ellington township, Tolland county; thence running a S. E. course, unites with Mount-hope river, and forms the Shoutucket.

WILLOUGHBY, a small lake of Vermont, lying in Orange county. It is well stored with fish resembling bass, weighing from 10 to 30 pounds, and of an excellent flavour. Great numbers of people travel 20 miles to this lake, to procure their winter stock of fish.

WILLSBOROUGH, a small post-town of the state of New-York; situated in Clinton county. It is 214 miles N. of New-York city, and 309 from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a maritime district of North-Carolina, comprehending the counties of Brunswick, New-Hanover, Duplin, Bladen and Onslow. It is bounded N. E. by Newbern district, S. E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, S. W. by South-Carolina, and N. W. by Fayette. It contains 15,979 free persons, and 10,056 slaves. Chief town, Wilmington.

W I L

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of North-Carolina; and the most considerable place of business in that state. It is situated in New-Hanover county, on the E. side of Cape-Fear river, immediately below the confluence of the N. E. and N. W. branches, and about 35 miles from the sea. The course of the river to the sea is due S. Opposite the town are two islands, extending with the course of the river, and dividing it into three channels: they afford the finest rice fields in North-Carolina. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 250 houses, and an Episcopal church of brick, handsomely finished, a court-house and jail.

It has suffered twice by fire; but has since been rebuilt. About one fourth of the houses are of brick. It has a regular market, and well supplied with fish, and all kinds of provision: it carries on a brisk trade to the West-India islands, and the different states. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 133,534 dollars; the exports of the other ports of entry in the state, amounted to 177,598 dollars only. A district court is held here the 1st of March and September, & a county court for Newhanover, the 1st Monday in January, April, July, and October. It is 93 miles, S. S. W. of Newbern, 90 S. E. of Fayetteville, 192 S. S. W. of Edenton, 76 S. S. W. of Washington, 189 N. E. of Charleston, South-Carolina, and 592 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34, 11, N. Lon. 3, 7, W.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry, and post-town of the state of Delaware, and the most considerable and flourishing town in that state. It is situated in New-Cas-

W I L

tle county, 2 miles W. of Delaware river, between Christiana, and Brandywine creeks; the former of which admits vessels drawing 11 feet water. The creeks are here about one mile apart and uniting below the town, empty into the Delaware, at which place they are upwards of 300 yards wide. The town stands on the N. side of Christiana creek, upon the S. W. side of a hill, that rises 107 feet above the tide, on the N. E. side of the same hill, on Brandywine creek, there are 13 mills, & about 40 neat handsome dwellings. The town is regularly laid out, on a plan similar to Philadelphia, and contains upwards of 600 houses, mostly of brick. The houses for public worship are six, viz. two for Presbyterians, one for Swedish Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Baptists, and one for Methodists. The other public buildings are, two market-houses, a poor-house, which stands on the W. side of the town, and it 120 feet by 40, and three stories high; and a large stone edifice, which was built designedly for an academy. It generally had from 40 to 50 scholars, who were taught the dead languages, arithmetic, and the mathematics. The course of education was much interrupted during the late war, and the funds partly ruined by the depreciation of continental paper money. But by a late act of Congress, the institution is to be indemnified. Notwithstanding, the house has been lately purchased for the purpose of establishing a cotton manufactory, which is in considerable forwardness. A bolting cloth manufactory, and a distillery are the only manufactories established here, if we except those carried on by mechanics individually.

ally. This town carries on a very considerable trade with Philadelphia, and a brisk trade with foreign countries. It is said that Philadelphia receives every year on an average, from Christiansa, and the other navigable creeks of Delaware, 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides barley, oats, flaxseed, paper, slit iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. But this is not to be understood as the produce of the state of Delaware, for I apprehend it will be found, upon enquiry, that the largest proportion of the wheat and flour which passes through the Christiansa to Philadelphia, is the produce of Chester, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, and Cumberland counties, in Pennsylvania. It is said that upwards of 500,000 dollars worth of flour are manufactured on the Christiansa, within two or three miles of the navigation. The exports to foreign countries, in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 233,461 dollars. About the year 1735, the first houses were built here, and the town, a few years afterwards was incorporated, and is governed by two burgeses, six assistants, and two constables; all of whom are elected annually.

