



PHILIP A. BELL, PROPRIETOR

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES--Continued.

Useful Knowledge.

Written for the N. Y. Weekly Advocate. COMPILED BY ROBERT SEARS.

NEW JERSEY.

Settled in 1684 by the Danes. Bounded N. by New York; E. by the Hudson, which separates it from New York, and by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the ocean and Delaware Bay, and W. by the river Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 163 miles in length from north to south, and 51 miles in breadth, and contains 7,400 sq. miles. It lies between lat. 29 deg. 41 deg. 21 min. N., and between lon. 74 deg. and 75 deg. 30 min. W. The capital is Trenton, cont. 4,000 in. Newark is a beautiful place, rapidly improving, an numbers about 15,000 in. N. Brunswick, Paterson, Elizabethtown, Perth Amboy, Jersey city, Burlington and Bordentown, are the chief places. The state contains 320,779 in. The commerce of N. Jersey is small; but its manufactures, in proportion to its population, exceed those of all the larger states. It is noted for its excellent cider and fruit. The middle portion of the state is the most fertile.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Settled in 1682 by Swedes and Finns. Bounded north by Lake Erie and New York. E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New York and New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It extends from 39 deg. 43 min to 43 deg 16 min N. lat. and from 74 deg. 40 min to 80 deg. 30 min. W. lon. Its greatest length is 315 miles, and general breadth 168, with an area of 47,000 square miles. Philadelphia is the chief city, and the second in the U. S. in size—situated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 126 miles from the sea. The ground on which the city stands is a complete level; and it is probably the most regular and uniform city in the world. The streets are from 50 to 113 feet wide. Population 170,000. Pennsylvania is a large, fertile, well cultivated and wealthy state, distinguished for its fine roads and bridges, numerous manufactures, pit. coal, marble, slate, sulphurous mineral, oil; cont. 1,348,233 in.

The Mail is now transported between Philadelphia and Boston in 35 hrs. Eighty years ago it required 21 days.

DELAWARE.

Settled in 1627 by Swedes and Finns. Excepting Rhode Island, it is the smallest state in the Union. Delaware is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by the river and bay of Delaware and the ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland, containing but 2,180 square miles. Its length from north to south is 92 miles; its width from 10 to 36 miles. It lies between 38 deg 27 min. and 39 deg. 50 min. N. lat., and between 75 deg. and 75 deg. 43 min. W. long. The largest town is Wilmington, in the N. part of the state. The commerce of this place is considerable. No. of inhabitants 7,000. The commerce of Delaware is small. Produce barley, wheat, iron, and mineral waters; cont. 76,739 in. Dover is the capital of this state. It has a flourishing trade, chiefly in flour.

MARYLAND.

Settled in 1634 by Roman Catholic Englishmen. Is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware and the Atlantic ocean, and S. and W. by Virginia. It lies between lon. 75 deg. 10 min. and 79 deg. 20 min. W. and between lat. 38 deg. and 39 deg. 43 min. N. It comprises upwards of 12,000 square miles, of which about 9,350 are land. Chesapeake Bay divides it into two parts, locally known as the Eastern and Western Shores. Baltimore is a large city, with a population of 60,000. It is finely situated and capably built. In commerce it is the third city in the U. S.; and it may be considered the best flour market in the world. Maryland, considering its extent and population, is one of the first commercial states in the Union. The soil is generally fertile. The principal articles of export are flour and tobacco, of the best quality. It is generally low, moist and healthy; containing 446,813 inhab. An exports on the western shore of the Chesapeake, below Baltimore, is the seat of government: pop. 2,634. The Roman Catholics are numerous in this state, and they have an Archbishop; who is the metropolitan of the United States. They have 40 churches.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITOL. The Capitol is of white free stone, composed of a central edifice and two wings, and is of the following dimensions:

Washington born February 22d. 1732 Independence of the U. S. proclaimed, July 4th, 1776 Federal Constitution framed, September 17th, 1789 Inauguration of George Washington as President, 1797 John Adams 1801 Thomas Jefferson 1809 James Madison 1812 War declared against England, June 18th, 1814 Peace concluded December 24th, 1817 Inauguration of James Monroe as President 1817 John Quincy Adams 1825 Andrew Jackson 1829



Settled in 1607, by the English. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. by Kentucky and the Ohio, which separates it from Ohio. It lies between lat. 36 deg. 30 min. and 40 deg. 38 min. N., and between lon. 75 deg. 14 min. and 83 deg. 33 min. W. Its mean length from east to west, is 355 miles; its mean breadth, 185; superficial area about 66,000 square miles, or according to some estimates, nearly 70,000. It is one of the largest and most populous states in the Union; and distinguished as the native country of GENERAL WASHINGTON. Wheat, tobacco and corn, are the most valuable productions, and are important articles of commerce. Richmond is the capital: pop. 16,000; but Norfolk is the greatest commercial town, pop. 10,000. Mount Vernon, (15 miles from Washington,) is worthy of attention as the residence of Washington, and the spot containing his tomb. The mansion still remains. The tomb is a simple excavation in the earth, walled with brick. How comes it to pass that the remains of this great and good man do not repose in a sepulchre of suitable magnificence? Jamestown deserves notice, being the site of the earliest English settlement in the U. S. It has gone to decay, and is now desolate. The population of this state is 1,211,272 of whites; 469,724 are slaves. The gold mines of Virginia, attract considerable attention.

