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KEY TO MURPHY'S  
NEW OUTLINE AND MILITARY MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

COMPRISING THE

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY OF EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY  
IN THE UNION,

WITH THE

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS,  
RIVERS, LAKES, BAYS, ISLANDS, CAPES, FORTS, BATTLE  
FIELDS, CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE SAME.

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BY

S. AGASSIZ MURPHY, B. S.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1864.

S. A. R.

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## TESTIMONIALS.

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I have examined the New Map of S. AGASSIZ MURPHY B. S., and commend it of great value to the use of schools and private families; and I do recommend it as such.

CHARLES ELLIOTT D. D., L. L. D.,  
*President elect of Iowa University.*

I have examined with some care the New Outline and Military Map of the United States, by S. AGASSIZ MURPHY B. S., and am well pleased with its method and execution. The military feature is certainly an excellent one, and will prove of great value to schools and private families. I wish that it may meet with deserved success.

ROBT. ALLYN,  
*President of McKendree College.*

I have examined the Outline Map of the United States, by Mr. S. A. MURPHY, and commend it as *eminently* useful for schools.

THOS. O'NEIL S. J.,  
*President of St. Louis University.*

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1864, by  
S. AGASSIZ MURPHY,  
In the Clerk's Office of the U. S. District Court for the  
Northern District of Illinois.

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## PREFACE.

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THE science of Geography, from its utility and practical importance, has long occupied a prominent place in all our schools. Elementary in its character, it forms one of the first steps towards the acquisition of knowledge, and no education can be complete without it. Established upon fixed principles, its province is to unfold the natural and physical characteristics of the Earth, the arrangement and distribution of its elements, and the laws and agencies constantly in force upon its surface. Its contributions to the general intelligence of a people,—to their knowledge of all countries,—of their inhabitants—their manners and customs—of the soil and productions of every clime,—to the extension of commerce, christianity, and civilization among mankind, are unsurpassed by those of any other science. Although its utility is universally conceded, it is a lamentable truth, that a too general ignorance of the Geography of the United States prevails among American youth. The cause seems to be traceable to the unsophistic method of teaching the subject, and also, to the text-books more or less in common use. The first object of education is to train the mind to *think*, to *reason*; hence, every science should be so taught, as to secure this end as far as



possible. The present plan of teaching Geography, in this respect, almost wholly fails. With regard to the science of Arithmetic, the ablest and most experienced Teachers admit, that every pupil should be thoroughly drilled in Mental Arithmetic, before commencing Written Arithmetic; certainly, the same principle holds good with reference to Geography; no pupil should be permitted to commence Reference Geography, before taking a thorough course of Outline Geography, without names. The method of teaching this Science from Outline Maps, drawn on a large scale, is universally regarded by the best Educators, to be far superior to all others, in acquiring a correct, rapid, and enduring knowledge of the subject. Another prolific source of great evil is, that the learner, instead of taking up home geography, and learning the geographical position of places around him, — of the town, county, and state in which he lives, is led off to acquire a smattering knowledge of that of other countries, while he knows nothing of his own. The maps, which usually accompany the text-books, being crowded with a multiplicity of names and places, to be learned by a tedious system of memorizing, render the whole system dry and repulsive. The main principles of the science, which alone should have been given, are thus buried up with a confused mass of minor details, from which nothing can be learned.

The object of the present work is to afford the pupil, a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the Outline Geography of his Country. Its leading features alone are given, while the more unimportant ones are carefully excluded. *Geographical location* is made the chief characteristic of the work. Every place is concisely and accurately *located*; in fact, the pupil *can not proceed* until he *first* learns the

location of the place in question. In the Key, which accompanies the Map, will be found a succinct and accurate description of all the States and Territories, with reference to their settlement, surface, soil, climate, productions, &c., while on the Map are delineated in vivid outline, their principal Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Bays, Cities, and Towns; together with the locations of the great Battlefields, thus far, during the present Rebellion. The Forts, that have become famous,—the new State of West Virginia, and the new division of the Territories by the late Act of Congress, are also given. In the construction of the Map, the Author has had access to the Government Maps of the United States, to the U. S. Coast Surveys, and to other standard authorities. From the Preliminary Report of the United States of 1860, the statistical part of the work is made complete.

A description of the Government, Constitution, &c., is presented; and throughout, it has been the aim to inculcate a love of Union and Liberty, and of Law and Order. With the hope of rendering a knowledge of the Geography of our Country and its institutions more general in all our schools, the work is respectfully submitted to the Public.

ST. LOUIS, May 1864.

## TO TEACHERS.

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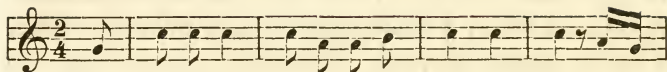
THE plan of teaching is optional with the instructor. There are three methods in common use, viz: the "Pointing-out Method," the "Singing Method," and the "Map Method." 1. With reference to the former, the teacher should be provided with several good pointers, five or six feet in length,—begin on the east side of the map, and locate all the States and Territories, with their capitals, one west of the other, to the Pacific Ocean. As soon as the names and locations of the states and territories are learned, begin with the New England Section, and take up the geography of each State. It is a good plan, after the pupils have become familiar with the map, in order to secure their attention and interest, to allow them to call upon each other, to point out and locate such places as they may designate.

2. For those who prefer the singing method, the whole work will be found arranged and adapted to that purpose. The notes to the most popular chant, used in singing Geography, are here given. By the plan as here presented, the *locations* of places are to be sung, thus: "The Kennebec River is in the State of Maine," "The Columbia River is in Washington Territory," "The State of Illinois is west of Indiana," &c. We call attention of instructors to this feature of the work.

3. By the map method, pupils are required to recite set lessons, as learned on reference maps in atlases, upon the Outline Map. This method admits of a thorough and extended course of study.

4. The characters used on the map are so simple, as to need but little explanation. Large figures are placed upon the states and territories, and when they occur in the Key, the name of the state or territory is written opposite, thus: opposite the figure 1, in the Key, Maine—the name of the State, is found. Under the head of “Mountains” in the same State, 1 denotes Mars Hill, 2 Mount Katahdin, 3 Mount Baker, &c., &c. By looking on the map, the figure 1 is seen placed on a certain river in Maine,—turning to the Key to Maine, under the head of Rivers, the same figure is found with the name of the river (Kennebec) written opposite. In a similar manner, 2 denotes the Penobscot River. The letters designate cities and towns. Italic letters are used first in the Key, and *correspond* to the common Roman letters on the map, and where there are more than twenty-four towns in the same State, the Roman letter is next used in the Key, and *corresponds* to those marked with the *accent* on the map. The red dots denote battlefields,—the angular red dots, forts. Lengths of rivers are estimated in miles,—heights of Mts., in feet. Under the head of “Cities and Towns” in the Key, the first one is located as a model.

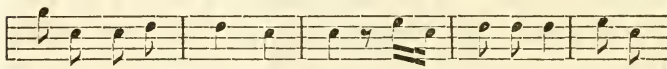
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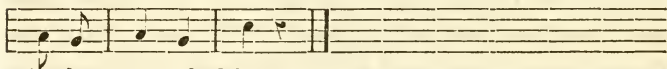
The Kennebec River's in the state of Maine, the



Kennebec River's in the state of Maine, the Kennebec



River's in the state of Maine, the Kennebec River's



in the state of Maine.



# GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

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## **Lesson I. — THE EARTH.**

QUESTION. What is Geography?

ANSWER. Geography is a description of the surface of the Earth.

Q. What is the Earth?

A. The Earth is the globe or body on which we live.

Q. What is the shape of the Earth?

A. It is nearly round, like an orange.

Q. What is the surface of the Earth?

A. The outside part.

Q. Of what is the Earth composed?

A. Land and water.

Q. How much of the Earth's surface is land?

A. One fourth.

Q. How much of the Earth's surface is water?

A. Three fourths.

## **Lesson II. — DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.**

Q. What is meant by Natural Divisions?

A. Those formed by nature; such as Oceans, Lakes, Rivers, Continents, Mountains, Islands and Capes.

Q. What is meant by Political Divisions?

A. Those formed by man; such as Kingdoms, Empires, Republics, States, and Counties.

Q. What are the Natural Divisions of the land?

A. Continents, Mountains, Islands, Peninsulas, Capes, Isthmuses and Plains.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. The largest natural division of the land, containing many countries.

Q. How many continents are there?

A. Two; the Eastern and Western.

Q. What does the Eastern Continent comprise?

A. Europe, Asia and Africa.

Q. What does the Western Continent comprise?

A. North America and South America.

Q. Which is the larger Continent?

A. The Eastern.

Q. Which is the largest division?

A. Asia.

Q. Next in size?

A. Africa.

Q. Which is the smallest?

A. Europe.

Q. Which is the larger, North America or South America?

A. North America.

### Lesson III.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A high elevation of land.

Q. What is a Hill?

A. A small elevation of land.

Q. What is an Island?

A. A portion of land *entirely* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land *almost* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. A low point of land extending into the water.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A narrow neck of land joining two larger portions of land.

Q. What is a Plain?

A. A portion of land nearly flat or level.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. Low land between hills and mountains.

Q. What is a Desert?

A. A barren region of country.

Q. What is an Oasis?

A. A fertile spot in a desert.

Q. What is a Volcano?

A. A mountain which casts out fire, smoke and lava.

Q. Which are the most celebrated Volcanoes of the Eastern Continent?

A. Etna, Vesuvius and Stromboli.

Q. Of the Western Continent?

A. Gualatieri, Cotopaxi and Coseguina.

Q. How many Volcanoes are there in the world?

A. About four hundred.

#### Lesson IV. — DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

Q. What are the natural divisions of the Water?

A. Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Lakes and Rivers.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. The largest division of water.

Q. How many Oceans are there?

A. Five; the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Northern or Arctic, Southern or Antarctic.

Q. What is a Sea?

A. A body of water smaller than an ocean.

Q. What is an Archipelago?

A. A sea containing many islands.

Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?

A. A body of water extending into the land.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A narrow passage connecting two different bodies of water.

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A body of water surrounded by land.

Q. What is a River?

A. A large stream of water flowing through the land.

Q. What are small streams called?

A. Brooks, Creeks and Rills.

### Lesson V.

Q. What is a Channel?

A. A wide Strait.

Q. What is a Sound?

A. A shallow Channel or Bay.

Q. What waters of the Earth are salt?

A. Oceans, Seas and most Gulfs and Bays.

Q. What waters are fresh?

A. Rivers and most Lakes.

Q. What is the Head or Source of a River?

A. The part where it commences.

Q. What is the Mouth of a River?

- A. The place where it empties.
- Q. What is the Valley of a River?
- A. The region of country drained by it and its tributaries.
- Q. What is the Right Bank of a River?
- A. The bank on the right hand as you go down the stream.
- Q. What is the Left Bank?
- A. The one on the left hand.
- Q. By what are Rivers first formed?
- A. By Springs.
- Q. What is a Waterfall or Cataract?
- A. Water flowing over a precipice.
- Q. What is a Delta?
- A. The land formed by the mouth of a river.
- Q. What is a Tributary?
- A. A stream of water flowing into another stream.
- Q. What is a Harbor, Haven or Port?
- A. A bay where ships may anchor in safety.

### Lesson VI.

- Q. By what other names is the Earth known?
- A. World, Globe or Sphere.
- Q. What is the *circumference* of the Earth?
- A. The greatest distance around it.
- Q. What is the *diameter* of the Earth?
- A. The shortest distance through its centre.
- Q. How many miles is the Earth in circumference?
- A. Nearly 25,000.
- Q. How many miles in diameter?
- A. About 8,000.
- Q. What is the *Axis* of the Earth?



A. An imaginary line passing through its centre, North and South.

Q. What are the *Poles* of the Earth ?

A. The ends of the axis.

Q. How many *Poles* are there ?

A. Two ; the *North Pole* and the *South Pole*.

Q. Where is the North Pole ?

A. The north point of the Earth's axis.

Q. Where is the South Pole ?

A. The south point of the Earth's axis.

Q. How far are the poles from each other ?

A. One hundred and eighty degrees.

#### Lesson VII. — MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

Q. How many *motions* has the Earth ?

A. Two ; *daily* and *yearly*.

Q. What is the *daily* motion of the Earth ?

A. That by which it turns round once in twenty-four hours.

Q. What is the *yearly* motion of the earth ?

A. That by which it goes round the Sun once every year.

Q. What causes Day and Night ?

A. The daily motion of the Earth.

Q. What makes a year ?

A. One *revolution* of the Earth round the Sun.

Q. What takes place during the Earth's yearly motion ?

A. A change of *Seasons*.

Q. How many Seasons are there ?

A. Four ; Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Q. What is the *Distance* travelled by the Earth round the Sun ?

A. About 567 millions of miles.

**Lesson VIII. — CIRCLES OF THE EARTH.**

Q. Which are the Circles of the Earth?

A. The *Equator*, the *Tropics*, the *Polar Circles*, the *Parallels*, and the *Meridians*.

Q. What is the Equator?

A. An imaginary line, extending round the Earth at an equal distance from each Pole.

Q. What is the distance of the Equator from the Poles?

A. It is 90 degrees, or about 6,250 miles.

Q. What are the tropics?

A. Two imaginary lines encircling the Earth, parallel with the Equator.

Q. What are the names of the Tropics?


A. The Tropic of Cancer, and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. Where is the Tropic of Cancer?

A. It is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of the Equator.

Q. Where is the Tropic of Capricorn?

A. It is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees south of the Equator.

 The word "Tropic" signifies "to return," when the Sun has reached one of the Tropics, he returns to the other.

**Lesson IX.**

Q. What are Polar Circles?

A. Two imaginary lines extending round the Earth near the Poles.

Q. What are their names?

A. The Polar Circle north of the Equator is called the Arctic Circle, the one south of the Equator—the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Where are they placed?

A. At the distance of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from each Pole?

Q. What are the Parallels?

A. Circles extending east and west round the Earth?

Q. How are they drawn on maps?

A. By lines extending east and west.

Q. What are Meridians?

A. Imaginary lines running north and south through the Poles.

Q. How are Circles divided?

A. Into 360 equal parts, called degrees.

Q. What is the length of a Degree?

A. It is 60 geographic miles.

Q. How may Degrees be reduced to common miles?

A. By multiplying them by  $69\frac{1}{4}$ .

Q. How may geographic miles be reduced to common miles?

A. By multiplying them by 1.158.

### Lesson X. — LATITUDE.

Q. What is Latitude?

A. Distance from the Equator, *north* or *south*?

Q. How is Latitude divided?

A. Into North Latitude, and South Latitude.

Q. What is the Latitude of a place north of the Equator?

A. North Latitude,

Q. Of a place situated south of the Equator?

A. South Latitude.

Q. How is Latitude represented on maps?

A. By lines extending east and west.

Q. How is Latitude counted?

A. In degrees from the Equator to the Poles — from 0 to 90.

Q. Why have the Poles the greatest latitude?

A. Because they are the most distant parts of the Earth from the Equator.

Q. What is the Latitude of the *Poles*?

A. Ninety degrees.

Q. What places have no latitude?

A. All places on the Equator.

Q. How can you tell if a place is in north latitude, or in south latitude?


A. If the numbers increase from the bottom towards the top of the map, it is north latitude; but if they increase from the top towards the bottom, it is in south latitude.

Q. What is the latitude of London?

A. 51 degrees, 31 minutes; or about 3,500 miles north of the Equator.

Q. What is the latitude of New York.

A. 40 degrees, 42 minutes; or about 2,800 miles north of the Equator.

 Latitude means breadth.

### Lesson XI. — LONGITUDE.

Q. What is Longitude?

A. Distance east or west from any given Meridian.

Q. How is Longitude divided?

A. Into East Longitude, and West Longitude.

Q. What is East Longitude?

A. Distance east of any given meridian.

Q. What is West Longitude?

A. Distance west of any given meridian.

Q. From what place do most nations reckon Longitude?

A. From the Capital of their own country.

Q. From what is Longitude usually reckoned?

A. From the meridian of London.

Q. From what meridian do Americans often count Longitude?

A. The meridian of Washington.

Q. What places have the greatest Longitude?

A. Those on the meridian opposite London.

Q. What places have no Longitude?

A. Those on the meridian of London.

Q. How far on the Earth is Longitude reckoned?


A. 180 degrees, or half way round the Earth.

Q. How is Longitude marked?

A. On the top and bottom of the map, or on the Equator.

Q. How can you distinguish between East and West Longitude?

A. If the numbers increase towards the right hand, it is East Longitude; but if they increase towards the left hand, it is West Longitude.

 Longitude means length.

### Lesson XII. — ZONES.

Q. What does the word "Zone" mean?

A. A belt or girdle.

Q. What are Zones?

A. Divisions of the Earth's surface, formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

Q. How many Zones are there?

A. Five: one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid

Q. Where is the Torrid Zone?

A. Between the Tropics.

Q. Where is the North Temperate Zone?

A. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.



Q. Where is the South Temperate Zone?

A. Between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Where is the North Frigid Zone?

A. North of the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Frigid Zone?

A. South of the Antarctic Circle.

Q. What does the word "Torrid" mean?

A. Hot.

Q. What is the width of the Torrid Zone?

A. 47 degrees, or 3243 miles.

### Lesson XIII.

Q. What is the climate of the Torrid Zone?

A. It is very hot.

Q. What is the climate of the Frigid Zone?

A. It is very cold.

Q. What is the climate of the Temperate Zone?

A. Mild and moderate.

Q. Do all places in the Torrid Zone have the same climate.

A. They do not; at the tops of high mountains continually covered with snow, it is very cold.

Q. Do all places in the same latitude have the same climate?

A. They do not, since climate is modified by large bodies of water and by mountains.

Q. What varieties of climate in the Torrid Zone?

A. At the foot of high mountains it is very warm; at the tops, very cold; and between these, moderate and mild.

Q. How may you find a cold climate?

A. By going either north or south of the Equator, or by ascending high mountains.

Q. To what is the Torrid Zone subject?

A. Earthquakes, hurricanes and dangerous diseases.

Q. For what is the Torrid Zone noted?

A. The finest fruits, — the largest and most ferocious animals.

#### Lesson XIV. — RACES OF MEN.

Q. From whom has the whole human race descended?

A. From our first parents, Adam and Eve.

Q. What are the races of mankind?

A. Five: the European or Caucasian, Asiatic or Mongolian, American or Indian, Oceanic or Malay, African or Negro.

Q. What is the color of each race?

A. The Europeans are *white*, the Asiatics *yellow*, the American Indians *red* or *copper-colored*, the Malay *dark brown*, the African *black*.

Q. What is the cause of the difference in color?

A. Climate, food and mode of life.

Q. Which is the most noble of the five races?

A. The European or Caucasian.

Q. In what does it excel all others?

A. Learning and enterprise.

Q. To which race do the people of the United States mostly belong?

A. European.

#### Lesson XV. — STAGES OF SOCIETY.

Q. How may nations be divided with respect to society?

A. Into classes.

Q. How many classes are there?

A. Five.

Q. What are they?

A. Savage, Barbarous, Half-civilized, Civilized, and Enlightened.

Q. How do men live in a savage state?

A. By hunting and fishing.

Q. In what do they live?

A. Huts and caves.

Q. How are they clad?

A. In skins of wild beasts.

Q. What is their character?

A. Savage and cruel.

Q. Can they read and write?

A. They can not.

Q. What people belong to this class?

A. The people of Kamtschatka, most of the Indian tribes of North and South America, the aborigines of New Guinea and Australia.

### Lesson XVI.

Q. How do men live in the barbarous state?

A. By rude agriculture and pasturage of cattle.

Q. In what do they live?

A. In tents.

Q. With what do they travel?

A. Their flocks and herds.

Q. What do they understand?

A. A few of the simple arts.

Q. Can they read and write?

A. Very little.

Q. What do men understand in the half-civilized state?

A. Agriculture, and many of the arts.

Q. In what do they live?

A. Houses.

- Q. What do they possess?  
 A. Written languages and books.  
 Q. For what are they mostly distinguished?  
 A. Their laws and religion.  
 Q. Of what are they jealous?  
 A. Strangers.  
 Q. How do they treat their women?  
 A. As slaves.  
 Q. What nations belong to this class?  
 A. China, Siam, Persia, Japan, &c.

### Lesson XVII.

- Q. Which are the civilized nations?  
 A. Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Greece, &c.  
 Q. For what are they noted?  
 A. Commerce, manufactures, and their knowledge of the arts and sciences.  
 Q. What is the condition of most of the people of this class?  
 A. They are very ignorant and superstitious.  
 Q. Which are the Enlightened Nations?  
 A. The United States, France, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, &c.  
 Q. How are they distinguished?  
 A. For intelligence and enterprise.  
 Q. What is well understood?  
 A. The arts and sciences,—and are carried on to a high state of perfection.  
 Q. How are females treated?  
 A. With politeness and respect.  
 Q. What is said of education?  
 A. It is more general than in any other nation.  
 Q. To which class do you belong?  
 A. Enlightened.