The mills on Brandywine, as we have mentioned already, are thirteen; these are, no doubt, the most valuable collection of mills in the United States, or perhaps in any other country. Twelve of them are merchant mills, and one a saw mill. They are scarcely half a mile from Wilmington. There are about 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn ground here annually; but it is supposed that if they were constantly supplied with grain, they would grind 400,000.

They give employment to about 200 persons, viz. 40 to attend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers, 50 make casks for the flour, beside those employed in manning 12 sloops, which are employed in the transportation of wheat and flour, and the rest in various other occupations connected with the mills.

The navigation is so convenient that a sloop carrying 1,000 bushels, will lay along side of any of the mills to load, or unload; besides, some of them will admit vessels of 2,000 bushels burthen. The vessels are unloaded with singular expedition, owing to the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, who has lately published a valuable Work, entitled the Young Mill-wright's Guide. There have been frequent instances of 1,000 bushels being carried to the height of four stories, in four hours. By means of Mr. Evans' machinery, the wheat will be received on the shallop's deck, thence carried to the upper loft of the mill, and a large quantity of the same returned in flour, on the floor, ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour, but in a very small degree. It is about 40 years since the first mill was built here. A stone bridge has been erected over the creek, at this place from which the mills, the dwellings, and the vessels loading and unloading, present an agreeable appearance. It is 28 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 42, N. Lon. 0, 24, W.

WILSONVILLE, a town lately laid out on the Walenpapeck, at its junction with the Lexawascfin. About 14 dwellings have been already erected, a saw, and grist-mill, and a large building for a sail-duck manufactory; which

is 165 feet by 45, and is 3 stories high; the under story is of stone. The creek here falls upwards of 300 feet in the distance of 1 mile; some say 500 feet in that distance. For about 17 miles above the falls the creek flows with a gentle current. It is 120 miles N. of Philadelphia.

WILLTON, a village of Charleston district, South-Carolina; situated on the E. side of Edisto river. It is 27 miles S. W. of Charleston.

WINCHESTER, a handsome, flourishing town of Virginia, and capital of Frederick county. It is situated on a branch of Opeckan creek, and contains about 350 dwellings, a court-house, and jail; a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a new Roman Catholic church. Several of the houses are built of stone. A district court is held here for the counties of Berkeley, Frederick, Hampshire, Hardy, and Shanandoah, on the 1st of April, and September; and county courts the 1st Tuesday in every month. It is a corporation, and contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It is 110 miles W. N. W. of Alexandria, 100 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 130 N. N. W. of Richmond, and 304 from Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 16, N. Lon. 3, 18, W.

WINDHAM, a county of Connecticut, bounded E. by the state of Rhode-Island, W. by Tolland county, N. by the state of Massachusetts, and S. by New-London county. It is 31 miles from N. to S. and 25 from E. to W. and is divided into 13 townships, viz. Woodstock, Thompson, Pomfret, Killingby, Ashford, Mansfield, Hampton, Brooklyn, Plainfield, Windham, Lebanon, Canterbury, and Voluntown. In the year 1756

this county contained 19,667 free persons, and 345 slaves; in the year 1774—27,494 free persons, and 634 slaves, and in the year 1790—28,737 free persons, and 184 slaves. The lands in many parts of this county, are hilly and rough. It is, however, well cultivated, and seldom fails in rewarding the toil and labour of the cultivator. It is well watered by Quimabogue, Mt. Hope, and several other rivers. Chief town, Windham.

WINDHAM, a county of Vermont, 30 miles long, and 19 broad. It is bounded E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from the state of New-Hampshire, N. by Windfor county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Bennington county. It is divided into 22 townships, viz. Athens, Brattleborough, Dummerston, Guilford, Halifax, Hindsdale, Jamaica, Johnsons-gore, Londonderry, Marlborough, Newfane, Putney, Rockingham, Somerset, Stratton, Thomsinson, Townsend, Wardsborough, Westminster, Whitingham, and Wilmington. It contains 17,693 inhabitants. Chief town, Newfane.