Settled in 1670 by the French. Produces all the varieties of the middle states. It is a level and fertile territory, with a cold but healthy climate. The inhabitants formerly were mostly French; but within a few years past it has been filling up with a flood of emigration without a parallel in the settlement of any new country. In 1830 the population was only 31,800—now it rates over 100,000. Detroit is the chief place, and the only large town: pop. 6,000. It was originally part of the North West Territory.

Settled in 1749 by the French. Illinois is bounded N. by Michigan Territory; E. by lake Michigan and Indiana; S. by the Ohio and W. by the Mississippi. It extends from lat. 37 deg. to 42 deg. 30 min. N., and from lon. 87 deg. to 91 deg. 30 min. W. Greatest length from north to south 380 miles; area, 55,000 square miles. The whole state abounds in coal; limestone and sandstone occur in every part. Salt springs are common, but neglected. Here are the richest lead mines in the world. Vandalia is the seat of government: pop. 3,000. It is fertile in the rivers, and produces cotton and rice in abundance. The interior is beautifully diversified with hills and dales. It has a large share of commerce, wealth and refinement. The harbors, like those of N. C. are bad. The pop. is 584,458.

Settled in 1716 by the French. Mississippi is bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by the waters of the Mexican Gulf and by Louisiana, and W. by Pearl River, separating it from Louisiana, and the Mississippi, which divide it from the State of Arkansas and Louisiana. It lies between 30 deg. 20 min. and 35 deg. N. lat., and extends from 88 deg. 12 min. to 91 deg. 40 min. W. lon. It is about 335 miles in length from north to south, by 150 in breadth, with an area of 48,000 square miles. Natchez is the only large town in the state, and is the chief place in the state for the shipment of cotton: cont. 88,000 inh.

Settled in 1773 by the English. Georgia is bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee; E. by the Savannah, which separates it from South Carolina, and the ocean; S. by Florida, and W. by Florida and Alabama. It extends from latitude 30 deg. 20 min. to 35 deg. N., and from lon. 81 deg. to 85 deg. 40 min. W., comprising an area of 62,000 square miles. Savannah, the largest city in the state, is situated on the W. branch of the river of that name, 17 miles from the sea. The site is elevated and pleasant—streets wide and regular—and many handsome edifices—unhealthy in summer; but enjoy considerable commerce, and is the great mart for the cotton planters of the whole state: pop. 8,000. Milledgeville is the seat of government. Pop. is 516,567.

Settled in 1775, by Col. D. Boone. Kentucky is bounded N. by the river Ohio, separating it from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; E. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the big Sandy river, and the Cumberland Mountains; S. by Tennessee, and W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri. It extends from 36 deg. 30 min to 39 deg. 10 min. N. lat. and from 82 deg. to 89 deg. 30 min W. lon., with an area of 40,500 square miles. Population 688,844.

Settled in 1699, became independent in 1812. Louisiana is bounded north by the State of Arkansas; E. by the Mississippi and Pearl rivers, which separate it from Mississippi, and by the Gulf of Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the river Sabine and the Mexican province of the Texas. It extends from lat. 29 deg. 33 deg. N., and from lon. 9 deg. to 94 deg. 25 min. W. It is 240 miles long from north to south, and from 50 to 300 miles in breadth, having an area of 48,320 square miles. The Mississippi runs through this state into the Gulf of Mexico. It affords navigation for ships of any size through the state and passes to the sea by several outlets; its length, by its windings, is above 3,000 miles. New Orleans, the seat of government of the state, and the commercial mart of all the western country; population of Louisiana 115,575.

Settled in 1765 by the English. Tennessee is bounded N. by Kentucky; E. by North Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and W. by the river Mississippi, which separates it from Arkansas and Missouri. It lies between lat. 35 deg. and 36 deg. 30 min. N., and extends from lon. 81 deg. 40 min. to 90 deg. 15 min. W., comprising an area of 45,000 square miles. Nashville, in W. Tennessee, is the largest town, standing on the southern bank of Cumberland river: pop. 8,000. Knoxville is the chief town of East Tennessee: pop. 4,000. It is one of the oldest of the W. states, and one of the most healthful, pleasant and beautiful states of the Union. It has a rich and fertile soil, especially on the rivers, and a mild and healthy climate. The spring here is six weeks earlier than in N. England. The manufactures of iron, hemp, cotton and cordage, are considerable in amount. Produce cutlery, corn and tobacco: pop. 674,822.

Settled in 1730 by the French. Indiana is bounded N. by Lake Michigan and the Territory of the same name; E. by Ohio; S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky, and W. by Illinois, from which it is in part separated by the Wabash. It extends from 37 deg 50 min to 41 deg 50 min N. lat., and from 84 deg 48 min to 88 deg W lon. It has an average breadth of 140 miles, and a length of 260, with an area of 33,400 square miles. There are a great number of caverns in this state. The minerals found here are iron, native copper and coal. Vincennes is one of the oldest towns in the western states, but quite small; it has about 2,000 inhabitants. Indianapolis is the seat of government, situated on White river, at the centre of the state: pop. 2,000. The northern part of Indiana is level, and abounds in extensive and fertile prairies; the southern part near the Ohio, is generally uneven or hilly—the soil uncommonly fertile—pop 341,582.

Settled in 1783 by the English. Ohio is bounded N. by Michigan Territory and Lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania; S. by S. C. and S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. It lies between 38 deg 30 min and 42 deg N. lat., and extends from 80 deg 40 min to 84 deg 48 min W. lon—superficial area 44,000 square miles. Ohio is extremely rich, and productive in all varieties of grain, and produces the finest cattle in the U. States. Owing to the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate, the population here have increased more rapidly than that of any other of the Western states—and in agriculture, manufacture and commerce, it surpasses several of the Atlantic states.

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