**Lesson XVIII.—RELIGION.**

Q. What is religion?

A. Reverence of man for some higher Power by whom all things are governed.

Q. How is religion divided?

A. Into true and false.

Q. What is true Religion?

A. The worship of God.

Q. What is false Religion?

A. The worship of idols.

Q. How many systems of Religion are there?

A. Four.

Q. What are they?

A. The Christian, the Mahommedan, the Pagan, and the Jewish.

Q. Who are Christians?

A. Those who believe in Christ.

Q. Into how many churches are they divided?

A. Three.

Q. What are they?

A. The Catholic, the Greek, and the Protestant.

Q. In what do they differ?

A. Points of doctrine and modes of worship.

Q. How many Christians are there in the world?

A. About 261,921,000.

**Lesson XIX.**

Q. Who are the Mahommedans?

A. Those who believe in the Koran, a book written by Mahommed.

Q. Who was Mahommed?

A. A religious imposter.

Q. In what country did he live.

A. Arabia.

Q. When did he make his appearance?

A. About 600 years after Christ.

Q. From what book is the Koran mostly taken?

A. The Bible.

Q. What nations profess the Mahommedan faith?

A. The Turks, the Persians, the Arabians, and the Egyptians.

Q. How many Mahommedans are there?

A. About 178,325,000

Q. Who are Pagans?

A. Those who worship idols.

Q. What are the principal systems of Paganism?

A. Brahminism, Buddhism, and Fetichism.

Q. How many Pagans are there in the world?

A. About 574,375,000.

Q. Who are the Jews?

A. Those who believe in the Old Testament and expect a Savior yet to come.

Q. Have they a country of their own?

A. They have not.

Q. What is their condition?

A. They are dispersed throughout all nations.

Q. Are they respected?

A. They are not.

Q. How are they treated in many countries?

A. They are outlawed, — do not enjoy citizenship.

Q. How many Jews are there?

A. About 3,679,000.



**Lesson XX. — POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**

Q. What are Political Divisions?

A. Those formed by man.

Q. What is an Empire?

A. A country governed by an emperor.

Q. What is a Kingdom?

A. A country governed by a king.

Q. What is a Republic?

A. A country in which the people govern by *representation*.

Q. Which is the most powerful republic in the world?

A. The American Republic.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into States.

Q. How are the States divided?

A. Into Counties.

Q. How are Counties divided?

A. Into Townships.

Q. How is a Township divided?

A. Into Districts.

Q. What is a State?

A. The largest division of a republic.

Q. What is a County?

A. The largest division of a State.

Q. What is a Township?

A. A division of a County.

Q. What is a District?

A. A division of a Township.

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## THE UNITED STATES.

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1. The United States occupy the central portion of North America. The territory extends from the Atlantic on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and from British America and the Great Lakes on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Republic on the south.

2. The main shore of the Atlantic Ocean measures 6,186 miles; that of the Pacific 2,281 miles. The coast of the Gulf of Mexico on the south is 3,467 miles in extent, and the shore-line of the great northern Lakes is estimated at 3,620 miles. The northern frontier of the United States bordering on British America, is 3,303 miles and the frontier bordering on the Mexican Republic, is 1,456 miles.

3. The whole area of the United States is estimated at 3,385,000 square miles and the population is 31,429,891.

4. The United States is distinguished for the freedom and excellence of its political institutions, the genius and industry of its inhabitants, and the rapid increase of its population.

5. The inhabitants consist of Whites, Negroes and Indians. The Whites are nearly all of European descent, and form the greater part of the population. The Negroes are of African descent, and are estimated at 4,000,000.

About 3,000,000 of them are slaves. The Indians are the first inhabitants of the country and number about 4,000,000. The Indian race, once so numerous and powerful, is gradually disappearing before the approaching footsteps of civilization, and must finally disappear forever and be known only on the page of history.

6. The English language is universal.

7. Agriculture is the leading pursuit and is well understood. The soil yields an ample harvest for all that is planted, the climate being favorable to the growth and culture of nearly every production of the earth, that can sustain life, or increase its luxuries. The Eastern States are chiefly devoted to grazing and the dairy; the Middle and Interior States to the raising of wheat, Indian corn &c.; and the Southern States to cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco.

8. The Rivers of the United States may be divided into four classes: 1. The Mississippi and its wide spreading tributaries, which drain nearly the entire region between the Rocky and Alleghany Mountains; 2. the rivers east of the Alleghanies, which drain the Atlantic slope and low lands and thence flow into the Atlantic Ocean; 3. the rivers which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, independently of the Mississippi; 4. the rivers west of the Rocky Mountains.

9. The United States is naturally divided into three distinct regions by the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies, viz: the Atlantic Slope, the Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific slope. The Atlantic Slope comprises all that part of the United States between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. The Mississippi Valley includes all that portion of country between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghany Mountains; this region is

drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The Pacific slope embraces all that portion of country between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

10. The mineral resources of the United States are abundant and various. Coal, iron, copper, lead, and gold are inexhaustable. Gold is found in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and California. The lead region of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri is the richest in the world. The anthracite coal is found in Pennsylvania in inexhaustable quantities, and farther west the bituminous coal is equally abundant. Iron is found in Missouri, and copper in Michigan.

11. The United States rank next to Great Britain in commercial enterprise. The vessels employed in the foreign trade that entered and departed from the ports of the United States in 1857, numbered upwards of 44,000, navigated by 317,000 American, and 238,000 foreign seamen. The value of imports and exports, for the same year, was 725 million dollars.

12. The manufactures are very extensive and important. In the year 1850, the capital invested in this pursuit, was 530 million dollars; the value of the raw material used was 550 millions; and the value of the articles manufactured nearly 1020 millions. The number of people employed was 1,050,000 and their wages amounted to 240 million dollars.

13. The public libraries in 1850, numbered 15,615, containing 4,636,411 volumes. In no other country is education so general and universal. Large funds are set apart by the different state legislatures for the support of common schools, and nearly every boy and girl twelve years

of age, can at least, read and write. Reading is a general habit among all classes, and the press exerts a greater power and influence than in any other part of the world. In 1850, there were 2800 different periodicals, and 423 million copies published annually.

14. There is no national or established religion in the United States; for it is expressly declared in the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the exercise thereof." Every citizen is free to choose his own faith.

15. The railroads are very numerous and important. These roads have an aggregate length of about 27,000 miles, comprising more than half of all that have been made in the world. They have all been built since the year 1829, and cost 1000 million dollars.

16. The canals, already constructed, comprise an extent of 3600 miles.

17. The lakes and rivers of the United States are numerous and extensive, and among the most remarkable in the world. The five great lakes are: Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. They form an area of about 94,000 square miles. Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water known. These lakes are all drained by the St. Lawrence River, which has a fall of 232 ft. from the foot of the falls of Niagara, to the Atlantic.

18. The principal rivers are: the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Red, Columbia, and Rio Grande. The Mississippi, with its main affluent, the Missouri, is 4,491 miles in length, the longest river in the world. It drains a region of country 1,200,000 square miles in extent. The Mississippi

rises in Lake Itaska, at an elevation of 1680 ft. above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, into which it empties. The main tributary of the Mississippi from the east is the Ohio; it flows from Pittsburg to Cairo, a distance of 975 miles at a fall of 424 feet.

19. The mountains are all on a grand and magnificent scale, and rival those of the Eastern Continent. They form three distinct systems, viz: the Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains; the Chippewayan or Rocky Mountains; and the Californian Coast Range. The Alleghany Mountains extend from the banks of the river St. Lawrence to the state of Alabama, a distance of about 1500 miles; this system is formed by several parallel ranges, elevated about 2500 feet above the level of the sea.

20. The Rocky Mountains are regarded as a continuation of the Andes Mountains of South America. They are so called from their broken, rugged character, and bare granite summits. They commence at the northern part of Central America, and extend to the Arctic Ocean. Their general elevation is only above the line of trees, but in some parts they rise above the snow line, and their summits are constantly covered with snow and ice.

21. The Californian Coast Range of mountains extend from the southern extremity of the Peninsula of California to Mt. St. Elias in Russian America. The average height of this range is less than that of the Rocky Mountains, but some of its peaks are higher. Mt. St. Elias, one of its peaks, is 17,860 feet, the highest in North America. That part of the range which traverses the State of California, forms two parallel chains, which exert a great influence on the productions and climate.



22. No other nation in the world possesses so many steamvessels as the United States. Numerous ocean lines, comprising first class ships of great speed, now traverse the ocean in all directions. All the principal rivers are constantly navigated by hundreds of steamboats, laden with the produce of a rich and bountiful soil.

23. The Magnetic Telegraph, by which news is transmitted at lightning speed, is employed to a greater extent in this country, than in any other. The number of miles of wire in operation, include several thousand in the aggregate. Some of the extreme points of connection, are 2000 miles apart.

24. A great majority of the people adhere to Christianity, in some one or other of its various forms. The principal religious sects are: the Catholics, the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Methodists, the Universalists, the Lutherans, the Friends, and the Unitarians.

### HISTORY.

1. The first permanent settlement made in America, was at Jamestown, Virginia, by the English, in 1607. In 1775, there were thirteen colonies, and the population had increased to nearly three millions.

2. The British Parliament, at this time, passed various oppressive laws, and taxed the colonies without their consent. To this they would not submit. They claimed, that taxation and representation are inseparable.

3. They took up arms in their defence, against their mother country and the battle of Lexington was fought at Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April 1775.

4. This was the first battle of the revolutionary war, and in which the British troops suffered severely.



5. On the 4th of July 1776, the colonies openly declared to the world, that they “were, and of right ought to be, free and independent states,” &c.

6. This was called the Declaration of Independence. It was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson and signed by fifty-six men, who pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor in its support.

7. A long and bloody war ensued, in which Great Britain put forth powerful efforts to subdue the country. But the people, stimulated by a love of liberty and the justice of their cause, and led on by the noble and gallant Washington, finally forced the mother country to acknowledge their independence.

8. In 1783, after a war of nearly eight years, the treaty of peace was signed and proclaimed January 20th of the same year,

9. At the close of the war, General Washington, the Commander-in-chief of the American army, resigned his commission to Congress, presenting the rare example of a great military chief, voluntarily descending to the rank of a private citizen.

### **GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

1. The Government of the United States is a Federal Democratic Republic, a Union of States for the support of a common government and for mutual protection.

2. The present Constitution of the United States was formed in 1787, and ratified by Congress the following year.

3. The Constitution went into operation in March 1789. It has since been amended.

4. Its fundamental principles are: Liberty of Con-

science, Liberty of the Press, the Right of Trial by Jury, and the Privilege of choosing and being chosen to office.

5. The Government comprises three distinct powers : the Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive. The Legislative power makes the laws, the Judicial expounds them, and the Executive executes them.

6. The Legislative power is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. This body assembles in the City of Washington on the first Monday of December of each year.

7. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected by the Legislatures of the same, for six years. One third of the Senate is renewed every two years. The number of Senators, then, is always equal to twice the number of States in the Union. The number of Senators now, (1863) is sixty-eight, since there are thirty-four States in the Union.

8. The House of Representatives is composed of members from the States, chosen by the people, for a term of two years. Each State is, at present, entitled to one Representative for every 93,700 inhabitants.

9. Each State is, at least, entitled to one Representative, although the number of inhabitants may be less, than the number above stated.

10. The present number of Representatives is 234.

11. Each organized Territory is allowed to send one Delegate to Congress, who has the right to participate in debate on all questions pertaining to the Territory he represents, but can not vote.

12. The Judicial Power is the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is the highest civil tribunal of the country. Its decisions are final, and from them there is no appeal.

13. It is composed of one chief, and eight associate Judges, who are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. They hold their office during life, or good behavior.

14. This Court is held in Washington City, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

15. The Executive power is vested in a President. He is the chief officer of the nation, and it is his duty to execute the laws.

16. The President and Vice President are chosen by "Electors" from all the States, for a term of four years.

17. Each State appoints as many electors as it has members in Congress. The electors meet at the proper time in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President.

18. The President is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. He has power, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, to appoint civil and military officers, to levy war and conclude peace, &c., &c.

19. The President is assisted in his duties by seven subordinate officers, who constitute his Cabinet. These are: the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, each of whom presides over a separate Department.

20. The Vice President is the presiding officer of the Senate. In case of death or removal of the President, he becomes President of the United States.

21. The officers of the President's Cabinet are removable at his will.

22. Each State has its own separate and independent Government. A State Government consists of the three branches, Legislative, Judicial, and the Executive, the same as that of the United States.

23. The chief officer of a State is styled the Governor, whose duty it is to execute the State laws.

24. The Presidents of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time are:

George Washington, of Virginia, from 1789 to 1797. John Adams, of Massachusetts, from 1797 to 1801. Thos. Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1801 to 1809. James Madison, of Virginia, from 1809 to 1817. James Monroe, of Virginia, from 1817 to 1825. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1829. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, from 1829 to 1837. Martin Van Buren, of New York, from 1837 to 1841. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, from 1841—1 month. John Tyler, of Virginia, from 1841 to 1845. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, from 1845 to 1849. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, from 1849 to 1850. Millard Fillmore, of New York, from 1850 to 1853. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, from 1853 to 1857. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, from 1857 to 1861. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, from 1861 to —.

## THE EASTERN, OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.

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1. The Eastern States are all situated east of the Hudson River. They are : Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

2. This section is noted as being the most intelligent, industrious, and thriving portion of the Union.

3. The people are religious and benevolent. Among them the Sabbath is strictly observed, and all classes attend public worship. They are conscientious in their worldly affairs, exact in dealing, but honest and honorable.

4. In no other country is education so general, or more developed. Their numerous churches and schools indicate the deep interest, manifested by the people in education, and religious instruction. Their common school system is the best in the Union, and many of the most distinguished men in the United States, have been educated at Yale and Harvard Colleges.

5. The Eastern States are, in general, rough and hilly, much of the soil is good, but requires skilful and diligent cultivation, to raise good crops. They are better adapted to grazing, than to agriculture.

6. These States are noted as the great manufacturing district of the Union. The cotton and woollen factories em-



employ a large amount of capital, and a great number of operatives. Since the manufacturing system commenced, the Eastern States have grown rapidly in wealth and population.

7. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale and other fisheries, giving employment to more than 17,000 men. The commerce of these States is very extensive.

8. The inhabitants are mostly of English origin, and at an early period, were noted for their love of liberty. They were the first to resist the oppressive laws of the British Parliament, and some of the most important events in the war of Independence took place here.

### MAINE.

1. The State of Maine is east of Canada, and situated between New Brunswick and New Hampshire.

2. Maine is the largest of the New England States, and comprises about half their area. It was first settled in 1626, and in 1656 was taken under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and so continued until 1820, when it became an independent State.

3. The northern portion of the State is mountainous, and covered with a thick forest. The soil is poor. Throughout the interior, it is generally hilly, and the land rises so rapidly from the sea coast, that the tide flows but a short distance up its numerous rivers. The best land is between the Penobscot and the Kennebec rivers, but along the coast it is sandy and unsuited to agriculture.

4. There are numerous lakes in the State, which afford excellent fish. The coast is lined with islands and indented with a great many bays and inlets, which afford more good harbors, than in any other State in the Union.



5. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold; the winters are long and severe, the lakes are covered with ice from December to April. Vast quantities of ice are exported to the West Indies and the Southern States.

6. The great staple productions are lumber, granite, and lime. The chief minerals are: iron, limestone, slate, and granite. The inhabitants are very extensively engaged in ship-building, lumbering, and the fisheries. From its abundance of lumber, Maine has become the greatest ship-building State in the Union.

8 The entire length of the State, from north to south, is about 250 miles, its greatest breadth 190 miles. The length of sea coast, including all its windings, is about 1,000 miles.

9. Area in square miles, 31,760; population in 1860, 628,276; inhabitants to a square mile, 16; counties, 15.

10. Cities and Towns.—Augusta, the capital of the State, is situated on both sides of the Kennebec River, 43 miles from its mouth. The two parts of the city are united by a handsome stone bridge. It contains a fine state-house of granite, a United States arsenal, and a lunatic asylum. Steamboats ply regularly between Augusta and the principal New England ports.

11. Portland is beautifully situated on an elevated peninsula projecting into Casco Bay. It is the largest and most important city in the State. The harbor is deep, spacious, and always open. The city is largely engaged in commerce, chiefly with Europe and the West Indies.

12. Bangor is on the Penobscot River, 60 miles from the sea. It is one of the most elegantly built cities in the

Union. It is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and is 661 miles from Washington.

13. Bath is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River. It is noted for its ship-building, and ranks seventh in the United States in the importance of its shipping.

14. Brunswick is on the Androscoggin River, and the seat of Bowdoin College,—Waterville, of Waterville College. They are thriving institutions.

15. Eastport on the south-east part of Moose Island, is an important lumber depot. Gardiner and Hallowell on the Kennebec, and Belfast on the Penobscot, are all flourishing towns.

**Key to Maine.**

1. MAINE.

The State of Maine is east of Canada.

The „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ the capital the city of Augusta.

The State of Maine is noted for its lumber.

*Mountains.*

1. The Hill of Mars is in the northern part of Maine.

2. Mount Katahdin is in the State of Maine.

„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ fifty-four hundred.

3. Mount Baker is in the State of Maine.

4. The Acadian Mountains are north of Maine.

*Rivers.*

1. The Kennebec River is in the State of Maine.

„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ rises in Moosehead Lake and empties in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Kennebec River is two and a-half hundred.

2. The Penobscot River is in the State of Maine.

„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Penobscot River is two and three-quarter hundred.

3. The Androscoggin River is in the southern part of Maine.

The Androscoggin River rises in New Hampshire and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Androscoggin River is one and a-half hundred.

4. The Saco River is in the southern part of Maine.

„ „ „ rises in New Hampshire, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Saco River is one and a-half hundred.

5. The Walloostook River is in the northern part of Maine.

The Walloostook River rises in the Acadian Mountains, and empties into the St. John's River.

The Walloostook River is one and a-half hundred.

6. The Allagash River is in the northern part of Maine.

„ „ „ rises in the Lake Umsaskis, and empties into the St. John's River.

7. The Aroostook River is in the northern part of Maine.

The Aroostook River is in the northern part of Maine, and empties into the St. John's River.

The Aroostook River is one and a-quarter hundred.

8. The Mattawamkeag River is in the eastern part of Maine.

The Mattawamkeag River is in the eastern part of Maine and empties into the Penobscot River.

9. The Sebois River is in the State of Maine.

„ „ „ rises in Sebois Lake and empties into the Penobscot River.

10. The St. John's River is north of Maine.

„ „ „ „ rises in the State of Maine, and empties in the Bay of Fundy.

The St. John's River is four and a-half hundred.

10. The St. Croix River is east of Maine.

„ „ „ „ rises in Grand Lake and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

### *Lakes and Bays.*

1. Moosehead Lake is in the State of Maine.

2. Chesuncook Lake is in the State of Maine.

3. Lake Millinocket „ „ „ „ „ „

4. Lake Sebois „ „ „ „ „ „

5. Lake Umsaskis is in the northern part of Maine.

6. The Eagle Lakes „ „ „ „ „ „

7. Grand Lake is in the eastern part of Maine.

8. The Schoodic Lakes are in the State of Maine.

9. Moosetockmaguntic Lake is in the western part of Maine.


10. The Passamaquoddy Bay is on the coast of Maine.

11. Narragangus Bay.

12. Penobscot Bay.

13. Casco Bay.

14. Saco Bay.

 All these bays are located on the coast of Maine.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Augusta.

*a* The city of Bangor is on the Penobscot River.

*b* Hallowell.

*l* Wiscasset.

*c* Waterville.

*m* Belfast.

*d* Anson.

*n* Eddington.

*e* Solon.

*o* New Limerick.

*f* Moscow.

*p* Houlton.

*g* Wayne.

*q* Hodgton.

*h* Bowdoin.

*r* Calais.

*i* Brunswick.

*s* Pembroke.

*j* Portland.

*t* Freyburg.

*k* Bath.

*u* Sebec.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

1. The State of New Hampshire is situated between Maine and Vermont.

2. It extends from Massachusetts to Canada. Its length is about 170 miles, and its breadth varies from 20 to 90 miles,

3. The surface along the coast is level, in the interior, it is mountainous, hilly and broken. The mountains, valleys, lakes, and water-falls of the State abound in sublime and beautiful scenery, and on this account it is called the "Switzerland of America." It is also styled the "Granite State," from the great quantities of granite found in it.

4. The White Mountains, in the northern part of the State, are the most elevated in New England. They are visible from a great distance at sea, and the grandeur and magnificence of the scenery attracts thousands of visitors.

5. The soil generally is not very fertile. The most fertile lands are in the valleys along the water courses.

6. The climate is cold and severe, but very healthy.

7. New Hampshire has only 18 miles of sea coast, and Portsmouth is its only harbor.

8. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, grazing, and manufactures.

9. The best quality of granite abounds in abundance. Iron is found in almost every county.

10. Area in square miles : 9,280. Population in 1860 : 326,072. Inhabitants to the square mile :  $35\frac{1}{2}$ . Counties : 10.

11. Cities and Towns.—Concord, the capital of the State, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Merrimac River, which is spanned by two bridges.



12. It is a pleasant and flourishing city, and contains the State-House, State Prison and buildings. As it lies on the route from Boston to Canada, it has become the centre of several important railroads. Concord is 474 miles north-east of Washington City.

13. Portsmouth, near the mouth of the Piscataqua, is the largest and most commercial town in the State. It has a fine harbor, being deep, capacious, and easily defended. A United States navy-yard is located here. Portsmouth is 3 miles from the sea, and 491 north-east from Washington.