WINDHAM, a post-town of Connecticut, and capital of Windham county; situated on the N. side of Shetucket river. It contains between 60 and 70 houses, compactly built, a court-house, jail, an academy, and a Congregational church. The houses are so situated as to present the appearance of a large public square. A superior court is held here the 1st Tuesday in March, and 3d in September, and courts of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in August, and 2d in December. It is 28 miles N. of New-London, 30 E. of Hartford, and 225 from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. Lat. 41, 42, N
Lon. 2, 35, E.

WINDSOR, a mountainous and hilly county of Vermont; bounded N. by Orange, E. by Connecticut river, which divides it from the state of New-Hampshire, S. by Windham county, and W. by part of Rutland and Addison counties. Its greatest length is 41 miles, and breadth 38. It is divided into 21 townships, viz. Andover, Bernard, Bethel, Bridgewater, Cavendish, Chester, Hartford, Hartland, Ludlow, Norwich, Pomfret, Reading, Rochester, Royalton, Saltash, Sharon, Springfield, Weathersfield, Windsor, Stockbridge and Woodstock; and contains 15,748 citizens Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock.

WINDSOR, a post-town of Vermont; situated in the above county, on the W. bank of Connecticut river. It contains about 80 houses, and 2 Congregational churches. The courts of justice sit here and in Woodstock, alternately. It is 80 miles N. E. of Bennington, and 360 from Philadelphia.

WINDSOR, a small post-town of North-Carolina, where the courts of justice are administered for Bertie county. It is situated on Cashie river, and contains, besides a few dwellings, a courthouse and jail. A county court is held here the 1st Monday of February, May, August and November. It is 23 miles W. by S. of Edenton, and 480 from Philadelphia.

WINDSOR RIVER. See FERRINGTON.

WINEE, or BLACK, a river of South-Carolina, which rises in Camden district, and running a S. E. course, passes through Cheraws into Georgetown district, and u-

nites with the Pedee, about 3 miles above Georgetown.

WINIPISEOGEE RIVER. See MERRIMACK.

WINIPISEOGEE, a lake of New-Hampshire, and the largest collection of water in that state. It is situated in Stafford county, and is about 42 miles from the ocean. Its greatest length, which is from N. W. to S. E. is 22 miles and breadth about 8; but in many places it is much less. Several long necks of land project into it, which render it impossible to convey, by a description, an adequate idea of its form. It contains several small islands. In the winter it is frozen over about 3 months, which affords the neighbouring towns an easy and convenient communication for their sleighs and teams. From the adjacent mountains issue several streams of water, which fall into it; and between the lake and the mountains are a great many small ponds, which communicate with it.

WINNSBOROUGH, a post-town of South-Carolina, and capital of Fairfield county. It is situated on a branch of Wateree creek, which falls into the river of that name. It contains about 25 dwellings, a jail, a handsome courthouse, of wood, & a college, which is a large brick building, and was incorporated several years ago, by the name of Mount Sion College. It is supported by a society of gentlemen, and bids fair to become a place of public utility. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Columbia, 150 from Charleston, and 691 from Philadelphia.

WINTHROP, a small post-town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county, on the W. side of Kenebec river. It is 185 miles

miles from Boston, and 524 from Philadelphia.

WINTON, a small post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Hartford county. It is situated on the S. E. side of Chowan river, a few miles below the junction of Meherrin and Nottaway rivers. It contains but few houses, among these are a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in February, May, August, and November. It is 130 miles S. S. E. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 433 from Philadelphia.

WISCASSET, a port of entry, and post-town of the District of Maine. It is situated in Lincoln county, on Sheepscut river, which is navigable about 20 or 30 miles, and empties into the ocean a little to the E. of Kenebec. It contains about 100 or 120 houses, and a Congregational church. It carries on a brisk trade to the West-Indies in dried fish, and lumber. The exports in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 23,329 dollars. It is 178 miles from Boston, and 526 from Philadelphia.

WOLF, a small navigable river of the Tennessee government, which rises partly in Georgia, and partly in the South-Western Territory; thence running a little to the N. of the W. empties into the Mississippi, on the S. side of the Chickasaw Bluff. It is navigable in boats for several miles. It is about 50 yards wide 7 or 8 miles above its mouth.