14. Manchester, located on the Merrimac, the most important city in the State, is a noted manufacturing place. Hanover, situated a short distance from the Connecticut, is the seat of Dartmouth College. Exeter, in the south-east part of the State, is the seat of Phillips Academy, one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of learning in New Hampshire.

15. Dover and Great Falls are noted manufacturing towns. Amherst, Nashua, New Market, Meredith, Haverhill, and Conway are all flourishing towns. Franconia is celebrated for its iron works.

### Key to New Hampshire.

#### 2. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State of New Hampshire is west of Maine.

The " " " " " " " " " the capital of the city of Concord.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The White Mountains are in the State of New Hampshire.

2. Mount Washington is in the State of New Hampshire.

Mount Washington is sixty-two hundred.





## VERMONT.

1. The State of Vermont is west of New Hampshire. It derives its name from the Green Mountains, so called by the French from the evergreens which cover them. The name "Vermont" is composed of the two words *verd*, in French signifying green, and *mont*, mountain.

2. The surface is generally rough, and mountainous. The Green Mountains traverse the State north and south, dividing it into nearly equal sections. The base of this mountain range is from 10 to 15 miles wide.

3. The soil in the valleys is generally fertile, and the hills and mountains afford rich pasturage. Cattle are raised in abundance, and the value of live stock is greater than in any other New England State.

4. Vermont was first explored by the French from Canada, but was finally settled by the English more than a century and a quarter ago.

In the war of Independence, the citizens of this State bore a conspicuous part, and their valor and bravery acquired for them the honorable title of Green Mountain Boys.

5. The climate is variable, and subject to the extremes of heat and cold, but healthy. Snow lies on the ground from four to five months in the year.

6. The staple productions are, wheat, butter, maple sugar, cheese, wool, and live stock. More butter and wool are produced, than in any other State of this section.

7. Iron, marble, slate, and granite are among the chief minerals.

8. Vermont is situated entirely in the interior, and its trade is carried on by the medium of Lake Champlain, a canal of the same name, and the various railroads recently

constructed. Immense rafts of lumber are seen sailing up the lake towards the canal, destined for the towns along the Hudson.

9. Area in square miles : 10,210. Population in 1860 : 315,116.

10. Cities and Towns.—Montpelier, the capital, is situated on the Winooski River. It occupies a central position in the State, and is chiefly remarkable for its active trade. It contains the State House, a beautiful granite structure, and other public buildings.

11. Burlington, on Lake Champlain, is the most populous city in the State. It is one of the most beautiful towns in New England. The streets cross each other at right angles, and many of the dwellings are surrounded with beautiful gardens ornamented with shrubbery and shade trees. It is the most commercial town on the lake.

12. Bennington, in the south-west part of the State, is noted for the important victory, gained by General Stark, over a detachment of Burgoyne's army. This battle was fought in 1777.

13. Brattleboro, on the Connecticut River, is noted for its manufactures.

14. Middlebury is an important manufacturing town, situated on Otter Creek, and is the seat of Middelbury College. :

15. Norwich, is on the Connecticut, and the seat of Norwich University.

16. Windsor, on the Connecticut, is noted for the beauty of its surrounding scenery. The State Prison is located here.



*Lakes.*

1. Lake Champlain is west of the Green Mountains.  
    ,,      ,,      is one hundred and twenty.
2. Lake Memphremagog is in the northern part of Vermont.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Montpelier.

*a* Chelsea is in the State of Vermont.

*b* Randolph.

*h* Guildhall.

*c* Burlington.

*i* Barnet.

*d* Milton.

*j* Newburg.

*e* Newport.

*k* Bennington.

*f* Derby.

*l* Manchester.

*g* Lemington.

*m* Brattleboro.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

1. Massachusetts lies south of New Hampshire and Vermont, and north of Connecticut and Rhode Island. It extends from New York, eastward, to the Atlantic Ocean.

2. The surface is generally rough and broken. The middle and south-eastern parts are hilly. In the south-eastern counties, the land is level and sandy, and the western part, mountainous.

3. The soil generally is not fertile, or favorable to agriculture. The most fertile lands are in the centre of the State, and along the Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers. Along the sea-coast, the soil is generally poor.

4. This State was first settled by a company of English Puritans, who fled from England to Holland, to escape religious persecution. They subsequently emigrated to America, and in 1620 established a settlement at Plymouth.

5. Massachusetts is the oldest, wealthiest, and most populous of the New England States, and is the most



densely settled State in the Union. It is distinguished for the liberality, intelligence, enterprise, and public spirit of its citizens.

6. In educational enterprise, Massachusetts stands alone and unrivaled. The literary, charitable, and religious institutions of the State are remarkable and important. Its colleges, public and private schools are numerous, and rank among the first class.

7. Massachusetts is celebrated for its commerce, manufactures and fisheries. In amount of commerce, it ranks as the second State in the Union; in the manufacture of leather, cotton, wool, and paper, as the first.

8. The people are also extensively engaged in the fisheries; three-fifths of all the fishing tonnage of the country belongs to this State.

9. The State is not more celebrated for its commerce, manufactures, and fisheries than the moral qualities of the people engaged in these pursuits of industry. The intelligence, and happiness of the operatives are well known.

10. The principal agricultural productions are indian corn, grass, rye, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Grain is not produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption.

11. Among the mineral products are iron ore, which is found in Bristol and Plymouth, in large quantities; marble and limestone, in Stockbridge; granite and sienite are quarried at Quincy, Chelmsford, and other places.

12. Massachusetts has more miles of railroad, in proportion to territory, than any other State. No less than eight different roads center in the city of Boston.

13. The climate is severe in winter; and in the spring, chilling winds prevail from the east. The summers are very pleasant.



14. Area in square miles, 7,800. Population in 1860, 1,231,065; inhabitants to a square mile, 158. Counties 14.

15. Cities and Towns. — Boston, the capital of the State, is situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay, near the confluence of the Charles and Mystic Rivers. The city consists of three parts, Boston proper, East Boston, and South Boston. It is the largest seaport in New England, and the second commercial city in the United States. Boston is the literary and commercial metropolis of the Eastern States, and is known as the Athens of America. Among the public buildings, the State-House is the most prominent, from its position. It is situated on the highest eminence in the city, directly in front of the celebrated "Boston Common," which is a beautiful park of about 50 acres. The most imposing building, on account of its historical associations, is Faneuil Hall, held in sacred veneration as the "Cradle of American Liberty." Patriotic meetings were held in it during the Revolution. Boston is 432 miles north-east from Washington.

16. Lowell, on the Merrimac, is one of the largest manufacturing cities in the United States. It is styled the "Manchester of America." Upwards of 10,000 females are employed in the factories, many of whom devote their leisure hours to literature and the fine arts.

17. Salem is noted for its wealth and commerce. The East India trade is mostly carried on from this place.

18. Charlestown and Cambridge are connected with Boston by bridges. The former contains the Bunker Hill monument, commemorative of the battle fought there during the War of Independence. It is a beautiful granite structure, 221 feet in height. The United States navy yard

and State prison are located here. Cambridge is the seat of Harvard University, the oldest and most richly endowed institution of learning in the United States.

19. Plymouth is 36 miles south-east from Boston, and is ever memorable as the spot, where the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1620, formed the first permanent settlement in New England.

20. Lynn is noted for the manufacture of shoes. Andover is the seat of the oldest theological seminary in the Union.

21. Lawrence, Waltham, Taunton, Canton, Springfield, Ware, Fall River, and Pawtucket are all important manufacturing towns; Amherst, Williamstown, and Newton are seats of literary institutions; Worcester, Groton, Pittsfield are railroad centers.

### Key to Massachusetts.

#### 4. MASSACHUSETTS.

The State of Massachusetts is south of New Hampshire.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”

the capital the city of Boston.

#### *Mountains.*

1. Mt. Wachusett is in in the State of Massachusetts.

” ” ” twenty hundred.

2. Mt. Holyoke is in the State of Massachusetts.

3. Mt. Tom is in western Massachusetts.

” ” is twelve hundred.

4. Saddle Mount is in western Massachusetts.

5. Bald Peak ” ” ” ” ” ”

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Chichopee River is in the State of Massachusetts.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”

and empties into the Connecticut River.



<i>j</i> New Bedford.	<i>o</i> Pittsfield.
<i>k</i> Fitchburg.	<i>p</i> Lee.
<i>l</i> Amherst.	<i>q</i> Sheffield.
<i>m</i> Westfield.	<i>r</i> Taunton.
<i>n</i> Greenfield.	<i>s</i> Fall River.

### RHODE ISLAND.

1. This State borders Connecticut on the East. It is the smallest State in the Union, and was first settled at Providence in 1636, by Roger Williams. Its greatest length from north to south, is about 47 miles, and its greatest breadth 37.

2. The north-western part of the State is hilly and rocky, but along the coast it is generally level. There are no mountains or extensive forests in Rhode Island. Mt. Hope is the highest elevation in the State, and was once the residence of the Indian King Philip.

3. The State is finely situated for commerce, and is well watered by numerous small streams, which afford ample water-power. Narragansett Bay, a beautiful body of water, divides the State into two parts. It is 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contains many beautiful islands.

4. In the north-western part, the soil is generally poor and difficult of cultivation; in the southern portion, it is level and well adapted to grazing. The best lands are along the shores of Narragansett Bay.

5. From the proximity of the entire state to the sea, the climate is rendered more mild and moderate than that of Massachusetts.

6. Rhode Island was the first state that engaged in the cotton manufacture, in which, it now stands pre-eminent.

The first cotton-mill in the United States was built here in 1790.

7. The legislature of the State holds its sessions at five different places : Providence, Newport, South Kingston, East Greenwich, and Bristol. The first two cities are regarded as the capitals of the State.

8. Area, 1340 square miles ; population in 1860, 174,621. ; inhabitants to a square mile, 130. Counties, 5.

9. Cities and Towns.—Providence, one of the capitals, is situated at the head of Narragansett Bay, about 30 miles from the sea. It contains an area of about 9 square miles, and is divided into two parts by the Providence River, united by bridges. It has a fine harbor, and the largest ships can come up to its wharves. Brown University, a well endowed institution of learning, is situated in the eastern part of the city. Distance, 394 miles north-west from Washington.

10. Newport, the other capital, is situated on the south-west part of the island of Rhode Island. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, and from the beauty of of its situation and salubrious climate, it has become one of the most fashionable resorts for sea-bathing in the Union. Rhode Island, on which Newport is situated, on account of its beauty and fertility, is styled the “Eden of America.” It is 15 miles long, and averages  $3\frac{1}{2}$  broad.

11. Pawtucket is situated on both sides of the Pawtucket River, and lies partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachusetts. It is celebrated as being the place where the first cotton mill was established in America, by Samuel Slater.

12. Bristol has a fine harbor, and is extensively



engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. Smithfield, Warwick, Slatersville, and Valley Falls are all important towns.

**Key to Rhode Island.**

5. RHODE ISLAND.

The State of Rhode Island is south of Massachusetts.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”  
 the capital, the city of Providence.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Providence.

a East Greenwich is in the State of Rhode Island.

b South Kingston. c Coventry.

d North Kingston.

**CONNECTICUT.**

1. Connecticut lies east of New York, and south of Massachusetts, and is the most southern State of New England.

2. The State, though not mountainous, is traversed by several eminences, rather than by a continuous range. Much of the surface is rough and rugged; there are but few level tracks.

3. The great body of the State is excellent land, and well adapted to agriculture. The soil is generally fertile. The best soil is in the valleys of the Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers. The eastern and north-western parts of the State are best fitted for grazing. Vegetation commences a little earlier here, than in the other New England States.

4. The principal agricultural productions are corn, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, butter, cheese, and tobacco. Almost every farm has an orchard, and great quantities of cider are made annually.

5. The mineral products are iron, copper and marble; a valuable lead mine has been discovered near Middletown.



6. The climate is similar to that of Rhode Island; though subject to sudden changes, it is remarkably healthy.

7. The inhabitants are mainly of British origin, and have long been considered as a most energetic race. They are noted for their habits of industry and economy. Her sons are scattered throughout every State, and carry with them the cherished principles of their native land,—“the land of steady habits.” In every department of life, they stand pre-eminent.

8. In point of commercial importance, Connecticut ranks third among the Eastern States. Providence affords a market for the eastern portion of the State, and New York for the western.

9. The manufactures are extensive, and of great variety. The principal articles are cotton, woollen, and silk goods; clocks, combs, cutlery, buttons, axes, scythes, paper, and pins.

10. The State is noted for the excellence of its literary institutions. The provision for public education is ample and liberal; the school-fund, compared with the population, being the largest of any State in the Union.

11. Area, 4764 square miles, population in 1860, 460,151; inhabitants to a square mile, 98. Counties, 8.

12. Cities and Towns.—Hartford, one of the capitals, is situated on the west bank of the Connecticut River, 50 miles from its mouth. It is the oldest town in the State, having been founded in 1635. The city is beautifully located, and has considerable commerce. It is the seat of Trinity College, and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the first institution of the kind established in the United States. There is also an Insane Asylum. The “Old Charter Oak,” so celebrated in New England history, is

still standing, (1864) and affords great attraction and interest to visitors from all parts of the country. Distance, 335 miles north-east from Washington.

13. New Haven, the other capital, is situated at the head of New Haven Bay, about 4 miles from Long Island Sound. It is built in squares, and considered one of the handsomest cities in the Union. The city consists of two parts; the old town and the new, and almost every house has a garden in front, with shrubbery, vines, and flowers. New Haven is the seat of Yale College, one of the oldest and most celebrated institutions of learning in the United States. The sessions of the legislature are alternately held here and at Hartford. Distance, 301 miles north-east from Washington.

14. Norwich is on the Thames River, at the head of navigation. It is the third city in point of population, and is noted for its manufactures.

15. New London is 14 miles south of Norwich, near the mouth of the Thames River. It has a fine harbor, and is actively engaged in the seal and whale fisheries.

16. Middletown is 15 miles below Hartford, on the right bank of the Connecticut. The Wesleyan University is located here.

17. Bridgeport, a small but flourishing city, is in the southern part of the State.

18. Bristol and Plymouth are noted for the manufacture of clocks; Collinsville, for axes, and Waterbury for pins. Saybrook was the first place settled by the English.

### **Key to Connecticut.**

#### **6. CONNECTICUT.**

The State of Connecticut is south of Massachusetts.



## THE MIDDLE STATES.

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1. The Middle States are so called from their geographical position. They are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. This section lies immediately west of New England, and east of Ohio.

2. These States are remarkable for their diversity of surface. The Alleghany, the Blue, the Schooley, and the Adirondack Mountains traverse the Middle States from south-west to north-east. These mountain ranges are for the most part covered with thick forests to their summits; and between them lie beautiful and fertile valleys, comprising the most wealthy and finely cultivated districts in this section.

3. The climate, on the whole, is more mild and moderate than that of the Eastern States. In the northern part of New York, however, the winters are long, cold, and severe, but quite healthy.

4. The soil is generally fertile, well cultivated, and yields vast quantities of all kinds of grain. The staple productions of the soil are wheat, indian corn, tobacco, rye, oats, and barley. The mines yield an inexhaustible supply of coal, iron, and other useful minerals. Pennsylvania is celebrated for her coal regions, and the State is actively engaged in coal mining.

5. The commerce of the Middle States is greater than that of any other section of the Union. Their advantageous location, and natural facilities for intercourse, will always give them pre-eminence in this pursuit. The trade is chiefly carried on by means of the canals and railroads, which extend through all parts of the country.

6. The common school system is on a grand scale, well developed and amply supported by large appropriation of funds. The common school fund from all sources annually appropriated, amounts to the enormous sum of \$3,148,040. Nearly all children above four years of age attend school.

7. The manufactures are extensive and various, employing a vast amount of capital, and thousands of both sexes.

8. The inhabitants of this section are mainly of British origin, excepting in some parts of New York and Pennsylvania, where there are many Germans, who still speak their own language.

### NEW YORK.

1. New York forms the western boundary of the Eastern States.

2. This State was first settled by the Dutch, in 1615, at New Amsterdam, now New York City, and at Fort Orange, now Albany.

3. The State presents a great variety of surface. The south-eastern portion is crossed by two chains of the Alleghanies. The Adirondack Mountains, in the eastern part, extend northwardly as far as Saranac Lake, separating the waters which flow into the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, from those which flow into Lake Champlain and the Hudson



River. The western part is generally level, except the southern tier of counties where the ranges of the Alleghanies terminate; the northern and eastern parts are rough and hilly.

4. The best soil is found in the valleys of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, and in the western part of the State.

5. The winters are cold and severe in the northern portion of the State; in the south-east, the cold and heat are somewhat modified by the air from the sea, and in the west, by the influence of the great lakes and the winds from the south.

6. The agricultural productions are abundant and excellent: they are wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, corn, barley, maple sugar, honey, dairy produce, and wool. Wheat is the staple production.

7. Iron ore exists in abundance, and the manufacture of iron in this State is inferior only to that of Pennsylvania. The other important minerals are lead, limestone, and gypsum.

8. The manufactures are various and important. Though New York is extensively engaged in manufactures, she is inferior in this respect to some of her sister States.

9. As a commercial State, it surpasses all others in the Union.

10. The railroads and canals are numerous and extensive. Of these the Erie Canal, the Central and Erie Railroads are among the most important in the United States.

11. Salt springs are numerous, from which vast quantities of salt are manufactured. The most important are at Salina and Syracuse.

12. The mineral springs of Ballston and Saratoga are



well known for their medicinal properties. They are the resort in summer of the sick, the gay, and the fashionable from all parts of the United States, and the waters are extensively exported to other countries.

13. The Falls of Niagara, one of the most stupendous and magnificent cataracts on the globe, occur in the Niagara River which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The entire waters of the Niagara, are precipitated over a ledge of rocks 160 feet in height, with a dreadful thundering roar. Visitors from all parts of the civilized world, assemble here in the summer season, to gaze upon this, the most fearfully beautiful, and awe-inspiring scene in all nature.

14. One of the most important works in the State is the Croton Aquaduct, by which the city of New York is supplied with wholesome water from the Croton River, a distance of 40 miles. It furnishes 60 million gallons of water daily, and cost  $12\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars.

15. Area, 46,500 square miles. Population in 1860 : 3,887,542. Inhabitants to a square mile: 80. Counties: 60.

16. Cities and Towns.—Albany, the capital, is situated on the west branch of the Hudson River, 145 miles from its mouth. It has an extensive inland trade, and is the terminating point of the Erie and Champlain canals, and of several important railroads. Albany is connected with the ocean by Hudson River, with the lakes, by the above named canals, and with Boston and Buffalo, by one of the finest railroads in the Union. Distance north-west of Washington : 376 miles.

17. New York City is in the south-east part of the State, on Manhattan Island, at the junction of the Hudson and East Rivers. In population, wealth, and commerce,

New York is the greatest city on the American Continent. It is second only to London in the amount of its shipping. New York is a world within itself. "Within the circuit of this Empire City of the New World are mingled people of every nation, kindred, and tongue, exercising every art and profession known to man; churches of every persuasion, people of all creeds; institutions of every imaginary shade; and man in all his phases and in every condition." The city is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in average breadth. A battery is situated in the southern part of the city, in front of the harbor, one of the safest and most beautiful in the world. Distance from Washington, 226 miles north-east, and 18 from the Atlantic Ocean.

18. Brooklyn, the "City of Churches," is situated on the west end of Long Island, opposite New York. The city is finely situated, and commands a delightful view of New York and the surrounding country. It is the favorite residence of the merchants of New York, with which it is connected by six steam ferries. The United States Dry Dock, and Navy Yard are located here.

19. Rochester is situated on both sides of the Genessee River, 7 miles from Lake Ontario, and 220 from Albany. This city owes its prosperity and rapid growth to the Erie Canal, and the vast water power afforded by the Genessee. In 35 years it has risen from a marshy wilderness to a population of nearly 50,000, and ranks as the fourth city in the State.

20. Troy is on the east bank of the Hudson, 6 miles above Albany. It is a thriving city, and the rival of Albany in business and enterprise.

21. Buffalo is situated at the east end of Lake Erie, and is the terminus of the Erie Canal. It is the great



2. The Catskill River is in the State of New York.  
 " " " " " " " " " " and  
 empties into the Hudson River.

3. The Genesee River is in western New York.  
 The " " rises in Pennsylvania, and emp-  
 ties into Lake Ontario.

The Genesee River is one and a-half hundred.

4. The Black River is in northern New York.  
 " " " " " " " " and emp-  
 ties into Lake Ontario.

The Black River is one hundred.

5. Oswegatchie River is in northern New York.  
 " " " " " " " " and  
 empties into St. Lawrence River.

6. The Racket River is in northern New York.  
 " " " " " " " " and  
 empties into the St. Lawrence River.

The Racket River is one and a-half hundred.

7. St. Regis River is in northern New York.  
 " " " rises in Adirondack Mountains, and  
 empties into the St. Lawrence River.

8. The Saranac River is in northern New York.  
 " " " rises in the Adirondack Mts.,  
 and empties into Lake Champlain.

9. The Oswego River is in western New York.  
 " " " " " " " " and  
 empties into Lake Ontario.

10. The Chenango River is in the State of New York.  
 " " " " " " " " and  
 empties into the Susquehanna River.

11. The St. Lawrence River is in British America.

The St. Lawrence River rises in Lake Ontario, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The St. Lawrence River is seven and a-half hundred.