WOMELDORFS, a post, and flourishing town of Pennsylvania; containing about 40 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is situated in Berks county, on the W. side of a small stream, which falls

into Tulpehocken creek. It is 68 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

WOODBIDGE, a small post-town of New-Jersey; situated in Middlesex county, on a small stream which falls into Arthur Kull, above Amboy. It is about 3 miles N. N. W. of Amboy, and 70 N. E. of Philadelphia.

WOODBURY, a post-town of New-Jersey, and capital of Gloucester county; situated near a small stream, which empties into the Delaware below Redbank. It contains about 80 dwellings, a Quaker church, a handsome brick court-house, and an academy. Several of the houses make a neat, & handsome appearance. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, is held here the 3d Tuesday in March, and June, the 1st Tuesday in November, and 2d in December. It is 7 miles due S. of Philadelphia.

WOODFORD, a county of Kentucky; bounded N. by Franklin, E. by Fayette, S. by Mercer, and W. by Shelby. Chief town, Versailles.

WOODSTOCK, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Shannandoah county. It contains between 60 and 70 houses, a jail and court-house. The inhabitants are mostly Germans and their descendants. A county court is held here the last Thursday in every month. It is 298 miles from Philadelphia.

WOODSTOCK, one of the principal towns of Windsor county, Vermont. It contains about 50 dwellings, compactly built, a Congregational church, and a court-house. The courts of justice are held here and at Windsor alternately. It is 80 miles from Bennington.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Windham county, Connecticut; containing

taining about 40 or 50 houses compactly built, and a Congregational church. It is agreeably situated upon an eminence, which commands a delightful prospect of a well cultivated country. It is about 21 miles E. by N. of Windham, and 57 N. E. of Hartford.

WOODSTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey; situated in Salem county; and contains about 40 or 50 houses. It is 26 miles S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 12 from Salem.

WORCESTER, a large, populous and well cultivated county of Massachusetts; bounded N. by the state of New-Hampshire, S. by the state of Rhode-Island, and part of Connecticut, E. by Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and W. by Hampshire. It is 49 miles from N. to S. and 40 from E. to W. It is divided into 49 townships, viz. Worcester, Ward, Gerry, Paxton, Boylstone, Shrewsbury, Athol, New-Braintree, Rutland, Leicester, Barre, Peterham, Holden, Sutton, Oakham, Grafton, Berlin, Hardwicke, Dudley, Douglass, Sturbridge, Western, Brookfield, Charlton, Spencer, Oxford, Uxbridge, Mendon, Upton, Northbridge, Millford, Gardener, Lancaster, Sterling, Harvard, Lunenburg, Leominster, Fitchburg, Westminster, Royalston, Princeton, Athburnham, Winchenden, Templeton, Hubbardstown, Bolton, Westborough, Southborough, and Northborough. It contains 8,613 houses, and 56,807 inhabitants. Chief town, Worcester.

WORCESTER, a maritime county of the Eastern shore of Maryland; bounded E. by the Atlantic, N. by the state of Delaware, W. by Somerset county and the Chesapeake bay, and S. by Accomac county, in Virginia. It is

28 miles from E. to W. and 38 from N. to S. and contains 7,804 free persons, and 2,836 slaves. It is well watered by Pocomoke, Assatigue, and St. Martins river. Chief town, Snowhill.

WORCESTER, a post-town of the state of Massachusetts, and capital of Worcester county. It is the largest inland town in the state; containing about 240 houses, two Congregational churches, a court-house, and a strong stone jail. The inhabitants carry on a brisk inland trade in the manufacture of pot & pearl-ashes, linen and cotton goods; besides a few other articles. The printing business is also carried on here extensively, in all its various branches. A supreme court is held here the 3d Tuesday in September, and April, and a court of common pleas the 1st Tuesday in December, last in August, and 3d in March. It is 47 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 301 from Philadelphia.

WORTHINGTON, a small post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Hampshire county. It is 120 miles from Boston, and 314 from Philadelphia.

WYANDOTS, a hostile tribe of Indians, residing in the North-Western Territory, between Fort Joseph, on St. Joseph's river, and Detroit. They are reckoned at 200 fighting men.