*Lakes.*

1. Lake George is in the State of New York.
2. „ Oneida is in western „ „
3. „ Skaneateles is in the State of New York.
4. „ Owasco „ „ „ „ „ „
5. „ Cayuga „ „ „ „ „ „
6. „ Seneca is west of Lake Cayuga.
7. „ Canandaigua is west of Lake Seneca.
8. „ Chautauque is in south-west New York.
9. „ Ontario is west of New York.

*Islands.*

1. Long Island is south of Connecticut.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Albany.

*a* Catskill is on the Hudson River.

*b* Kingston „ „ „ „

*c* West Point. *o* Bath.

*d* Monticello. *p* Elmira.

*e* Middleburg. *q* Buffalo.

*f* Delhi. *r* Dunkirk.

*g* Norwich. *s* Cuba.

*h* Binghamton. *t* Ellicottville.

*i* Owego. *u* Athica.

*j* Homer. *v* Warsaw.

*k* Syracuse. *w* Rochester.

*l* Ithica. *x* Geneseo.

*m* Ovid. *y* Canandaigua.

*n* Auburn. *z* Schenectady.



a Utica.	g Oswego.
b Rome.	h St. Regis.
c Clinton.	i Troy.
d Saratoga.	j New York City.
e Wells.	k Brooklyn.
f Martinsburg.	

### NEW JERSEY.

1. This State lies directly east of Pennsylvania.

2. The northern part of the State is mountainous, the middle is diversified by hills and valleys, and is well adapted to grazing and grain. The southern portion is level and sandy and mostly barren.

3. The soil is generally well cultivated, and produces the various grains common to this section of country. In the northern part, it is moderately fertile, and is well adapted to tillage and grazing; while in the central and southern parts, it is light and sandy, requiring great care to render it productive and profitable.

4. The climate is more moderate than that of New York, it being modified by the sea-air from the ocean.

5. The chief productions are grain, butter, cheese, and live stock. Apple and peach orchards are numerous, cider is made in considerable quantities near Newark.

6. The manufactures are varied and important; the articles are cotton, wool, iron, paper, leather, glass and earthenware. The direct exports to foreign countries is of little importance,

7. Farming is the chief occupation of the people. Garden vegetables and fine fruits in abundance are raised for the New York and Philadelphia markets.



8. The mountainous regions abound in iron ore, from which large quantities of iron are made.

9. This State was first settled by the Dutch at Bergen, about the year 1614. The inhabitants bore their full share of the hardships of the Revolution, and some of the most important battles were fought here.

10. Area in square miles, 8,320. Population in 1860, 672,031; inhabitants to a square mile, 80. Counties, 20.

11. Cities and Towns.—Trenton, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, at the head of steamboat navigation. It is 30 miles north-east from Philadelphia, and 60 south-west of New York. Above the city, the river descends by rapids, or falls, and at the foot of this descent, it is spanned by a fine bridge 1,100 feet long, with five arches, supported by stone piers. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the State House, beautifully situated near the Delaware; the Court House, the State Lunatic Asylum, and the State Penitentiary. Trenton is noted for the capture of the Hessians in 1776, by General Washington. Distance from Washington City, 166 miles.

12. Newark, on the Passaic River, 49 miles north-east of Trenton, and 9 miles west of New York, is the most populous city in the State. It is extensively engaged in manufactures; among the principal articles we may mention carriages, clothing, paper-hangings, shoes, and India rubber. Newark cider has great celebrity.

13. Princeton, 11 miles north-east of Trenton, is the seat of the college of New Jersey, and of a Presbyterian Theological Seminary. It is also famous for a victory gained by Washington over the British.

14. Paterson, situated on the right bank of the Passaic, is the second city in population and manufactures.

15. Jersey City is located on the Hudson River, at its entrance into New York Bay. The Cunard line of steamers runs from this port to Liverpool.

16. New Brunswick, on the Raritan, is in the midst of a fertile district, and has considerable trade and manufactures. It is noted as being the seat of Rutgers College.

17. Springfield is noted for its paper-mills. Cape May, Atlantic City, and Long Beach are celebrated bathing places.

### Key to New Jersey.

#### 8. NEW JERSEY.

The State of New Jersey is east of Pennsylvania.

The " " " " " " " " " " the capital the city of Trenton.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Delaware River is west of New Jersey.

" " " " rises in New York, and empties into the Delaware Bay.

The Delaware River is three hundred.

2. The Passaic River is in northern New Jersey.

" " " " " " " " " " and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Passaic River is one hundred.

3. The Raritan River is in the State of New Jersey.

" " " " " " " " " " and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Little Egg Harbor River is in the State of New Jersey.

Little Egg Harbor River is in the State of New Jersey and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

5. Great Egg Harbor River is in southern New Jersey.  
 " " " " " " " " " "  
 and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

*Capes.*

1. Cape May is in southern New Jersey.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Trenton.

*a* The city of Princeton is in the State of New Jersey.

*b* New Brunswick.                      *h* Bridgeton.

*c* Newark.                                      *i* Salem.

*d* Patterson.                                  *j* Belvidere.

*e* Camden.                                      *k* Middletown.

*f* Woodbury.                                  *l* Summerville.

*g* Cape Island City.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

1. Pennsylvania is situated south of New York, and west of New Jersey.

2. The Territory of Pennsylvania was granted to Wm. Penn, by James II., of England, in 1681; and was settled by him, in the following year, where Philadelphia now stands.

3. The surface is greatly varied. It is traversed from south-west to north-east, by the various ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The interior is mountainous, while the eastern and western sections are level or moderately hilly.

4. The soil is generally good, particularly in the valleys. In the mountainous districts, the land is valuable for pasturage.

5. The soil is well cultivated, and produces in abundance wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, native grapes, and fruits of all kinds.

6. In wealth and population, Pennsylvania ranks as the second State in the Union. It is styled the "Keystone" State.

7. The mineral wealth of the State is very great; it is noted as the great mining district of the United States.

West of the mountains are vast fields of bituminous coal. The anthracite coal region lies between the Blue Ridge and the north branch of the Susquehanna. Iron and lime are found in vast quantities. Nearly half the iron that is produced in the country, is manufactured in this State. Salt springs are numerous.

8. The canals and railroads, already completed, are extensive and important, and are rapidly increasing the wealth and prosperity of the State.

9. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, mining, and manufactures. In extent and variety of the latter, Pennsylvania ranks among the first in the Union.

10. The exports consist mainly of flour, Indian corn, lard, butter, coal, and iron. In foreign commerce, the State ranks fourth.

11. The length of the State is about 310 miles, and its greatest breadth about 160.

12. The climate is somewhat variable, though exceedingly healthy.

13. The common school system of education, adopted in Pennsylvania in 1834, is now almost universal. The school fund for the year 1855, amounted to \$1,414,530,—the number of schools in the State, 10,469, whole number of scholars, 539,024.

14. Girard College, for orphans, the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in America, was endowed by the munificence of Stephen Girard, a wealthy merchant of

Philadelphia, who donated two million dollars for its erection and support.

15. Area: 46,000 square miles. Area of the coal region: 15,437 square miles. Population in 1860: 2,906,370. Inhabitants to the square mile: 63. Counties: 64.

16. Cities and Towns.—Harrisburg, the capital of the State, is situated on the Susquehanna, 106 miles north-west of Philadelphia, and 110 miles from Washington. The city is pleasantly situated, and contains the State Capital, Lunatic Asylum, and other public buildings. The fine bridge over the Susquehanna, is 2876 feet long, and 50 above the water. A short distance below it, is the viaduct of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, a beautiful and substantial structure.

17. Philadelphia, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and the second city in the Union, is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River, 100 miles from the sea. It was laid out with beautiful regularity and neatness in 1683, by its illustrious founder, William Penn. The city is noted for the cleanliness and regularity of its streets, its fine squares, ornamented with shade-trees and shrubbery, and its public buildings of great cost and elegance. The old State House, or Independence Hall, is an object of great interest to every American citizen. In it was decreed and signed, the Declaration of American Independence by the Continental Congress, on the 4th of July 1776.

18. Philadelphia is celebrated for its literature and science. It is the seat of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Jefferson College, one of the most noted Medical schools in the United States. Here is the Female Medical and Surgical College, the first ever established. The Academy of Natural Sciences possesses one of the most valuable museums in the world.



19. The city is supplied with pure water, by the Fairmount Water-Works, which is conveyed in pipes underground, in every direction. Close to these works is the Suspension Bridge, 357 feet long, and 30 feet above the surface of the river. Distance from Washington, 136 miles north-east.

20. Pittsburg, the "Birmingham of America," is situated on the head-waters of the Ohio, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, 297 miles west of Philadelphia. It is especially noted for its manufacture of vast quantities of iron, and the immense bituminous coal beds in its vicinity, which supply fuel for the numerous manufacturing establishments. Alleghany City, on the opposite side of the Alleghany River, and Birmingham, on the left bank of the Monongahela, are suburbs of Pittsburg, and connected with it, by bridges and steam ferry-boats. The commerce of the city is very extensive. Pittsburg is the second city in Pennsylvania, and is the gate of commerce between the eastern and western parts of the State.

21. Lancaster, is a beautiful inland city, situated in a populous and highly cultivated region, 70 miles west of Philadelphia. It is a thoroughfare between the latter city and the west, and is a place of considerable trade.

22. Erie, a port of entry on Lake Erie, is noted for its fine harbor, being one of the best and safest on the lakes.

23. Reading is a pleasant place, situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill river. It ranks fourth in the State, with respect to population and manufactures.

24. Pottsville is a flourishing town, and owes its importance to the coal mines in its vicinity.



25. Carlisle, Easton, York, Chambersburg, German-town, Bristol, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Wilkesbarre, Gettysburg, and West-Chester, are all important towns.

### Key to Pennsylvania.

#### 9. PENNSYLVANIA.

The State of Pennsylvania is west of New Jersey.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ the  
capital the city of Harrisburg.

#### *Mountains*

1. The Blue Mountains are in the State of Pennsylvania

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Susquehanna River is in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Susquehanna River rises in New York, and empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

The Susquehanna River is four and a-half hundred.

2. West Branch of the Susquehanna.

3. The Juniata River is in the State of Pennsylvania.

“ “ “ rises in the Alleghany Mts. and empties into the Susquehanna River.

The Juniata River is one and a-half hundred.

4. The Alleghany River is in western Pennsylvania.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the Ohio River.

The Alleghany River is four hundred.

5. The Monongahela River is in western Pennsylvania.

“ “ “ rises in west Virginia, and empties into the Ohio River.

The Monongahela River is three hundred.

6. The Chenango River is in western Pennsylvania.



i Butler.

n Blossburg.

j Mercer.

o Coudersport.

k Erie.

p Smethport.

l Meadville.

q Warren.

m Williamsport.

**DELAWARE.**

1. Delaware, the smallest State in the Union, except Rhode Island, is situated east of Maryland, and south-west of New Jersey. It is about 96 miles in length, and its greatest breadth 70.

2. This State was originally settled by a colony of Swedes in 1643. It was subsequently taken by the Dutch, and afterward by the English. About one fourth of the population are blacks.

3. The State is generally level, except the northern part, which is somewhat rugged and hilly. On the table land, which traverses the State from north to south, is a chain of swamps, which gives rise to various streams that descend into the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. There are no mountains in the State.

4. The soil in the northern part, and along the shore of the Delaware Bay is rich, and well adapted to agriculture. The southern portion of the State is light and sandy.

5. The Staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, and butter. The wheat is generally of an excellent quality.

6. Delaware is not rich in mineral productions. Bog iron is found, to some extent, in the southern part of the State, and a fine sand, for glass manufacture, near the head of Delaware Bay.

7. The proximity of the State to the Atlantic coast, renders the climate mild and moderate, and highly favorable

to agriculture. The entire State is under the influence of the sea-air.

8. In the northern part is the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, extending from east to west, and connecting the two bays. The railroads are not numerous.

9. Manufactures and agriculture form the leading pursuits. The State is extensively engaged in the manufacture of powder, paper, leather, cotton, and woollen goods, &c., which are its main dependence. Flouring mills are numerous and extensive, and Delaware flour takes a high stand in the market.

10. The exports consist chiefly of lumber, flour, sand for the manufacture of glass, and great quantities of peaches.

11. Area, 2,120 square miles. Population in 1860, 112,218; inhabitants to a square mile, 56. Counties, 3.

12. Cities and Towns.—Dover, the capital, is situated on Jones' Creek, about the middle of the State. It contains a handsome State House, and carries on a considerable flour trade with Philadelphia. Distance from Washington, 114 miles.

13. Wilmington is the chief seaport and largest town in the State, situated between Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, just above their confluence. It is well built, has considerable commerce, and contains a city hall, several excellent academies, banks, churches, &c. Wilmington is noted for its fine collection of flour mills in its vicinity. It is 70 miles from Baltimore, and 28 from Philadelphia, and connected with them by railroad.

14. Lewes, formerly known as Lewistown, is located on Delaware Bay, 45 miles south-east of Dover. It is the

oldest town in the State, and is a place of resort during the bathing-season.

15. Directly opposite Lewes is the Delaware Breakwater. It was constructed by the General Government to afford shelter for shipping during stormy weather, and also to protect vessels in winter from floating ice. It consists of two stone dykes, each 75 feet wide. One is 3,600, and the other 1,500 feet long, and cost two and a-half million dollars.

16. Newark, in the northern part of the State, is the seat of Delaware College.

17. Newcastle is situated on Delaware Bay, and has considerable trade with Philadelphia.

### Key to Delaware.

#### 10. DELAWARE.

The State of Delaware is east of Maryland.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” the capital  
the city of Dover.

#### *Bays.*

1. Delaware Bay is east of the State of Delaware.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and  
opens into the Atlantic Ocean.

#### *Capes.*

1. Cape Henlopen is on the coast of Delaware.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Dover.

*a* The city of Wilmington is in the State of Delaware.

*b* Georgetown is in the State of Delaware.



## THE SOUTHERN STATES.

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1. The Southern States form the south-eastern portion of the Union, extending from the State of Delaware to the Rio Grande.

2. In this section are included the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. It is a remarkable fact, that every southern State has more or less sea coast.

3. The shores of these States are washed on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. The coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, and lined with many islands and reefs, which render navigation difficult and dangerous.

4. The country along the sea coast is generally sandy, and often low and swampy. The surface in the interior is frequently hilly and mountainous, and greatly diversified. The mountains are more extensive in the Atlantic States, and the highest, and most noted are found in North Carolina. In some of the States, a large portion consists of prairie, and is well adapted to agriculture and grazing.

5. The inhabitants of the Southern States are chiefly engaged in agriculture; and many of them own large plantations, cultivated by slaves. The staple productions are



cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco. Corn and wheat are also produced in considerable quantities.

6. In most of the States, iron, coal, and salt abound. Gold is found in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

7. Foreign commerce is comparatively limited, excepting in Texas and Louisiana; the coasting trade, however, is very extensive.

8. The population of the Southern States is mainly of British origin. Many of the descendents, however, are of the French and Spanish colonists, especially in Florida and Louisiana. The French language is still spoken to some extent in Louisiana, and the laws and some of the newspapers are published both in French and English.

9. Education is less general in this section, than in any other portion of the Union. The common school system so celebrated in this country, and to which the safety and perpetuity of the Government, the intelligence, genius, and prosperity of the masses are indebted, is but little understood, and poorly developed. The wealthy classes, are generally well educated, polite, and courteous, and noted for their hospitality.

10. About two-fifths of the population are Negroes, who constitute a separate class, and are held in slavery. The Indians who once formed a considerable portion of the population, have nearly all emigrated to the Indian Territory west of Arkansas.

11. The railroad system is considerably developed, particularly in Georgia and Alabama. Many important roads have already been constructed, and others are in progress, which will greatly add to the wealth and power of this section of the Union.

12. The proprietors of the upland regions are mostly farmers with smaller estates, and fewer slaves, than are owned by the planters in the low country. They often work on their farms themselves, and the poor white class is usually rude and ignorant.

13. The upper class, or southern gentlemen, are fond of amusements, among which hunting is the most attractive.

14. The slave system and mildness of climate lead to neglect and indifference in respect to houses, dress, furniture, and consequently, the traveler does not find here the same neat, thriving villages, nor the comfortable modes of living, that characterize the more northern portions of the country.

15. The climate of the Southern States varies considerably. In Virginia it is mild, but grows warmer southward, until, along the Gulf of Mexico, snow or frost is seldom seen, and olives, oranges, figs, and lemons are produced in abundance.

### MARYLAND.

1. The State of Maryland lies east of Virginia, and south of Pennsylvania.

2. The first permanent settlement within the limits of Maryland was made on the Island of Kent, in Chesapeake Bay, in 1632, by William Claiborne. The State was regularly settled by a body of 100 Roman Catholics, in 1634, under Lord Baltimore, whose just and liberal government attracted settlers from all quarters. The State was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I.

3. Maryland is divided by the Chesapeake Bay into two parts, called the eastern, and western shores. The land on the eastern shore is low and level. The southern

part of the western shore is principally level, but gradually becomes hilly northward. The western portion of Maryland is rugged and mountainous, being intersected by the Alleghanies.

4. The soil, in the valleys of the middle and northern parts of the State, is very fertile and productive, particularly some of the limestone tracts in the western counties; that of the eastern shore, and part of the western, is light and sandy and requires considerable care and skill in its cultivation to make it productive.

5. In agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the State holds a respectable rank. The principal productions are flour and tobacco. In the amount of tobacco produced, Maryland ranks third in the Union. Wheat and Indian corn are also extensively produced.

6. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton, woollen goods, iron, leather, glass, shot, and gunpowder. Great quantities of flour and tobacco are exported to foreign countries. Maryland flour is considered the best in the market.

7. The chief minerals are iron and coal. The former is found in various parts of the State, the latter chiefly in the western portion.

8. The climate in the northern part of the State is similar to that of Pennsylvania, but in the southern the winters are more moderate, and the summer seasons are hot, moist, and unhealthy.

9. The annual school-fund in 1850, was \$220,148; number of schools, 907; pupils, 33,254.

10. Area, 10,750 square miles; area of coal region, 550 square miles. Population in 1860, 687,034; inhabitants to the square mile, 64. Counties, 21.

11. Cities and Towns. — Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, is situated on the Severn River, three miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and twenty miles south-east of Baltimore. It contains a handsome State House, and in it the old Continental Congress held some of its sessions, and the Senate Chamber, in which General Washington resigned his commission in 1783, at the close of the War of Independence, is still preserved unaltered. The United States Naval Academy, and St. John's College are located here.

12. Baltimore, the largest city in the State, stands on a bay which runs up from the Patapsco River, 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay, and 200 from the sea. It has an extensive commerce, and is one of the greatest flour markets in the world. Many of its public edifices are splendid and costly. Among the finest of them are: the Exchange, the Maryland Institute, the City Hall, the House of Refuge, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Baltimore is often called the "Monumental City," chiefly from the two celebrated monuments it contains: the Washington Monument, a beautiful Doric column 180 feet in height and surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington 16 feet high, and the Battle Monument, 52 feet high, erected in memory of the patriots who fell in defense of the city against the British, in 1814. Distance from Washington, 38 miles.

13. Fort McHenry is a short distance below Baltimore, and commands the entrance of the harbor. It was bombarded by a British fleet, in 1814, but was so bravely defended, that the British were compelled to retire.

14. Cumberland is situated on the north bank of the Potomac, 180 miles from Baltimore. In respect to popu-

lation, it is the second city in the State, and is famous for its trade in coal.

15. Frederick City is in the north-western part of the State, near the Potomac River. In commerce and wealth, it ranks second, and third in population.

16. Easton and Cambridge are the principal towns on the eastern shore. Emmettsburg, in the northern part of the State, is the seat of Mount St. Mary's College. Hagerstown and Williamsport are also important places.

### Key to Maryland.

#### 11. MARYLAND.

The State of Maryland is west of Delaware

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ the capital  
the city of Annapolis.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Patuxent River is in the State of Maryland.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

2. The Patapsco River is in the State of Maryland.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

#### *Bays.*

1. The Chesapeake Bay is in the State of Maryland.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “  
and opens into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Chesapeake Bay is two hundred.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Annapolis.

a The City of Baltimore is in the State of Maryland.

b Upper Marlboro.                      c Port Tobacco.



- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>d</i> Prince Fredericktown. | <i>i</i> Belair.      |
| <i>e</i> Leonardtown.          | <i>j</i> Emmettsburg. |
| <i>f</i> Rockville.            | <i>k</i> Hagerstown.  |
| <i>g</i> Frederick.            | <i>l</i> Cumberland.  |
| <i>h</i> Havre de Grace.       |                       |

### VIRGINIA.

1. Virginia lies between Maryland and Pennsylvania on the north, and Tennessee and North Carolina on the south, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ohio River. The average length of the State is about 350 miles, and its average breadth about 220.

2. This State was first settled at Jamestown, about 30 miles from the mouth of James River, by the English, in 1607. The State is often called the "Old Dominion," from its being the oldest English settlement in America.

3. The face of the country is greatly diversified, and in some parts rich and pleasing in its continued outline of hill, valley, river, and plain. It is traversed by the Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, from south-west to north-east. From the sea-coast to the head of tide-water on the rivers, embracing a tract upwards of 100 miles in width, the country is low and sandy, covered with pitch pine, and is unhealthy in the warm season. The interior of the State is a healthy region, and in the valleys are some of the finest lands in the State. The surface west of the mountains is rugged and hilly, but rich as a mineral region.

4. The soil in the tide-water district is poor, except along the banks of the rivers. Between the head of tide-water and the Blue Ridge it becomes better, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton. In the valleys, and along the rivers, the soil is generally



fertile; but between the mountains and the Ohio River, it is for the most part of an inferior quality.

5. The vast extent of the State and its varied surface, produces a great variety of climate. Along the coast it is hot and moist, but in the mountain districts it is salubrious and cool.

6. The staple productions of agriculture are wheat, corn, and tobacco. The mines of coal, iron, gold, and salt are exceedingly valuable and abundant; and among the mountains, mineral springs are very numerous, and are highly valued for their medicinal properties.

7. The commerce of the State consists chiefly in the exportation of agricultural products; oysters are an important article of export. Manufactures are but few and limited.

8. Virginia has given birth to many eminent patriots, statesmen, and warriors, among whom were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Chief Justice Marshall. The State is noted for its great men.

9. In Westmoreland County, bordering on the Potomac, is shown the place of Washington's birth. A simple stone with the inscription "Here, on the 11th of February†, 1732, George Washington was born," marks the hallowed spot.

10. In the Eastern part of the State are numerous railroads, and several important canals, which greatly facilitate transportation and intercourse.

11. The Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, near its confluence with James River, is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the world. It consists of an

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† Old style, corresponding to 22d of February new style.

enormous arch of limestone rock, spanning a chasm 90 feet in width, at the distance of 215 feet above the surface of the creek. The average width of the bridge is 80 feet, and its thickness 55 feet. Wier's Cave, near Staunton, is also a famous natural curiosity. It extends 1,260 feet into the ground, and contains about 20 large rooms, besides numerous passages and galleries.

12. Area: 61,352 square miles. Area of the coal region: 21,195 square miles. Population in 1860: 1,596,083. Inhabitants to the square mile: 24. Counties: 140.

13. Cities and Towns.—Richmond, the capital of the State, is beautifully situated on James River, immediately below the falls, about 150 miles from its mouth. At the present writing, (1864) it is also the capital of the so called Southern Confederacy, and is strongly fortified by the Confederate forces. The city is built on several hills, affording a delightful prospect of the surrounding country. Its water power is abundant, and is used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of flour, cotton, tobacco, paper, and iron. Distance from Washington, 122 miles south.

14. Alexandria, a port of entry, is located on the right bank of the Potomac, about 5 miles below Washington City. It is a place of considerable trade; wheat, corn, tobacco, and coal, are exported in considerable quantities. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and Washington.

15. Wheeling is situated on the Ohio River, in the western part of the State. It is a port of entry, and one of the most important cities on the Ohio between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Wheeling is noted for its manufactures and enterprise in trade. At this point, the river is crossed by a suspension bridge.

16. Norfolk, situated on the right bank of Elizabeth

River, is the chief commercial port of Virginia. It has a fine harbor, and more foreign commerce than any other town in the State. The city communicates with New York and Philadelphia by regular lines of ocean steamers.

17. Gosport is located opposite Norfolk, on the west side of Elizabeth River. At this place is one of the principal navy yards in the United States ; also, a dry dock built of hewn granite.

18. Yorktown, on York River, is memorable for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army in 1781.

19. Portsmouth, in the south-east part of the State, is noted for its fine harbor, and as an important naval depot of the Government. Between this city and Norfolk, ferry-boats ply constantly, and a daily line of steamboats communicates with the capital.

20. Petersburg, located on the south bank of the Appomattox River, is a handsome and flourishing town. Considerable quantities of tobacco and flour are exported from this place.

21. Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and Lynchburg, on the James River, are important places of trade. At Charleston, on the Kanawha, large quantities of salt are made. Charlottesville is the seat of the University of Virginia. Monticello, two miles distant, was the residence of Thomas Jefferson.

22. Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, is noted for its romantic scenery. It contains a United States armory. Mount Vernon, on the western shore of the Potomac River, 15 miles from Washington City, is venerated as the former residence, and last resting-place of the Father of his Country.

**Key to East Virginia.**

## 12. EAST VIRGINIA.

The State of East Virginia is south of Maryland.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ the  
capital, the city of Richmond.

*Mountains.*

1. The Blue Ridge Mountains are in East Virginia.

2. The Alleghany “ “ “ “  
“ “ “ “ are three hundred.

*Rivers.*

1. The James River is in East Virginia.

“ “ “ rises in the Alleghany Mts., and  
empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

The James River is five hundred.

2. The York River is in East Virginia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ and empties  
into the Chesapeake Bay.

3. The Pamunkey River is in East Virginia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the York River.

4. The Mattaponi River is in East Virginia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the York River.

5. The Rappahannock River is in East Virginia.

“ “ “ rises in the Blue Ridge  
Mts., and empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

The Rappahannock River is one and a-half hundred.

6. The Potomac River is west of Maryland.

“ “ “ rises in the Alleghany Mts., and  
empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

The Potomac River is five and a-half hundred.

12. The Shenandoah River is in East Virginia.

„ „ „ rises in the Blue Ridge Mts., and empties into the Potomac River.

The Shenandoah River is one and three-quarter hundred.

The Staunton River is in southern East Virginia.

„ „ „ rises in the Blue Ridge Mts., and empties into the Roanoke River.

The Staunton River is two hundred.

### *Forts.*

1. Fort Darling.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Richmond.

*a* Petersburg is south of Richmond.

*b* Williamsburg. *m* Manassas

*c* Yorktown. *n* Alexandria.

*d* Big Bethel. *o* Fredericksburg.

*e* Norfolk. *b* Front Royal.

*f* West Point. *c* Charlottesville.

*g* Harpers Ferry. *d* Lynchburg.

*h* Martinsburg. *e* Maysville.

*i* Winchester *f* Scottsville.

*k* Fairfax. *g* Salem.

*l* Leesburg. *h* Parisburg.

### **NORTH CAROLINA.**

1. North Carolina lies south of Virginia, and extends from Tennessee to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 450 miles in length, and its greatest breadth about 180.

2. The first English settlement in North America was made at Roanoke Island on the coast of this State, in 1585, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh. In the following



year, the colonists, becoming discouraged, abandoned the settlement, and returned to England. The State was regularly settled, in 1650, on the banks of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers, by emigrants from Virginia.

3. The eastern part of the State, for a distance of 60 miles from the sea, is a dead level interspersed with marshes and swamps, and covered with forests of pitch pine. Along the whole coast is a narrow ridge of sand, separated from the main land, by numerous sounds and bays. The passages and inlets through it are mostly shallow and dangerous. Ocracoke Inlet is the only one north of Cape Fear, through which vessels can pass with safety. The surface in the middle portion becomes hilly, or gently undulating; the western part rises into an elevated plateau, or table land, a rugged and mountainous region.

4. The soil, in the eastern section of the State, is generally sandy, and unfit for cultivation, but rich in its production of vast forests of pitch pine, from which great quantities of tar, turpentine, and rosin are made. In the interior, it is productive and highly favorable to agricultural pursuits.

5. On the coast in the summer season, the climate is hot and unhealthy, while in the interior, it is cooler and more salubrious.

6. The staple productions are cotton, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. In the swamps, indigo and rice flourish in abundance. The upper country produces wheat and other grains, with hemp and flax.

7. Gold, iron, copper, lead, and coal are the principal minerals. The gold region of North Carolina lies on both sides of the Blue Ridge, in the south-western part of the State.



8. Agriculture is the leading industrial pursuit; manufactures and mining, of late, are receiving considerable attention. Among the former, those of cotton, iron, and leather are the most important. Cotton, tobacco, and corn, with the products of the forest, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin are the principal exports.

9. In North Carolina there is no large commercial town, and the trade, for want of good harbors, is chiefly carried on through the sea-ports of the adjacent States.

10. The Great Dismal Swamp, partly in this State and partly in Virginia, covers a surface of 100,000 acres. It is mostly covered with cedar, pine, and cypress trees.

11. Capes Lookout and Fear are much dreaded by mariners; and Cape Hatteras is the most dangerous headland on the American coast.

12. Area: 50,700 square miles. Population in 1860: 992,667. Inhabitants to the square mile: 19. Counties: 82.

13. Cities and Towns.—Raleigh, the capital, is situated in the centre of the State, about six miles west of the River Neuse. In the centre of the city is Union Square, in which stands the State House, a splendid building of native granite, built after the model of the Parthenon of Athens in Greece. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, recently established, is worthy of notice, and does great credit to the State. Distance from Washington, 286 miles south.

14. Wilmington is located on the east bank of the Cape Fear River, 35 miles from the sea. It is the largest and most commercial city in the State. Railroads extend to Petersburg, Richmond, and to other towns north and south; and a line of mail steamers plies daily between the city and Charleston, while numerous steamboats keep up a



The Cape Fear River is in southern North Carolina, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Cape Fear River is three hundred.

2. The South River is in southern North Carolina.

The     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     " and empties into the Cape Fear River.

3. East Cape Fear River is in southern North Carolina.

       "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     " and empties into the Cape Fear River.

4. The Neuse River is in the State of North Carolina.

       "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     " and empties into Pamlico Sound.

The Neuse River is three and a-half hundred.

5. The Moccassin River is in the State of North Carolina.

The Moccassin River is in the State of North Carolina, and empties into the Neuse River.

6. The Tar River is in the State of North Carolina.

       "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     " and empties into Pamlico Sound.

The Tar River is two hundred.

7. The Roanoke River is in the State of North Carolina.

The Roanoke River rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into Albemarle Sound.

The Roanoke River is two and a half hundred.

8. The Chowan River is in the State of North Carolina.

The Chowan River rises in Virginia, and empties into Albemarle Sound.

#### *Sounds.*

1. Albemarle Sound is in the State of North Carolina.

Albemarle Sound is in the State of North Carolina, and opens into the Atlantic Ocean.

2. Pamlico Sound is in the State of North Carolina.  
 ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”  
 and opens into the Atlantic Ocean.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Raleigh.

a Smithfield is on the Neuse River.

b Waynesborough. o Williamston.

c Kingston. p Plymouth.

d Newberne. q Columbia.

e Beaufort. r Weldon.

f Onslow. s Washington.

g Wilmington. t Roxboro.

h Hallsville. u Yanceyville.

i Elizabethtown. v Germantown.

j Fayetteville. w Lexington.

k Whitesville. x Greensboro.

l Oxford. y Waynesville.

m Louisburg. z Elizabeth.

n Tabaro.

*Forts.*

1. Fort Macon is on the coast of North Carolina.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and  
 noted in the American Rebellion.

2. Fort Hatteras is on the coast of North Carolina.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and  
 noted in the American Rebellion.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

1. South Carolina lies between North Carolina and Georgia. The greatest length and breadth of the State measure about 210 miles each, and its coast about 200.

2. The State was first settled at Old Charleston, in 1670. The original settlers were mostly English, among whom were some Germans, Scotch, and also some French Huguenots. The present city of Charleston was begun ten years later.

3. The low country, extending from 80 to 100 miles inland, is covered with forests of pitch pine, interspersed with marshes, swamps, and sluggish streams. Beyond this is the middle country, extending 50 or 60 miles in breadth, which is composed of numerous ridges of sand hills, presenting an undulating appearance, and interspersed here and there with a plantation of maize. Further inland, the surface rises into a rugged, mountainous region, forming what is called the "Ridge;" and westward of the Ridge the country displays an elevated plateau, pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, forests, and pleasant streams.

4. The coast is bordered with low islands, covered with forests of live oak, pine, and palmettoes. These islands are now under cultivation, and produce the finest quality of cotton, called sea-island cotton.

5. The State has six distinct varieties of soil: 1. Tide swamp, devoted to the culture of rice. 2. Inland swamp, to rice, cotton, corn, &c. 3. Salt marsh, to long cotton. 4. Oak and pine, to long cotton, corn, &c. 5. Oak and hickory, to short cotton, indigo, corn, &c. 6. Pine barren, to fruits, vegetables, &c. Cotton and rice are the great staple productions of South Carolina.

6. The commerce of the State is extensive and important. It consists chiefly in exporting cotton, rice, lumber, and naval stores. There is more rice exported from this State than from all the other States combined. The State is not extensively engaged in manufactures.



7. The principal minerals are gold, lead, and iron. The gold is obtained from the same belt, or region, in which the gold of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia is found. This belt extends from the Rappahannock to the Coosa River.

8. The climate is more tropical than that of North Carolina, the State being further south. In the upper country, the climate is healthy at all seasons of the year; but in the low country, it is unhealthy and sickly during the summer months.

9. Numerous railroads intersect various parts of the State, and a lively interest is manifested by the people in the construction of others. The most important are those connecting Charleston and Augusta, Charleston, Camden, and Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington.

10. Many of the inhabitants, particularly in the lower and middle sections, are wealthy planters, mostly well educated, and noted for their hospitality.

11. South Carolina is the smallest of the cotton growing States. It has no mountains, excepting the Blue Ridge Mountains, which intersect the north-west corner of the State.

12. Area, 29,380 square miles. Population in 1860, 703,812; inhabitants to the square mile, 24. Districts, 29.

13. Cities and Towns.—Columbia, the capital of the State, is located on the east bank of the Congaree River, below the junction of the Broad and Saluda Rivers. The city is regularly laid out, and neatly built, and its wide streets are beautifully ornamented with numerous trees. Its location is considerably elevated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, decorated with



cotton-fields in the highest state of cultivation. The college of South Carolina is located here, a flourishing institution, which is liberally supported by the State. Distance north-west from Charleston, 120 miles; from Washington, 500 miles south-west.

14. Charleston, the metropolis of the State, and one of the first commercial cities in the South, stands on a peninsula formed by the Cooper and Ashley Rivers, which unite, and enter the ocean by a deep and spacious harbor, extending 7 miles below the city. In many parts of the city, the streets are tastefully ornamented with shade-trees of various kinds; and many of the private residences are handsomely adorned with verandahs, extending from the ground to the roof, and surrounded with gardens, profusely studded with orange trees, magnolias, and palmettoes. Charleston is considered the metropolis of the South Atlantic States. Into it flow many of the productions of North Carolina and Georgia. Its coasting trade and foreign commerce are extensive and valuable. The city contains several important literary and other institutions, among which may be mentioned the Charleston College, the State Medical College, the Orphan Asylum, and the City Hall. Distance from Washington, 544 miles.

15. Camden, a thriving town on the east bank of the Wateree, is noted for the battles fought in its vicinity during the Revolution.

16. Hamburg, on the Savannah River, in the western part of the State, is an extensive cotton mart, and has a large inland trade. Hamburg is connected with Charleston by railroad.

17. Georgetown, near the coast, Spartanburg, Greenville, and Belton in the north west, are small but thriving towns.

**Key to South Carolina.**

## 14. SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State of South Carolina is east of Georgia.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital the city of Columbia.

*Rivers.*

1. The Great Pedee River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Great Pedee River is four and a-half hundred.

2. The Wateree River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Santee River.

The Wateree River is two and a-half hundred.

3. The Broad River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Santee River.

4. The Saluda River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Santee River.

The Saluda River is two hundred.

5. The Santee River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Santee River is one and a-half hundred.

6. The Edisto River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Edisto River is one and a-half hundred.

7. The Combahee River is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

8. North Edisto River is in South Carolina.

9. Little Pedee River is in South Carolina.

Little ,, ,, rises in North Carolina, and empties into the Great Pedee River.

10. Linche's Creek.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Columbia.

*a* The city of Charleston is in South Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and noted in the American Rebellion.

*b* Orangeburg.

*m* Marlboro.

*c* Walterboro.

*n* Marion.

*d* Coosawatchie.

*o* Conwayboro.

*e* Beaufort.

*p* Winnsboro.

*f* Monks' Corner.

*q* Yorkville.

*g* Sumpterville.

*r* Hamburg.

*h* Kingstree.

*s* Edgefield.

*i* Georgetown.

*t* Newberry.

*j* Camden.

*u* Lawrenceville.

*k* Cheraw.

*v* Greenville.

*l* Darlington.

*w* Abbeville.

#### *Forts.*

1. Fort Sumpter is on the coast of South Carolina.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and noted in the American Rebellion.

2. Fort Beauregard.

3. Fort Walker.

### **GEORGIA.**

1. Georgia is situated north of Florida, and lies between South Carolina and Alabama. The length of the State is about 300 miles, and its greatest breadth 250. Length of sea coast, 80 miles.

2. This State was settled at Yamacraw Bluff, now Savannah, in 1733, by a colony from England under James Oglethorpe. It was the last settled State of the "thirteen original colonies."

3. The surface is similar to that of South Carolina, and comprises three distinct sections: 1. The alluvial flats, which extend from the ocean inland about 100 miles. 2. The sand hill belt, or pine barrens, extending inland to the lower falls of the rivers. 3. The hilly and mountainous tract in the north-west portion of the State.

4. In the south-eastern part is Okefonokee Swamp, which extends over the line into Florida, and is the abode of numerous alligators, lizards, snakes, frogs, and cranes.

5. The soil, in the valleys in the northern part of the State, is exceedingly fertile and productive, and well adapted to the growth of the various grains. In the southern part are the tide, and swamp lands, chiefly devoted to the culture of rice and cotton. From 60 to 80 miles inland from the coast, are the pine lands, chiefly valuable for their production of lumber; the interior is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, grain, and cotton.

6. The principal agricultural products are cotton, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn. In some portions of the State, sugar, coffee, and indigo are also produced, and many tropical plants and fruits,—lemons, oranges, figs, &c.

7. Gold and iron ore constitute the chief mineral productions. The former is found in the north, the latter in various parts of the State. Small quantities of copper are also found.

8. The climate is very hot and sultry during the sum-

mer season. It is quite unhealthy in July, August, and September. The winters are mild and pleasant.

9. The sea islands, bordering upon the coast, so celebrated for the production of sea island cotton, are Tybee, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapello, St. Simon's, and Cumberland. This is a superior kind of cotton of the finest quality and texture. It is raised in small quantities, and is about double the value of the common kind.

10. Georgia is especially noted for the number and extent of its railroads; in this respect it takes the lead of all the Southern States.

11. Of late the State has made considerable advances in the establishment of manufactures. The most important are those for the manufacture of cotton and iron. The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, lumber, pitch, turpentine, and tar.

12. The inhabitants are mainly of British descent, and chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

13. Area of State, 61,500 square miles; area of coal region, 150 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,057,327; inhabitants to a square mile, 17. Counties 112.

14. Cities and Towns. — Milledgeville, the capital of the State, is located at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Oconee River, 300 miles from the sea. It stands on elevated ground, surrounded by a rich and populous cotton-growing country. The most prominent public buildings are the State House, and State Arsenal. Distance from Washington, 642 miles south-west.

15. Savannah, the largest and most important city of the State, is situated on the Savannah River, 17 miles from the sea. It has an excellent and capacious harbor, with a

safe and easy entrance to and from the ocean. The streets are laid out in a regular manner; and after every second street, there is a public square. They are generally enclosed, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. A line of steamers plies regularly between this port and the West Indies. Distance from Washington, 662 miles south-west.

16. Augusta, on the west bank of the Savannah, 125 miles above the city of Savannah, and 231 miles from the sea, ranks second in population. It has considerable trade, is well built, and contains several handsome public buildings.

17. Columbus, upon the Chattahootchee, is the third city of the State in population. A large number of steamboats ply on the river, freighted with cotton for the seaboard and New Orleans.

18. Macon, in the centre of the State, is a flourishing city; Athens is the seat of Franklin College; Atlanta, Darien, and Fort Gaines are also thriving towns.

**Key to Georgia.**

15. GEORGIA.

The State of Georgia is west of South Carolina.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ the capital, the city of Milledgeville.

*Rivers.*

1. The Ogeechee River is in eastern Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Ogeechee River is one and a-half hundred.

2. The Altamaha River is in the State of Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Altamaha River is one and a-half hundred.

3. The Oconee River is in the State of Georgia.



The Oconee River rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Altamaha River.

The Oconee River is two hundred and eighty.

4. The Ocmulgee River is in the State of Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Altamaha River.

The Ocmulgee is two hundred.

5. The Santilla River is in southern Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Altamaha River.

The Santilla River is one and a-half hundred.

6. The Flint River is in south-west Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Appalachicola.

The Flint River is three hundred.

7. The Chattahoochee River is in the State of Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Appalachicola.

The Chattahoochee River is five and a-half hundred.

8. The Savannah River is in the State of Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Savannah River is four and a-half hundred.

#### *Swamps.*

1. The Okefinokee Swamp is in southern Georgia.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Milledgeville.

a Monticello is in the State of Georgia.

b Covington.

e Forsyth.

c Monroe.

f Greenville.

d Jackson.

g Thomaston.