WYTHE, a county of Virginia, 120 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It is bounded N. E. by Montgomery, N. by Kenhawa, S. by the state of North-Carolina, W. by Washington county, and E. by Gryson. The population is included in Montgomery. In this county, on the Great Kenhawa, opposite Cripple creek, about 25 miles from the North-Carolina boundary, are mines of lead; the

earth is mixed sometimes with metal and often with rock, which requires the force of gunpowder to open it, and there is sometimes mixed with it, a small portion of silver. The proportion of lead yielded, is from 50 to 80 pound of pure metal, from 100 pound of washed ore; the most common is 60, to 100 pound. The veins are often flattering, at other times they disappear suddenly. They enter the side of the hill, and proceed horizontally. Two of them are worked at present by the public. The best is 100 yards under the hill. They would employ about 50 or 60 labourers to advantage. There are not more than 30 generally employed, and these cultivate their own corn. They have produced 60 tons of lead in a year; but the general quantity is 20 or 25 tons. Chief town, Evanham.

Y.

YADKIN, a considerable river of North-Carolina, which rises between the Allegany ridge, and Brushy mountain; running E. about 60 miles direct, it turns suddenly to the S. S. E. and passes over the Narrows, a few miles below which it receives Rocky river; thence passing thro' Montgomery & Anson counties, enters South-Carolina. From its junction with Rocky river, to its confluence with the ocean, it assumes the name of Great Pedee. The rapids are nearly three miles in length, and are occasioned by hills on each side of the river, which contract it from 200 yards in breadth to nearly 30. In this place the water, as there is a considerable fall in the bed of the river, rushes through with amaz-

ing rapidity, beating topieces the trunks of the trees which pass down. In the spring of the year, shad are caught in the eddies, in large quantities. It is asserted that a man with a hoop-net, will in one spot catch 1,000 in an hour. The country is here high, hilly, rich, and the climate healthy; being in many respects well calculated for establishing a large manufacturing town. This river, at no considerable expence, may be rendered navigable 180 miles for boats carrying 10 hogheads.

YARMOUTH, a post-town of Massachusetts; situated in Barnstable county. It contains but a few houses, which are compactly built, among these is a Congregational church. It is 77 miles from Boston, and 423 from Philadelphia.

YAZOO, a river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Chicasaws, and running a S. by W. course falls into the Mississippi river.

YORK, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. W. by Cumberland, W. by Franklin, E. and N. E. by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and S. by the state of Maryland. It lies in the form of a triangle, whose base extending along the Maryland line, is 64 miles, and the sides are about 47 miles each. It is divided into 29 townships, viz. Newbury, Monahan, Warrington, Dover, Manchester, Hallam, Reading, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Manallin, Franklin, Hamilton, Ban, Cumberland, Strabane, Mount Joy, Mount Pleasant, Germany, Berwick, Heidleberg, Paradise, Manheim, Codorus, York, Windsor, Shrewsbury, Hopewell, Fawn, and Chanceford. It contains

37,248 free inhabitants, and 499 slaves. In this county are two forges, which manufacture about 300 tons of bar iron annually. Chief town, York.

YORK, a county of Virginia, containing 5,533 inhabitants, of whom 2,760 are slaves. It is bounded N. by York river, which separates it from Gloucester county, E. by Elizabeth city, W. by James city, and S. by Warwick. It is 38 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. Chief town, York.

YORK, a maritime and populous county of the district of Maine; bounded E. and N. E. by Cumberland, S. by the ocean, and W. by Salmonfall river, which separates it from the state of New-Hampshire. It is divided into 27 townships, viz. Kittery, York, Wells, Arundel, Biddeford, Pepperelborough, Little-Falls, Litchfield, Berwick, Lebanon, Shapleigh, Washington, Barfield, Francisborough, Limerick, Waterborough, Coxhall, Sanford, Fryburg, Brownfield, Suncook, Waterford, Pencook, New-Andover, Hiram, Paterfield, and Buxton. It contains 28,821 free persons, Chief town, York.