<i>h</i> Macon.	<i>w</i> Waynesville.
<i>i</i> Marion.	<i>x</i> Waresboro.
<i>j</i> Hawkinsville	<i>y</i> Clayton.
<i>k</i> Vienna.	<i>z</i> Gainesville.
<i>l</i> Americus.	<b>a</b> Atlanta.
<i>m</i> Lumkin.	<b>b</b> Decatur.
<i>n</i> Newton.	<b>c</b> Marietta.
<i>o</i> Bainbridge.	<b>d</b> Carrollton.
<i>p</i> Moultrie.	<b>e</b> Dahlongega.
<i>q</i> Savannah.	<b>f</b> Canton.
<i>r</i> Springfield.	<b>g</b> Blairsville.
<i>s</i> Statesboro.	<b>h</b> Spring Place.
<i>t</i> Jacksonboro.	<b>i</b> Trenton.
<i>u</i> Keidsville.	<b>j</b> Chickamauga.
<i>v</i> Darien.	

### *Forts.*

1. Fort Pulaski is on the coast of Georgia.  
     "     "     "     "     "     "     "     and noted  
 in the American Rebellion.
2. Fort McAllister is on the coast of Georgia.

### **FLORIDA.**

1. Florida lies south of Georgia. It is chiefly an extensive peninsula, 400 miles in length, and from 50 to 250 miles in breadth; extending southward between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Its sea coast is upwards of 1000 miles in extent, and its shores are indented with many bays and inlets, and yet there are but few good harbors.

2. Florida was originally settled by the Spanish at St. Augustine, in 1564. This Territory was purchased of Spain by the United States, in 1819, during the presidency of

James Monroe, and was governed as such, until 1845, when it became one of the States of the Union.

3. The surface of the country is generally level, and but little elevated above the ocean. The southern portion of the State is interspersed with lakes, grass ponds, savannas, and hummocks. These constitute what is known as the Everglades of Florida. They cover an extent of about 160 miles in length by 60 in breadth.

4. The soil is generally sandy, except in the hummocks, which consist of reddish clay mixed with sand in such proportions, forming a soil quite fertile and productive. These hummocks vary in extent from a few acres to several hundred miles, and constitute a considerable portion of the State. Along the streams it is rich, and well adapted to tillage. Another portion of the State consist of pine barrens where the soil is poor and unproductive.

5. The State approaches within a degree and a-half of the torrid zone, yet the climate is not so hot, but that it is mild and pleasant. Slight frosts sometimes occur; ice and snow are rarely seen, nor is the cold so severe as to injure the orange trees. The dews are generally heavy, but the air is pure and free from fogs.

6. The most important productions are sugar-cane, rice, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn. The fruits are various, and produced in abundance; they are, oranges, pine apples, figs, pomegranates, olives, grapes, lemons, &c.

7. Florida is noted for its luxuriant vegetation, and the brilliant colors of its flowering shrubs, from which it derives its name. The forests produce an abundance of cedar and yellow pine.

8. The entire country abounds in various kinds of game. Alligators are numerous on the shores of the inlets

and rivers. They exist only in the southern section, and are seldom seen north of Louisiana and the Carolinas. Mosquitoes and gnats are very abundant, and very annoying to the inhabitants.

9. The Florida Keys are a range of small islands lying south of the peninsula, inhabited by a few fishermen and wreckers\*. Turtle and other fisheries are carried on quite extensively among these islands.

10. Area, 56,500 square miles. Population in 1860, 140,439; inhabitants to the square mile, 2. Counties, 30.

11. Cities and Towns.—Tallahassee, the capital, is situated in the northern part of the State, about 20 miles north of St. Marks. The city is built upon elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile and undulating region. It is regularly laid out, and contains several public squares. Distance south-west from Washington, 896 miles. Latitude  $30^{\circ} 28'$  north.

12. St. Augustine is situated on Matanzas Sound, 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is the oldest town in the United States, having been settled in 1564. Its pure and healthful climate, and refreshing sea breezes, render it a place of great resort for invalids, during the winter season.

13. Pensacola, the most westerly town in the State, and the principal port of entry and city, is situated on a bay of the same name, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It contains a United States Navy Yard, covering 80 acres in extent, and is an important naval station for ships of war.

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\* Persons, who go down to seek the wrecks of ships, to secure the property and save the lives of the crews, are called wreckers; and the compensation allowed by law, is called salvage.

14. St. Marks is 20 miles south of the capital, and connected with it by railroad. Appalachicola is located at the mouth of the river of the same name. Its harbor is accessible by steamboats from the Gulf, and large quantities of cotton are shipped at this place.

15. Key West, on Thompson's Island, is the most southern town in the United States. It has a fine harbor, and is the seat of the Wreckers' Court, to whose decisions all cases of salvage are submitted. Salt is manufactured to some extent, and sponges are exported in large quantities.

16. The other important towns are Jacksonville, St. Joseph, Nassau, Fernandina, Monticello, &c.

### Key to Florida.

#### 16. FLORIDA.

The State of Florida is south of Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ the capital  
the city of Tallahassee.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Appalachicola River is in the State of Georgia.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “  
and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Appalachicola is one hundred.

2. The Suwanee River is in the State of Florida.

“ “ “ “ rises in Georgia, and empties  
into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Suwanee River is two and a-half hundred.

3. The St. John's River is in eastern Florida.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The St. John's River is two and a-half hundred.

4. The Kissimmee River is in southern Florida.

The Kissimmee River is in southern Florida, and empties into Lake Ohee-Chobee.

5. Withlacoochee.

6. Hillsboro River is in southern Florida.

“ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

7. The Ocklawaha River is in the State of Florida.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the St. John's River.

### *Lakes and Bays.*

1. Lake Okechobee is in southern Florida.
2. “ George is in eastern Florida.
3. “ Monroe “ “ “
4. “ Jesup “ “ “
5. “ Ponisett “ “ “
6. “ Kissimee is in the State of Florida.
7. “ Tohopehaliga is in the State of Florida.
8. “ Apopka “ “ “ “
9. “ Orange “ “ “ “
10. Pensacola Bay is in western Florida.
11. Choctawhatchie Bay is in western Florida.
12. St. Andrew's “ “ “ “
13. Appalachie Bay is on the coast of Florida.
14. Wakasassa “ “ “ “ “
15. Tampa “ “ “ “ “
16. Charlotts Harbor “ “ “ “
17. Chatham Bay “ “ “ “

### *Capes.*

1. Cape Romain is in southern Florida.
2. “ Sable “ “ “
3. “ Canaveral is on the east coast of Florida.
4. “ St. Blas is on the coast of Florida.



*Cities and Towns.*

\* Tallahassee.

*a* The city of St. Marks is in the State of Florida.

*b* Appalachicola.                      *m* Picolata.

*c* Quincy.                                      *n* San Augustine.

*d* Marrianna.                                *o* Welaka.

*e* Alaqua.                                      *p* Volusia.

*f* Milton.                                      *q* New Smyrna.

*g* Pensacola.                                *r* Mellonville.

*h* Monticello.                                *s* Tampa.

*i* Jasper.                                      *t* Manatee.

*j* Newmansville.                          *u* Columbus.

*k* Jacksonville.                            *v* Atsena Otie.

*l* Fernandina.                              *w* Ocola.

*Forts.*

1. Fort McRae is on the coast of Florida.

2. Fort Pickens    ,,                      ,,

**ALABAMA.**

1. Alabama lies between Georgia and Mississippi, with a portion of its southern border extending to the Gulf of Mexico. Its greatest length is about 330 miles, its breadth varying from 145 to 215 miles.

2. This State was first settled by the French at Mobile. The territory now comprising the State, originally belonged to Georgia, but in 1802, it was detached, and was constituted a part of the Mississippi Territory. In 1817, it became the Territory of Alabama, and finally, in 1820, was admitted into the Union as a State.

3. The surface of the country in the northern part is hilly and mountainous, the Alleghany Mountains terminating in this part of the State. In the interior, the hills

disappear, and the surface becomes more regular and even; while, in the southern portion, it is extremely level, scarcely elevated above the surface of the sea.

4. The soil in the north is exceedingly fertile and productive. The hills and mountains are covered with immense forests of oak, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, and cedar. In the central portion, it is much less fertile, and numerous pine forests occur. The soil in the southern part of the State is deep and rich, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, rice, and tropical fruits. Live oak, swamp oak, gum, cypress, and holly, diversify this section.

5. The climate, during the summer season, is very warm and sultry. The winters are mild and pleasant, running water being rarely frozen. Stock require no shelter.

6. The agricultural products are cotton, wheat, rice, sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. Cotton is the great staple. In amount of cotton annually produced, Alabama ranks first, Georgia second, and Mississippi third.

6. Iron, marble, and bituminous coal, are the chief minerals. They are found in great abundance in the middle portion of the State.

7. Alabama possesses only 60 miles of sea coast, yet it has a considerable amount of foreign commerce. Its various rivers all admit of extensive inland navigation, so that the numerous products of the State are shipped with great facility to the sea board.

9. Manufactures have received but little attention; those of cotton have been introduced, to some extent, with considerable success.

10. Area of State, 50,781 square miles; area of coal region, 3,400 square miles. Population in 1860, 964,296; inhabitants to the square mile, 19. Counties, 52.

11. Cities and Towns.—Montgomery, the capital, is on the left bank of the Alabama River, at the head of steamboat navigation. The city stands on a high bluff, and is surrounded by one of the richest cotton-growing districts in the State. Large quantities of cotton are shipped from this place down the river to Mobile. The University of Alabama is located here. Distance from Mobile, 220 miles north-east.

12. Mobile, the largest and most important city in the State, is situated at the head of Mobile Bay, 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It has a fine harbor, but difficult of entrance, being obstructed with shoals and low islands. Next to New Orleans, it is the greatest cotton market in the Union. The most important public buildings are, the City Hospital, the City Hall, and the United States Marine Hospital. Spring Hill College is also located here. Distance south-west from Washington, 1,033 miles.

13. Tuscaloosa, in the western part of the State, on the Black Warrior River, is chiefly noted for its active trade and literary institutions. The University of Alabama is located here.

14. Huntsville is the largest town in the north, and is noted for the remarkable spring which supplies the city with water.

15. Tuscumbia and Florence are towns of considerable trade on the Tennessee River. Eufaula, on the Chattahoochee, has a large cotton trade; Gainesville and Selma are also flourishing towns.

### Key to Alabama.

#### 17. ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama is west of Georgia.

The " " " " " " " the capital  
the city of Montgomery.

*Rivers.*

1. The Alabama River is in the State of Alabama.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into Mobile Bay.

The Alabama River is three hundred and eighty.

2. The Tombigbee River is in western Alabama.

“ “ “ rises in Mississippi, and empties  
into Mobile Bay.

The Tombigbee River is five hundred.

3. The Black Warrior River is in the State of Alabama.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “  
and empties into Tombigbee River.

The Black Warrior River is one and a-half hundred.

4. The Coosa River is in the State of Alabama.

“ “ “ rises in Georgia, and empties into  
the Alabama River.

The Coosa River is three and a-half hundred.

5. The Tallapoosa River is in the State of Alabama.

“ “ “ rises in Georgia, and empties  
into the Alabama River.

The Tallapoosa River is two and a-half hundred.

6. The Cahawba River is in the State of Alabama.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the Alabama River.

7. The Conecuh River is in southern Alabama.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ and  
empties into the Mobile Bay.

The Conecuh River is two-hundred.

8. The Choctawhatchee River is in southern Alabama.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “  
and empties into the Choctawhatchee Bay.

*Lakes and Bays.*

1. Mobile Bay is in southern Alabama.  
 " " " " " and opens into  
 the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Perdido Bay is in southern Alabama.  
 " " " " " and opens into  
 the Gulf of Mexico.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Montgomery.

*a* The city of Mobile is in southern Alabama.

*b* Blakely

*r* Cahawba.

*c* Macon.

*s* Monroeville.

*d* Linden.

*t* Haynesville.

*e* Erie.

*u* Greenville.

*f* Tuskegee.

*v* Andalusia.

*g* Lafayette.

*w* Abbeyville.

*h* Wedowee.

*x* Sparta.

*i* Jacksonville.

*y* Tuscumbia.

*j* Wetumka.

*z* Florence.

*k* Talladega.

*a* Huntsville.

*l* Ashville.

*b* Decatur.

*m* Marshall.

*c* Pikeville.

*n* Blountville.

*d* Jasper.

*o* Kingston.

*e* Fayetteville.

*p* Marion.

*f* Bridgeport.

*q* Tuscaloosa.

*Forts.*

1. Fort Gaines is on the coast of Alabama.

2. Fort Morgan " " " "

**MISSISSIPPI.**

1. The State of Mississippi lies between Alabama and the Mississippi River, extending from Tennessee on the



north, to Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. Its greatest length is about 400 miles, and its average breadth 150 miles.

2. The State was first settled by the French at Fort Rosalie, now Natchez, in 1716. France continued to claim the country until 1763, when she relinquished all her claims to Great Britain. By the Treaty of Paris in 1783, Great Britain ceded it to the United States. The territory for many years belonged to Georgia, and under that government, became the theatre of a noted land speculation. In 1817, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

3. The surface in the northern part is rugged and hilly, and considerably elevated, but not mountainous. The central and eastern parts are composed of table lands, which descend towards the Mississippi, and terminate in the long range of bluffs which extend along the eastern shore. The surface in the southern section, for about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is generally very level, chiefly covered with pine forests, cypress swamps, marshes, and prairies.

4. The soil, in the valleys and along the water courses in the northern and central portions of the State, is exceedingly fertile. In the south-east section, the soil is generally sandy, interspersed here and there with fertile tracts.

5. The climate, in the summer seasons, is hot and unhealthy; the winters are mild and pleasant.

6. The principal agricultural productions are, cotton, corn, rice, sweet potatoes; sugar, tobacco, and indigo in small quantities. Fruits of great variety and excellence are produced in abundance,—bananas, peaches, figs, grapes, &c. Cotton is the great staple production.

7. The commerce of the State is carried on chiefly through the port of New Orleans. It consists mainly in the



export of cotton, and other agricultural products. Mississippi possesses no sea-port, and therefore has no foreign commerce.

8. The sea-coast of the State is about 50 miles in extent. The Mississippi River extends for 300 miles along its western border. Its rivers and railroads, comparatively, are quite numerous, and afford a ready outlet for the various products of the State.

9. Area: 47,150 square miles. Population in 1860: 791,396. Inhabitants to the square mile: 17. Counties: 60.

10. Cities and Towns. — Jackson, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Pearl River. It is a small but flourishing town, containing a handsome State House, State Penitentiary, and State Lunatic Asylum. About 30,000 bales of cotton are exported annually.

11. Natchez is the largest and most commercial town in the State, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 292 miles above New Orleans. The city is located on a bluff, about 200 feet in height. Along the river at the foot of the bluff, there are stores, warehouses, and other buildings, the top being principally occupied by private residences, ornamented with piazzas and balconies, and surrounded by beautiful gardens and orange groves. This part of the city commands a magnificent view of the river, and surrounding scenery. Cotton is the principal article of trade. Distance, 1,146 miles south-west from Washington.

12. Vicksburg is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, 400 miles from New Orleans. This town, like Natchez, is also located on a high bluff, and from which, about 100,000 bales of cotton are shipped annually.

13. Columbus, on the Tombigbee, is an important depot of trade. A fine bridge crosses the river at this place. Holly Springs, a thriving town in the northern part of the State, is noted for its literary institutions.

14. Pass Christian, Pascagoula, and Biloxi, on the coast, are noted summer resorts for the citizens of Mobile and New Orleans. Yazoo City, on the Yazoo River, Ports Hudson and Gibson, Grand Gulf and Rodney, on the Mississippi, are all important places.

### Key to Mississippi.

#### 18. MISSISSIPPI.

The State of Mississippi is west of Alabama.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ the capital, the city of Jackson.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Mississippi River is in the center of the Union.  
 , “ , rises in Lake Itasca, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi River is thirty hundred.

2. The Yazoo River is in western Mississippi.  
 “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Yazoo River is three hundred.

3. The Sunflower River is in western Mississippi  
 “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Yazoo River.

The Sunflower River is one hundred and thirty.

4. The Yallahusha River is in northern Mississippi.  
 “ “ “ “ “ “ and empties into the Yazoo River.

5. The Tallahatchie is in northern Mississippi.

The Tallahatchie River is in northern Mississippi, and empties into the Yazoo River.

The Tallahatchie River is two and a-half hundred.

6. The Big Black River is in the State of Mississippi.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”  
and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Big Black River is four hundred.

7. The Pearl River is in the State of Mississippi.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and  
empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Pearl River is two and a-half hundred.

8. The Pascagoula River is in southern Mississippi

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and  
empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

9. The Chickasawha River is in southern Mississippi.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”  
and empties into the Pascagoula River.

10. The Leaf River is in southern Mississippi.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and  
empties into the Pascagoula River.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Jackson.

*a* Vicksburg is in the State of Mississippi.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” and noted  
in the American Rebellion.

*b* Greenwich.

*h* Corinth.

*c* Bolivar.

*i* Rienzi.

*d* Peyton.

*j* Fulton.

*e* Hernando.

*k* Grand Gulf.

*f* Holly Springs.

*l* Port Gibson.

*g* Wyatt.

*m* Natchez.

<i>n</i> Woodville.	<i>w</i> Coffeeville.
<i>o</i> Iuka.	<i>x</i> Grenada.
<i>p</i> Oxford.	<i>y</i> Meadville.
<i>q</i> Tillatoba.	<i>z</i> Columbia.
<i>r</i> Bridgeporte.	<i>a</i> Covington.
<i>s</i> Canton.	<i>b</i> Quitman.
<i>t</i> Carthage.	<i>c</i> Marion.
<i>u</i> Louisville.	<i>d</i> DeKalb.
<i>v</i> Greensboro.	

### LOUISIANA.

1. Louisiana is situated between Mississippi and Texas, and extends from Arkansas on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The greatest breadth of the State, from east to west, is about 300 miles, and from north to south 250.

2. About the middle of the 17th century, De la Salle traversed the Mississippi River, and explored the country, and called it Louisiana. This name embraced the territory on both sides of the Mississippi, and France continued to claim it until 1763, when she ceded Louisiana on the east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, to Great Britain; and on the west to Spain. Great Britain ceded her claims to the United States, in 1783, and Spain, by the treaty of Ildefonso, in 1802, retroceded western Louisiana and New Orleans to France, from whom it was purchased, in 1803, by the United States for \$15,000,000.

3. Louisiana was first settled at Iberville, by the French, in 1699. It became a State in 1812, and still has a large French population.

4. The surface is generally low and level, and subject to the annual overflow, by the Mississippi, and the high tides of the Gulf of Mexico. The State consists of dry,

and inundated lands. Above the Red River, the country liable to periodical overflow, is narrow in extent, but below the mouth of that river, it widens and extends to the Gulf Mexico. To protect the country bordering on the Mississippi, from inundation, embankments or levees are thrown up along its shores, usually from 5 to 12 feet in height, extending about 200 miles.

5. The soil is of great variety. Throughout the inundated region below Red River, whenever sufficiently elevated for cultivation, the soil is of superior quality. The richest part of the State lies along the sides of the Mississippi, extending for some distance above and below New Orleans. It is called "the Coast," and is noted for its beauty and extreme fertility. Only about one twentieth part of the surface is under cultivation, and about one fourth part is subject to periodical overflow.

6. The climate in the summer season, during the day, is hot and sultry; but at night, it is quite pleasant and cool. The winters are mild, — water rarely freezes, and snow is seldom seen.

7. Sugar and cotton are the great staples of the State. Molasses is made in vast quantities. Nine-tenths of the sugar-cane in the United States is produced here. Indian corn, rice, and tobacco are also cultivated. Fruits, such as bananas, oranges, figs, peaches, &c., are abundant.

8. The manufactures are few, and chiefly limited to that of sugar and molasses, in which the State is extensively engaged. Cotton and sugar are the chief articles of export.

9. Louisiana has made very liberal appropriations for the support of public schools, and they are being quite generally established.

13. Area of State, 41,215 square miles. Population



in 1860, 709,433; slaves, 333,010. Inhabitants to the square mile, 15. Parishes, 48.

11. Cities and Towns. — Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, is located on the east bank of the Mississippi, 117 miles north-west of New Orleans. The most prominent public buildings are the State House, the Louisiana Penitentiary, and Baton Rouge College. Near the capital, is a barracks for United States troops.

12. New Orleans, the commercial metropolis of the Southern States, is situated on the north bank of the Mississippi River, 100 miles from its mouth. It is built along a bend in the river, and from its form, it is often called the "Crescent City." From its geographical position it sustains important commercial relations with South America, the West Indies, and Mexico. New Orleans is the greatest cotton market in the world, and in amount of commerce, ranks next to New York. The levee or quay is about 100 feet in average width, and extends four miles along the margin of the river, presenting during the business season, an unexampled scene of bustle and activity. The inhabitants consist of Americans, French, Spanish, Creoles, and the colored races of every hue. Many of the private residences in the suburbs are surrounded by beautiful gardens, decorated with orange, lemon, and magnolia trees. The Custom House, of this city, is the largest building in the United States, except the Capitol at Washington. The benevolent institutions are numerous and worthy of note, and many of the churches are magnificent structures. Distance south-west from Washington, 1,203 miles.

13. Natchitoches, 500 miles above New Orleans, on the Red River, has considerable trade. Alexandria, on the same river, is an important cotton depot.



14. Madisonville, Donaldsonville, St. Martin's, Plaquemine, Bayou Sara, Shreveport, and Opelousas are among the other noted towns in this State.

### Key to Louisiana.

#### 19. LOUISIANA.

The State of Louisiana is west of Mississippi.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” the capital the city of Baton Rouge.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Red River is in the State of Louisiana.

” ” ” rises in Texas and empties into the Mississippi.

The Red River is twelve hundred.

2. The Washita River is in the State of Louisiana.

” ” ” rises in Arkansas and empties into the Red River.

The Washita River is five hundred.

3. The Calcasieu River is in western Louisiana.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” and empties into Lake Calcasieu.

The Calcasieu River is two and a-half hundred.

4. The Mermentau River is in southern Louisiana.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” and empties in the Gulf of Mexico.

5. The Atchafalaya River is in southern Louisiana.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Atchafalaya River is two and a-half hundred.

6. The Amite River is in eastern Louisiana.

” ” ” rises in Mississippi, and empties into Lake Pontchartrain.

7. The Tickfaw River is in the State of Louisiana.
8. „ Chittoga „ „ „ „ „
9. „ Bayou Bœuf River is in the State of Louisiana.
10. The Sabine River is west of Louisiana.  
 „ „ „ rises in Texas, and empties into  
 Sabine Lake.

The Sabine River is three hundred.

### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Pontchartrain is in Louisiana.
2. „ Maurepas „ „
3. „ Borgne „ „
4. „ Washita is in southern Louisiana.
5. „ Mermenteau is in southern Louisiana.
6. „ Calcasieu „ „ „
7. „ Sabine „ „ „
8. „ Caddoo is in northern Louisiana.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Baton Rouge.

*a* The city of New Orleans is in southern Louisiana.

*b* Algiers. *l* Bayou Chicot.

*c* Donaldsonville. *m* Homer.

*d* Napoleon. *n* Farmersville.

*e* Iberville. *o* Vernon.

*f* Palquemine. *p* Harrisonburg.

*g* West Baton Rouge. *q* Providence.

*h* Jacksonville. *r* Port Hudson.

*i* Alexandria. *s* Madisonville.

*j* Natchitoches. *t* Brashear City.

*k* Shreveport.



five times the size of Pennsylvania ; yet, a very small portion of its soil is unfit for cultivation.

5. The climate is mild and healthful, and essentially tropical, except in the northern part. It is free from the extremes of both the temperate and torrid zones, and snow is seldom seen, except in the mountains.

6. The agricultural products are cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, wheat, and rice. The two former are the great staples of the State. Indigo is indigenous, and fruits of all kinds are produced in abundance.

7. Texas is one of the finest cattle-growing countries in the world. The vast prairies of the State are covered with rich pasturage, upon which may be seen feeding, vast herds of cattle, buffalo, and wild horses. Deer and fish are abundant.

8. The State abounds in useful minerals. The most important are silver, iron, coal, and bitumen.

9. There are but few manufactures. Cotton and salt are exported to the West Indies. Cotton is the principal article of export.

10. The inhabitants are mostly from the southern section of the Union ; but its unlimited resources, fertile soil, and inviting climate, are attracting settlers from all parts of the United States, and from various portions of Europe. The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians inhabit the western and northern borders of the State.

11. Area 237,500 square miles. Population in 1860, 602,432 ; slaves, 180,682. Inhabitants to the square mile, 2. Counties, 92.

12. Cities and Towns.—Austin, the capital of Texas, is situated on the Colorado River, 200 miles from the Gulf. It is noted for its salubrious climate.

13. Galveston, the largest and most important city in the State, is situated on the north-east part of Galveston Island. The island, on which Galveston is located, is about 36 miles in length, and about 2 miles in average breadth. The entrance to the Bay is deep and spacious, affording a good harbor for vessels of the largest size. The commerce of the city is extensive, and is carried on chiefly with New Orleans and New York. Latitude, 30° 17' north.

14. Houston is the second city in the State, in commercial importance, situated on Buffalo Bayou, about 45 miles from Galveston Bay. Huntsville is the seat of Austin College, Independence, of Baylor University.

15. San Antonio, near the coast, is the oldest town in the State. Here is located the celebrated Alamo fortress, in which 150 Texans bravely defended themselves for two weeks, against 4000 Mexicans, during the war of Texan Independence.

16. Matagorda, at the mouth of the Colorado, and Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, are important places. The latter carries on an extensive trade with Mexico. Bexar, Corpus Christi, Sabine, Port Lavacca, Brazoria, Nacogdoches, and Indianola, are noted places.

### Key to Texas.

#### 20. TEXAS.

The State of Texas is west of Louisiana.

” ” ” ” ” the capital  
the city of Austin.

#### *Mountains.*

1. Guadalupe Mts. are in the State of Texas.
2. The Colorado Hills, are in the State of Texas.
3. Comanche Peak is ” ” ”

4. The Flat Mounds are in northern Texas.

5. ,, Apache Mts. are in western ,,

### *Rivers.*

1. The Colorado River is in the State of Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Matagorda Bay.

The Colorado River is six hundred.

2. The Brazos River is in the State of Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Brazos River is nine and a-half hundred.

3. The Trinity River is in eastern Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Galveston Bay.

The Trinity River is four and a-half hundred.

4. Neches River is in eastern Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Sabine Lake.

5. The Guadalupe River is in the State of Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Matagorda Bay.

6. The Nueces River is in southern Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Nueces River is three and a-half hundred.

7. The Frio River is in southern Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Nueces River.

### *Bays.*

1. Galveston Bay is on the coast of Texas.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and opens into the Gulf of Mexico.



2. Matagorda Bay is on the coast of Texas.

” ” ” ” ” and opens  
into the Gulf of Mexico.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Austin.

*a* The city of Bastrop is on the Colorado River.

*b* Matagorda. *l* San Augustine.

*c* Brazoria. *m* Jasper.

*d* Richmond. *n* Brownsville.

*e* San Felipe. *o* Corpus Christi.

*f* Washington. *p* Sabine.

*g* Nashville. *q* Fredericksburg.

*h* Gatesville. *r* Goliad.

*i* Galveston. *s* San Antonio de Bexar.

*j* Houston. *t* Buffalo.

*k* Liberty.

## THE INTERIOR STATES.

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1. The Interior States occupy the greater portion of the Mississippi Valley. They extend from the Alleghany Mountains on the east, to the Rocky Mountains on the west; and from British America on the north, to the Southern States on the south.

2. This section of the United States includes, in the order in which they were admitted into the Union, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas.

3. The surface is generally level, except in the eastern parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, where it is mountainous. A considerable portion of the surface of these States, west of the Ohio and Mississippi, consists of prairies, some containing but few acres, and others spreading out to a vast extent, which slope only in the direction of the great rivers and lakes.

4. These States are distinguished for their noble rivers, whose united length is upward of 25,000 miles; for their extensive prairies, great lakes, fertile soil, mild and healthy climate; and for having been the latest settled section of the Union, and lastly, for the unexampled rapidity of the increase in population, wealth, and political importance.

5. The soil is of great depth and productive in the

highest degree, and it is impossible to set limits to its productive capacity. This section is emphatically the granary of the United States.

6. The climate is pleasant and healthful, being less subject to changes than in the parallels of latitude between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic. At St. Louis, the Mississippi is sometimes frozen over so that persons can cross it on the ice; but it rarely occurs.

7. The agricultural productions are various and abundant. Cotton, tobacco, and rice are produced in the southern portions; wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, hemp, oats, and barley are extensively cultivated in other parts. Cattle and stock of all kinds are raised in great numbers; and in some districts, the growing of wool is the leading pursuit.

8. Inexhaustible supplies of the most valuable minerals are found beneath the surface. Gold, lead, iron, copper, coal, salt, and lime abound in various parts. No other region, of equal area, in the world can compare with these States in mineral wealth.

9. The inland commerce of this section is very extensive. A great portion of the produce reaches New York by way of the Erie Canal; and by the same route, foreign goods are returned. Immense quantities of foreign goods are transported across the country, from the east to the Ohio, and thence distributed throughout the country. The greater part of the trade is carried on by way of New Orleans. The produce sent down the Mississippi is prodigious.

10. The Interior States abound in *tumuli*, or mounds of earth, and various structures, which appear to be remains of forts, or ancient fortifications, indicating the existence of a civilized people long before the discovery of this continent by Columbus. The larger mounds were probably used

as temples of worship, while the smaller ones were consecrated to the burial of their distinguished dead.

11. The great prairies, often extending farther than the eye can reach, afford rich pasturage for buffaloes, or bisons, elk, deer, and wild horses. The Indians hunt these buffaloes on horseback and kill them by piercing them with their spears, or by driving them down precipices, where they are killed by the fall.

12. Manufactures are rapidly increasing, and receive a considerable share of attention, notwithstanding the great inducements to agriculture. There are flourishing establishments at Pittsburg, Steubenville, Lexington, and Cincinnati, and other places.

13. Great interest is manifested by the people in the cause of education. Large appropriations are made by the different States for public schools, and colleges, academies, and schools of all kinds are quite generally established.

14. Most of the Indians, now in the United States, are found in this section. They make but little progress by the side of their white neighbors; they generally retain their original savage nature and disposition, while their boundaries are being gradually narrowed by the pale face. The Apaches and Comanches of Texas are splendid horsemen and daring robbers. On the frontier borders of Texas and Mexico, they frequently commit fearful depredations, and carry off women and children as slaves.

15. The principal rivers of the Mississippi Valley are the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Cumberland, Alabama, Wabash, the Red, and the Rio Grande. The two former are among the largest and most remarkable in the world. The Missouri at its mouth is

larger than the river into which it empties, hence it loses its name in an inferior stream.

16. The great lakes are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, covering an area of 94,000 square miles, and containing more than half the quantity of fresh water on the globe.

### KENTUCKY

1. The State of Kentucky lies west of Virginia ; having the Ohio River for its northern and western boundary. The length of the State is about 300 miles, and its greatest breadth, 175.

2. The territory, comprising the State of Kentucky, was claimed by the six nations, as a part of their hunting grounds. The Cherokees had the same claim, and collisions often took place between the parties, and bloody wars ensued which gave to the country the Indian name, Kentucky, signifying *the bloody grounds*.

3. In 1768, Virginia purchased the claims of the six nations, and in 1769, Kentucky was first visited and explored by Daniel Boone , and finally, settled by him and his associates, at Boonesborough, in 1775.

4. The eastern part of the State is hilly, the western is level, spreading out into prairies. It lies entirely in the Valley of the Ohio, with its entire surface gradually descending from the Cumberland Mountains to the Ohio River. The State rests on a bed of lime stone, about eight feet below the surface.

5. The soil is generally rich, and in the interior, it is celebrated for its fertility. The hills are gently rounded, with rich soil, and having narrow valleys between, of great fertility. The climate is mild and healthy.

6. The staple products are tobacco, corn, flax, and hemp. In amount of tobacco annually produced, Kentucky ranks next to Virginia, and in Indian corn, second only to Ohio. Wheat, oats, rye, wool, butter, and honey are also produced in abundance. Hemp is extensively manufactured into cordage.

7. The mineral productions are coal, iron, salt, and lime. Numerous *licks* abound, so called on account of their being the favorite resort of wild animals, for licking the salt from the ground. In the vicinity of these, the gigantic bones of the Mastodon have been found.

8. Manufactures are limited; agriculture being the leading pursuit. The principal articles of export are tobacco, cotton-bagging, and hemp cordage. Cattle, horses, hogs, and mules, are raised in great numbers, and sent to the neighboring States for sale.

9. Mammoth Cave, near Green River, in Edmonson county, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. It has been explored for a distance of 10 miles. It contains various windings, and apartments; one of the latter is overhung by a vast arch, in some places 100 feet high, without a single column or pillar to support it. Some of the rooms appear like lofty temples, and running through these passages, are several rivers, one of them more than thirty feet deep, inhabited by a species of fish destitute of eyes!

10. The inhabitants of this State are noted for their frankness and hospitality. The men are celebrated for personal bravery, and skill in the use of the rifle.

11. Area of State, 37,680 square miles. Area of coal region, 13,500 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,155,713. Slaves, 225,490. Inhabitants to the square mile, 30. Counties, 100.



12. Cities and Towns.—Frankfort, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Kentucky River, 60 miles from its mouth. It has considerable trade, which is facilitated by the navigation of the river, and by railroads.

13. Louisville, on the south bank of the Ohio, is the principal city of the State, and ranks among the largest towns in the west. The city is regularly laid out, and the streets are well built and paved. An active trade is carried on, and large quantities of hemp and tobacco are annually exported.

14. Covington is a flourishing city, located at the mouth of the Licking River, opposite Cincinnati. Maysville, on the Ohio, has considerable manufactures.

15. Lexington, the oldest place, and greatest manufacturing city in the State, is located on a branch of the Elkhorn, 25 miles from Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and celebrated for the beauty of its situation, and the refinement and hospitality of its inhabitants. It is the seat of Transylvania University. About a mile and a half from the city, is Ashland, memorable as having been the residence of Henry Clay.

16. Paducah, Bardstown, the seat of St. Joseph College, Georgetown, the seat of Georgetown College, and Danville, of Centre College, are all important places.

### Key to Kentucky.

#### 21. KENTUCKY.

The State of Kentucky is west of Virginia.

” ” ” ” ” the capital  
the city of Frankfort.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Kentucky River is in the State of Kentucky.

The Kentucky River rises in the Cumberland Mts., and empties into the Ohio River.

The Kentucky River is two and a-half hundred.

2. Licking River is in northern Kentucky.

” ” ” ” and empties into the Ohio River.

The Licking River is two hundred.

3. The Green River is in western Kentucky.

” ” ” ” ” ” and empties into the Ohio River.

The Green River is three hundred.

4. The Big Barren River is in southern Kentucky.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” and empties into the Green River.

5. The Rough Creek is in western Kentucky.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” and empties into the Green River.

6. Tradewater Creek is in western Kentucky.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” and empties into the Ohio River.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Frankfort.

*a* The city of Louisville is in the State Kentucky.

*b* Bardstown.

*j* Pikeville.

*c* Elizabethtown.

*k* Paintville.

*d* Smithland.

*l* Harrodsburg.

*e* Paducah.

*m* Mt. Vernon.

*f* Mayfield.

*n* Wild Cat.

*g* Lexington.

*o* London.

*h* Paris.

*p* Richmond.

*i* Cynthiana.

*q* Mill Spring.

<i>r</i> Mumfordsville.	<i>x</i> Williamstown.
<i>s</i> Perryville.	<i>y</i> Shelbyville.
<i>t</i> Augusta.	<i>z</i> Russellville.
<i>u</i> Elliot's Mills.	<i>a</i> Bowling Green.
<i>v</i> Louisa.	<i>b</i> Tompkinsville.
<i>w</i> Greenupsburg.	<i>c</i> Burkesville.

### TENNESSEE.

1. Tennessee is situated south of Kentucky, and north of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, extending from North Carolina to the Mississippi River. It is about 400 miles in average length, and its mean breadth is about 100.

2. The territory comprising this State, was claimed by North Carolina, and by her, ceded to the United States, in 1789. It was erected by Congress into a territorial government in 1790; and admitted into the Union in 1796.

3. This State is divided into East, Middle, and West Tennessee, by the Cumberland Mountains, which intersect the State, extending from south-west to north-east.

4. The eastern part abounds in mountains and hills, presenting a grand and picturesque scenery. The middle section is rugged and hilly, but not mountainous. It gradually becomes undulating, and even level in the north. The western part is generally level.

5. The soil in the middle, and western portions of the State, is exceedingly fertile; while in the east, it is for the most part, poor and unproductive. The climate is peculiarly mild. The winters are short, and the summers are much more mild and pleasant than those of the States bordering on the Gulf.

6. The staple products are Indian corn, cotton, and tobacco. Grains of all kinds, grass, and fruits are pro-

duced in abundance. Immense numbers of mules and hogs are raised in this State.

7. The principal mineral products are iron, copper, gold, coal, and salt. Iron is manufactured to a considerable extent. There are several rolling-mills, furnaces, and mill-works.

8. Among the Cumberland Mountains are several caverns, one of which has been explored to the depth of four hundred feet, where there is a stream of water, large enough to turn a mill.

9. Imprinted in the rocks of some of these mountains, are to be seen the tracks of men, horses, and other animals. Along the shore of the Mississippi there are tracks of human feet in the stone, each having six toes. In various parts of the State are found the remains of a people, who inhabited the country centuries ago.

10. Area of State, 45,600 square miles. Area of coal region, 4,300 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,109,847. Slaves, 275,784. Inhabitants to the square mile, 24. Counties, 80.

11. Cities and Towns. — Nashville, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Cumberland River, 122 miles from its entrance into the Ohio. It is handsomely built, in the midst of a fertile, and populous district, and few cities exhibit more hospitality and refinement, or display a greater number of elegant public buildings. It is the largest and most commercial city in the State. Distance from Washington, 714 miles.

12. About 10 miles above Nashville, is a delightful residence, called the Hermitage, memorable as the dwelling of the late President Jackson.

13. Memphis, in the south-west corner of the State, on the Mississippi, has considerable trade, and is the most important place on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans. Immense quantities of cotton are shipped at this port.

14. Knoxville is situated on the Holston, 22 miles from its junction with the Tennessee. It is the seat of Knoxville College, and was formerly the capital of the State.

15. Murfreesboro is situated in the midst of a fertile region, about 80 miles south-east from Nashville. Franklin and Columbia in Middle Tennessee, are thriving towns. Clarksville, Bolivar, and Winchester, are also important places.

### Key to Tennessee.

#### 22. TENNESSEE.

The State of Tennessee is west of North Carolina.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital the city of Nashville.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Cumberland Mts. are in eastern Tennessee.

2. The Alleghany Mts. are in ,, ,,

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Tennessee River is in the State of Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Ohio River.

The Tennessee River is twelve hundred.

2. The Cumberland River is in the State of Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in the Cumberland Mts., and empties into the Ohio River.

The Cumberland River is six hundred.

3. The Duck River is in middle Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in the Cumberland Mts., and empties into the Tennessee River.

The Duck River is two and a-half hundred.

4. The Clinch River is in eastern Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Tennessee River.

The Clinch River is two hundred.

5. The Holston River is in eastern Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and empties into the Broad River.

The Holston River is two hundred.

6. The Broad River is in eastern Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in North Carolina, and empties into the Holston River.

The Broad River is one and a-half hundred.

7. The Hatchee River is in western Tennessee.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi River.

8. The Deer River is in western Tennessee.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi River.

9. The Elk River is in the State of Tennessee.

The ,, ,, rises in the Cumberland Mts, and empties into the Tennessee River.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Nashville.

a Knoxville.

f Paris.

b Clinton.

g Lebanon.

c Murfreesboro.

h Junction.

d Pittsburg Landing.

i Cumberland Gap.

e Island No. 10.

j Clarksville.



<i>k</i> Charlotte.	<i>r</i> Memphis.
<i>l</i> Reynoldsburg.	<i>s</i> Lawrenceburg.
<i>m</i> Huntingdon.	<i>t</i> Savannah.
<i>n</i> Lexington.	<i>u</i> Chattanooga.
<i>o</i> Jackson.	<i>v</i> Athens.
<i>p</i> Brownsville.	<i>w</i> Farmington.
<i>q</i> Bolivar.	

*Forts.*

1. Fort Wright is in western Tennessee.
2. ,, Randolph ,, ,, ,,
3. ,, Pillow ,, ,, ,,

**OHIO.**

1. The State of Ohio lies west of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and is situated between Lake Erie on the north, and the Ohio River on the south. Its extreme length from north to south is about 200 miles, and the extreme breadth about the same.

2. The territory of this State was formerly claimed by Virginia and Connecticut, by virtue of their original patents, which embraced all lands within their parallels of latitude westward, to the Pacific Ocean. These States, in 1789, ceded their claims to Congress, Virginia reserving her military bounty lands, and Connecticut some 3,000,000 acres in the north-east part of the State, known as the Western Reserve.

3. General Putnam, with a company of New Englanders, in 1788, commenced the settlement of Ohio at Marietta. Soon after, Fort Washington was built upon the Scioto, and thenceforward, the country began to increase rapidly in population. Ohio became a State in 1802.

4. The surface, in the south-east portion of the State,

is rough and hilly, but the northern and western parts are level and interspersed with prairies. The central part is high table-land, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

5. The soil is exceedingly fertile. Nine-tenths of the surface of the State is susceptible of cultivation, and three-fourths of it is very productive. The climate in the southern part is mild and pleasant, but in the north it is as cold and rigorous, as in the same latitude on the sea-coast.

6. Wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, flax, hemp, barley, tobacco, and buckwheat are raised in vast quantities.—Wheat and corn are the staple products. More corn was produced in 1850, than in any other State in the Union. Fruits of all kinds, and of the finest quality, are extensively cultivated. Iron and coal are the principal minerals, and are found in abundance, in the south-east part of the State.

7. The manufactures are already important, and rapidly increasing in variety and extent. The chief articles of manufacture are wool, iron, and leather. Wine is made to some extent, in the south-west, and cheese extensively in the north-east.

8. This State is noted for its internal improvements. In railroads it surpasses every other State; all important places being either connected by railroads or canals.

9. Great interest is manifested by the people in the cause of education. Large appropriations are made annually for educational purposes, and the schools of this State are among the best in the Union.