YORK, a fertile and well cultivated county of Pinckney district, South-Carolina. It is bounded E. by Catawba river, N. by the state of North-Carolina, S. by Chester county, and W. by Broad river, which separates it from Spartanburg. It is 40 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contains 6,604 inhabitants, of whom 923 are slaves. This is one of the most agreeable and healthy counties in South-Carolina, the lands well settled, and the country well watered by the tributary streams of Catawba and Broad river. Mines of iron ore have been found in this county, and works have

been erected, which carry on the manufacture of iron with spirit.

YORK, a port of entry and post-town of Virginia, and capital of York county. It is agreeably situated on the S. side of York river, about 11 miles above Towns point. The river is here contracted to the breadth of a mile, and is confined by very high banks, close under which vessels of the largest burthen may ride with safety; the river affording four fathom water 25 miles higher. It contains about 60 or 70 houses, a jail, an Episcopalian church, and a tobacco warehouse. The exports in 1794 amounted to 71,578 dollars. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in every month. This town is rendered famous in the page of history, by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the memorable 19th of Oct. 1781, by the united forces of France and America; a circumstance that will transmit its name to posterity, while reason and humanity has a friend, and liberty an advocate. It is 12 miles E. of Williamsburg, 80 S. E. of Richmond, and 350 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37, 14, N. Lon. 1, 33, W.

YORK, a port of entry and post-town of the District of Maine, and capital of York county. It is situated on a river of its own name, 10 miles N. E. by N. of Portsmouth; which passes thro' the town, and empties into York harbour. It is navigable in vessels of 250 tons, 6 or 7 miles from the sea. About a mile from the sea a wooden bridge was erected across the river in 1761, 270 feet in length; besides the wharves at each end, which extend into the channel; it is 25 feet in width; and is supported by 16 piers

piers. It was designed by Mr. Sewall. This town was settled about the year 1630, and was then called Agamenticus, from a noted hill of that name, lying within the jurisdiction of the town; remarkable for its height, and being a land mark to mariners. It is in Lat. 43, 16, N.

Some time about the year 1630, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, incorporated a great part of this town, by the name, of Georgiana; he appointed a mayor and aldermen, and made it a free port. In 1652, when it came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, it obtained its present name. It carries on a small trade in fish, lumber, &c. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 9,654 dollars. A supreme court is held here the 4th Tuesday in June, and a court of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in April. The town contains 2 Congregational churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants; but is not compactly built, as the towns are in the middle and southern states. It is 422 miles from Philadelphia, and 75 from Boston.

YORK, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of York county. It is situated on the E. side of Codorus creek, which empties into the Susquehanna. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 500 dwellings compactly built. Several of the houses are of brick. The public buildings are a court-house, a strong stone jail, a handsome building for keeping the records of the county, an academy, a German Lu-

theran, a German Calvinist, a Quaker, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, and a Moravian church. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, is held here the 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December, and a federal circuit court on the 11th of October. It is 88 miles due W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39, 58, N. Lon.

YORK a short, navigable river of the state of Virginia, formed by the junction of Pamunky and Mattapany rivers. It runs a S. E. course, to York, thence turning to an E. by N. direction, passes the town of Gloucester, and enters the Chesapeak bay between Toes point and Mockjack bay. It has $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathom water above York, where it is one mile and a half in breadth, and the channel 150 yards broad.

YOUGHIOGENY, a river of Pennsylvania, that rises on the W. side of Chestnut ridge; running nearly in a S. course, passes into Maryland, but turning suddenly to the N. enters the state of Pennsylvania, and passing S. W. of Laurel hill, precipitates itself over the Ohiopyle falls, a horizontal ledge of rocks lying at right angles to the course of the river, whose perpendicular height is about 20 feet. The course of the river is here S. W. but presently turning to the N. W. passes thro' Fayette county, part of Westmoreland, and into Allegany county, and empties into the Monongahela, about 15 miles above Pittsburg.

April 20 - 1878 in the p.m.
frozen water would freeze in a
half hour after being thrown
on the ground on Sunday the 20th
It snowed three or four times

Sunday April 19 snow
on the 20 frost the ground
frozen water when poured
on a plank would freeze
in a small time hard times
I fear of worse but hope
for the best - -

Monday 22 frost the ground
frozen plenty of snow -

June 23 a very heavy rain
from 9 M in the evening
1878 Sunday