10. The manners and customs of the inhabitants partake of the character of their New England ancestors. They are remarkable for their industrious habits, a love of order, religion, education, and good institutions.

11. Owing to its position, fertile soil, mildness of

climate, and inexhaustible resources, Ohio has increased rapidly in wealth and population, and is one of the most favored portions of our country. In population it stands third in the Union.

12. Area of State, 39,964 square miles; area of coal region, 11,900 square miles. Population in 1860, 2,339,599; free colored, 36,225. Inhabitants to the square mile, 59. Counties, 88.

13. Cities and Towns. — Columbus, the capital, is situated near the centre of the State, on the left bank of the Scioto River, 110 miles from Cincinnati, and 396 from Washington City. In the centre of the city is a large public square of 10 acres, containing the public buildings. The new State House here, is said to be one of the finest in the Union.

14. Cincinnati, the metropolis of Ohio, and the largest city of the Interior States, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Ohio, in the south-west part of the State. It is finely built, and the centre of an extensive and flourishing trade, and noted as being the greatest pork market in the world. Cincinnati is especially distinguished for the variety and importance of its manufactures, the extent of its commerce, and for its literary and benevolent institutions.

15. Steubenville is in the north-east part, on the Ohio, and has extensive manufactures. Zanesville, on the Muskingum, is noted for its flour-mills, and is extensively engaged in manufactures. Circleville is located on the site of an ancient circular fortification.

16. Cleveland, on Lake Erie, has one of the finest harbors on the lake. The city is beautifully laid out, with streets so profusely shaded with forest trees, that it is often styled the "Forest City." Sandusky City and Toledo are



The Whetstone River is in the State of Ohio, and empties into the Scioto River.

8. Paint Creek is in southern Ohio.

Paint „ „ „ „ and empties into the Scioto River.

9. The Little Miami River is in south-west Ohio.

The „ „ „ „ „ and empties into the Ohio River.

10. The Miami River is in south-west Ohio.

The „ „ „ „ „ and empties into the Ohio River.

The Miami River is one and a-half hundred.

11. The Cuyahoga River is in northern Ohio.

The „ „ „ „ „ and empties into Lake Erie.

12. Huron River is in northern Ohio.

Huron „ „ „ „ and empties into Lake Erie.

13. The Sandusky River is in northern Ohio.

The „ „ „ „ „ and empties into the Bay of Sandusky.

The Sandusky River is one hundred.

14. The Portage River is in northern Ohio.

The „ „ „ „ „ and empties into the Bay of Sandusky

15. The Maumee River is in north-west Ohio.

The „ „ „ rises in Indiana, and empties into Lake Erie.

The Maumee River is one hundred.

16. Darby River is in the State of Ohio.

Darby „ „ „ „ and empties into the Scioto River.

17. The Ohio River is south of Ohio.

The ,, ,, rises in Pennsylvania, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Ohio River is nine and a-half hundred.

*Lakes and Bays.*

1. Lake Erie is north of Ohio.

Lake Erie is two and a-half hundred.

2. The Bay of Sandusky is in northern Ohio.

*Cities and Towns*

\* Columbus.

*a* Lancaster is on the Hocking River.

*b* Athens. *r* Sandusky.

*c* Marietta. *s* Toledo.

*d* Circleville. *t* Perrysburg.

*e* Chillicothe. *u* Napoleon.

*f* Piketon. *v* Defiance.

*g* Portsmouth. *w* Steubenville.

*h* Gallipolis. *x* St. Clairsville.

*i* Burlington. *y* Cambridge.

*j* Cincinnati. *z* Zanesville.

*k* Hamilton. *a* Delaware.

*l* Dayton. *b* Marion.

*m* Xenia. *c* Mt. Vernon.

*n* Cleveland. *d* Upper Sandusky.

*o* Painsville. *e* New Lisbon.

*p* Ohio City. *f* Belleville.

*q* Jefferson. *g* Buffington.

**INDIANA.**

1. Indiana is situated between Ohio on the east, and Illinois on the west, and extends from Michigan on the north, to the Ohio River on the south. Its extreme length



is about 375 miles, and its width 145 miles. It is the smallest of the Interior States.

2. The territory embracing this State was first explored by La Salle, a Frenchman, from Canada, in the year 1680. In the year 1736, a company of French came out from Canada, and settled the town of Vincennes, on the Wabash. In 1800, it formed a part of the Indian Territory, and 16 years after was admitted into the Union as an independent State.

3. The surface in the southern part, along the Ohio, is hilly; in the south-west, it is rugged and broken. The remaining portion of the State is generally level, and interspersed with prairies.

4. The soil, for the most, is extremely rich and productive, repaying the labors of the husbandman with luxuriant crops. The climate is similar to that of Ohio.

5. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter, fruits, wool, live-stock, and maple sugar, are the principal products. Corn is the great staple, and the State ranks fourth in its production. Near Vevay, the grape vine is successfully cultivated by a company of Swiss settlers.

6. Coal, iron, and epsom salts are the chief minerals. Agriculture forms the leading pursuit. The State is not engaged to any great extent in manufactures, although it possesses ample facilities. An active lake and river trade is carried on, the leading articles of export being pork, live-stock, beef, lard, corn, wheat, and wool.

7. This State was the seat of a powerful Indian tribe, who gave much trouble to the inhabitants and the Government, until defeated by General Harrison, in 1811, at Tippecanoe.





Sugar Creek is in western Indiana, and empties into the Wabash River.

12. Patoka.

13. Blue.

### *Lakes.*

1. Beaver Lake is in northern Indiana.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Indianapolis.

*a* Lawrenceburg is in southern Indiana.

*b* Vevay. *m* Paoli.

*c* Madison. *n* Vincennes.

*d* Jeffersonville. *o* Terre Haute.

*e* New Albany. *p* Lafayette.

*f* Eredonia. *q* La Porte.

*g* Rome. *r* Michigan City.

*h* Evansville. *s* Plymouth.

*i* Mt Vernon.. *t* Augusta.

*j* Martinsville. *u* Fort Wayne.

*k* Bloomfield. *v* Versailles.

*l* Bloomington. *w* Greenfield.

## **ILLINOIS.**

1. Illinois lies west of Indiana, and extends from Wisconsin on the north, to the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. Its extreme length, from north to south, is about 380 miles, and its average breadth 140.

2. Illinois was first explored by Marquette, as early as 1671, by the way of the lakes. It was also a part of the interior, discovered by La Salle, in 1680. Soon after the discovery of La Salle, in 1720, the French commenced the settlement of the country, at Kaskaskia; Cahokia was settled by them about the same time.

3. Illinois became a territorial government in 1800, and eighteen years after was admitted into the Union as an independent State. During the same year, the United States Commissioners met the chiefs of the Kickapoo Indians at Edwardsville, and purchased by treaty 10,000,000 acres of land, lying between the Illinois, Mississippi, Kaskaskia, and the Kankakee Rivers.

4. The surface is generally level, except in the southern part, where it is somewhat broken and hilly. The greater part of the surface is a table-land, from 350 to 800 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, sloping southward. About two-thirds of the State are prairie.

5. The soil, generally, is exceedingly fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, butter, cheese, and stock of all kinds are produced in abundance. In amount of corn annually produced, Illinois ranks third in the Union. The climate is mild and healthy.

6. Lead and coal are the chief minerals. The lead-mines of Galena are the richest in the world. Coal abounds in most every part of the State. Copper and iron are also found in some localities. Large quantities of salt are manufactured from the salt springs in the southern part of the State.

7. Manufactures are limited, agriculture being the leading pursuit. The agricultural resources of the State are unsurpassed by any other in the Union. Lead is the principal article of export.

8. Area of State, 55,409 square miles; area of coal region, 44,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,711,753; free colored, 7,609. Inhabitants to the square mile, 30. Counties, 101.

9. Cities and Towns. — Springfield, the capital, is on the border of a beautiful prairie, near the centre of the State. The streets are broad and shaded, and the city presents a fine appearance.

10. Chicago, situated on the south-west shore of Lake Michigan, is the largest and most commercial city in the State. Since its settlement it has rapidly increased in wealth and population. Its commerce is chiefly lumber and grain. Distance, 763 miles north-west from Washington.

11. Alton and Quincy, on the Mississippi, are important commercial places. Peoria, on the west bank of the Illinois River, is a flourishing city, and has considerable trade. A drawbridge spans the river here.

12. Galena is noted for its valuable lead mines. Kaskaskia and Cahokia are the oldest towns in the State. Jacksonville is the seat of Illinois College; Bloomington of the State Normal School.

### Key to Illinois.

#### 23. ILLINOIS.

The State of Illinois is west of Indiana.

The „ „ „ „ „ the capital,  
the city of Springfield.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Illinois River is in the State of Illinois.

The „ „ „ „ „ „ and  
empties into the Mississippi River.

The Illinois River is four hundred.

2. The Spoon River is in western Illinois.

The „ „ „ „ „ „ and empties  
into the Illinois River.

The Spoon River is one hundred.



3. The Rock River is in northern Illinois.

The ,, ,, rises in Koshkonong Lake, and empties into the Mississippi.

The Rock River is three and a-third hundred.

4. The Sangamon River is in the State of Illinois.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Illinois River.

The Sangamon River is two hundred.

5. The Kaskaskia River is in southern Illinois.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi.

The Kaskaskia River is three hundred.

6. The Shoal River is in southern Illinois.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Kaskaskia River.

7. The Fox River is in northern Illinois.

The ,, ,, rises in Wisconsin, and empties into the Illinois River.

The Fox River is two hundred.

8. The Des Plains River is in northern Illinois.

The ,, ,, ,, rises in Wisconsin, and empties into the Illinois River.

The Des Plains River is two hundred.

9. The Kankakee River is in the State of Illinois.

The ,, ,, rises in Indiana, and empties into the Illinois River.

The Kankakee River is one hundred.

10. The Iroquois River is in eastern Illinois.

The ,, ,, rises in Indiana, and empties into the Kankakee River.

11. The Vermillion River is in the State of Illinois.

The Vermillion River is in the State of Illinois, and empties into the Illinois River.

12. The Mackinaw River is in the State of Illinois.

The " " " " " " and empties into the Illinois River.

13. The Embarras River is in eastern Illinois.

The " " " " " " and empties into the Wabash River.

The Embarras River is one and a-half hundred.

14. The Little Wabash River is in southern Illinois.

The " " " " " " and empties into the Wabash River.

The Little Wabash River is one and a-half hundred.

15. The Big Muddy River is in southern Illinois.

The " " " " " " and empties into the Mississippi River.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Peoria is in the Illinois River.

2. Lake Pishtaka is in northern Illinois.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Springfield.

*a* The city of Chicago is in northern Illinois.

*b* Alton. *j* Petersburg.

*c* Quincy *k* Decatur.

*d* Warsaw. *l* Monticello.

*e* Nauvoo. *m* Shawnetown.

*f* Rock Island. *n* Golconda.

*g* Galena. *o* Cairo.

*h* Naples. *p* Kaskaskia.

*i* Jacksonville. *q* Carlisle.

<i>r</i> Vandalia.	<i>v</i> Marshall.
<i>s</i> Shellbyville.	<i>w</i> Peoria.
<i>t</i> Hillsboro.	<i>x</i> Bloomington.
<i>u</i> Salem.	<i>y</i> East St. Louis.

### MISSOURI.

1. The State of Missouri borders the Mississippi River on the west, and extends from Iowa on the north, to Arkansas on the south. Its extreme length from east to west is about 287 miles, and extreme breadth 280.

2. Missouri was settled by the French at St. Louis, in 1764. By the purchase of Louisiana, it came into the possession of the United States. In 1804, it formed a territorial government, and seventeen years after, was admitted into the Union as a State.

3. The surface, above the Missouri River in the north-east part, is hilly; the north-west is an extensive prairie, interspersed here and there with groves of timber. The south-west portion, beyond the Gasconade River and Springfield, is chiefly prairie; the south-east is mountainous and hilly, being interspersed by the Ozark Mountains. The extreme south-east, however, is low, swampy, full of lakes, and subject to inundation.

4. The soil for the most part, is exceedingly fertile, especially along the margin of the rivers. The best portion of the State lies between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, which has large tracts of alluvial and hilly prairies, plentifully supplied with timber.

5. The climate, though subject to sudden changes, is healthy and pleasant. The summers are very warm, and the winters mild. The fruits are early and grow in great profusion.

6. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, tobacco, and hemp, are the principal agricultural products. In the amount of hemp annually produced, this State is second only to Kentucky. Large herds of cattle, swine, and horses are fed on the prairies.

7. Missouri is rich in mineral resources. The iron, lead, and coal regions are inexhaustible. The celebrated Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are immense masses of iron, yielding 80 per cent. of pure iron, sufficient to supply the whole world for centuries. The lead region is not less than 3000 square miles in area.

8. The State is not engaged to any extent in manufactures. Mining and agriculture are the leading pursuits. The chief articles of export are lead, furs, live-stock, hemp, cotton, and tobacco.

9. Missouri is now a free State; and from its geographical position, fertile soil, fine climate, and its unparalleled agricultural and mineral resources, is destined to become one of the most powerful and influential States in the Union.

10. Area of State, 67,380 square miles. Area of coal region, 6,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,182,317. Slaves, 114,965. Free colored, 2,983. Inhabitants to the square mile, 17. Counties, 166.

11. Cities and Towns.—Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is pleasantly located on the right bank of the Missouri River, 150 miles from its mouth.

12. St. Louis occupies a fine position on the right bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 180 above that of the Ohio, and 1,200 from the sea. It is the second city in the Interior States, and the

great commercial emporium of the entire Mississippi Valley. The city extends nearly eight miles along the river, and presents an imposing appearance when approached from the water. It is generally well built, and contains several costly public buildings, among which are the Court-House, Post Office and Custom House, the Lindell and Southern Hotels. Distance due west from Washington, 856 miles.

13. Hannibal, on the Mississippi, 150 miles north of St. Louis, is an important commercial place. St. Charles, on the Missouri, 20 miles from its mouth, was formerly the capital of the State.

14. Booneville, Lexington, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Independence, and Columbia, are also important places.

### Key to Missouri.

#### 26. MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri is west of Illinois.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital,  
the city of Jefferson.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Ozark Mts. are in south-west Missouri.
2. Iron Mountain is in south-east Missouri.
3. Pilot Knob is in ,, ,,  
Pilot Knob is fifteen hundred.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Missouri River is in the Mississippi Valley.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Mississippi River.  
The Missouri River is thirty hundred.
2. The Osage River is in the State of Missouri.

The Osage River rises in Kansas and empties into the Missouri River.

The Osage River is six hundred.

3. The Gasconade River is in the State of Missouri

The ,, ,, rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the Missouri River.

The Gasconade River is two and a-half hundred.

4. The Merrimac River is in eastern Missouri.

The ,, ,, rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Merrimac River is two hundred.

5. The Niangua River is in southern Missouri.

The ,, ,, rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the Osage River.

6. The Pomme de Terre River is in south-west Missouri.

The ,, ,, rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the Osage River.

7. The Sae River is in south-west Missouri.

The ,, ,, rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the Osage River.

8. The Current River is in south-east Missouri.

The ,, ,, rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the White River.

9. The Salt River is in north-east Missouri.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Salt River is one and a-half hundred.

10. The Chariton River is in northern Missouri.

The ,, ,, rises in Iowa, and empties into the Missouri River.

The Chariton River is two hundred.



11. The Grand River is in north-west Missouri.  
The „ „ rises in Iowa, and empties into  
the Missouri River.

The Grand River is two and a-half hundred.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake St. Mary is in south-east Missouri.
2. Lake Nicormy is in south-east Missouri.
3. Stoddard Lake „ „ „
4. Pemiscot Lake „ „ „

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Jefferson City.

*a* The city of St. Louis is in the State of Missouri.

*b* St. Charles. *s* Fredericktown.

*c* Hermann. *t* New Madrid.

*d* Boonville. *u* Charleston.

*e* Lexington. *v* Bird's Point.

*f* Kansas City. *w* St. Joseph.

*g* Independence. *x* Kirksville.

*h* Liberty. *y* Warsaw.

*i* Springfield. *z* Clinton.

*j* Willson's Creek. *a* Harrisonville.

*k* Dug Spring. *b* Plattsburg.

*l* Carthage. *c* Trenton.

*m* Neosho. *d* Glasgow.

*n* Osceola. *e* Huntsville.

*o* Athens. *f* Monticello.

*p* Hannibal. *g* Bowling Green.

*q* Monroe. *h* Danville.

*r* Ironton. *i* Marshall.

#### **ARKANSAS.**

1. Arkansas lies west of the Mississippi, and extends from Missouri on the north, to Louisiana on the south. Its

greatest length from north to south is about 240 miles, its greatest breadth about 220.

2. This country was first explored and settled by the French, in 1685, at Arkansas Post, about 20 miles up that river. This settlement, like all the other French settlements in the Mississippi Valley, prospered but slowly; they did not enjoy free government and free religion. Arkansas was admitted as equal member of the Union, in 1836.

3. In the eastern part, for about 100 miles from the Mississippi, the surface is low and level, and much of it subject to inundation. It is mostly covered with dense forests. In the interior, it is undulating, and mountainous and hilly in the west, interspersed with prairies, and barren plains.

4. The soil along the margin of the water courses is very fertile; in some parts it is barren, and on the whole not very productive. The climate, in the interior, is healthy and agreeable; in the eastern and southern parts, moist and unhealthy.

5. Cotton, grain, cattle, and horses are the staple productions. The principal mineral resources are iron, coal, lead, copper, zinc, gypsum, manganese, and salt. Manufactures are limited; the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief articles of export are the staple products.

6. Fifty miles south-west of Little Rock are the celebrated Hot Springs. They are about 80 in number, and several of them will cook an egg in a few minutes. Their temperature varies from 135° to 160° Fahrenheit, and they are much resorted to by invalids.

7. The chief mountains are the Ozark, and the Masserne in the west. This State is still the abode of numerous wild animals, such as deer, bears, elks, and wolves.

8. Area, 54,500 square miles. Population in 1860, 435,427. Slaves, 111,104. Free colored, 137. Inhabitants to the square mile, 8. Counties, 54.

9. Cities and Towns.—Little Rock, the capital of the State, is located on a high bluff, on the Arkansas River 300 miles from its mouth. It is a small place, but has considerable trade. Distance from Washington, 1,068 miles south-west.

10. Van Buren, on the north bank of the Arkansas, is an important commercial city. Helena, on the Mississippi, carries on an extensive trade with the north part of the State.

11. Batesville, Fort Smith, and Napoleon, are the other principal places.

### Key to Arkansas.

#### 27. ARKANSAS.

The State of Arkansas is south of Missouri.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital,  
the city of Little Rock.

#### *Mountains.*

1, 2. The Boston Mts. are in north-west Arkansas.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Arkansas River flows through Arkansas.

The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Arkansas River is twenty hundred

2. The White River is in the State of Arkansas.

The ,, ,, rises in the Boston Mts., and empties into the Mississippi River

The White River is eight hundred.

3. The St. Francis River is in eastern Arkansas.

The St. Francis River rises in Missouri, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The St. Francis River is four and a-half hundred.

4. The Big Black River is in northern Arkansas.

The „ „ „ rises in Missouri, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Big Black River is four hundred.

5. Spring River is in northern Arkansas.

Spring „ rises in Missouri, and empties into the Big Black River.

6. The North White River is in northern Arkansas.

The „ „ „ rises in the Ozark Mts., and empties into the White River.

7. Little Red River is in the State of Arkansas.

Little „ „ „ „ „ and empties into the White River.

The Little Red River is one and a-half hundred.

8. The Saline River is in south-west Arkansas.

The „ „ rises in the Indian Territory, and empties into the Red River.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake St. Francis is in north-east Arkansas.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Little Rock.

*a* Pine Bluff is on the Arkansas River.

*b* Arkansas Post.                      *i* Brownville.

*c* Napoleon.                              *j* Bentonville.

*d* Columbia.                              *k* Pea Ridge.

*e* Lewisburg.                              *l* Fayetteville.

*f* Dardanelle.                              *m* Salem.

*g* Ozark.                                      *n* Yellville.

*h* Van Buren.                              *o* Lebanon.

<i>p</i> St. Charles.	<i>t</i> Warren.
<i>q</i> Benton.	<i>u</i> Gainsville.
<i>r</i> Hot Springs.	<i>v</i> Lewisville.
<i>s</i> Washington	<i>w</i> Arkadelphia.

### MICHIGAN.

1. Michigan lies in the centre of the Great Lakes. It comprises two distinct peninsulas; the southern, lying between Lake Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west, extending to Ohio and Indiana on the south, and the northern, situated between Lake Superior and Wisconsin. The southern peninsula is about 280 miles long, and 200 wide; the northern, in extreme length, is about 320 miles.

2. This country was settled by the French, at Detroit, in 1675. They built the villages of Detroit and Michilimackinac, and forts to protect the fur traders, who visited the interior country. France ceded it to Great Britain, and Great Britain to the United States. In 1800, it was formed into a territorial government, with General Hull as governor, and was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1837.

3. The surface of the lower peninsula is generally level or undulating. It consists of two inclined plains, one sloping towards Lake Michigan on the west, the other towards the lakes on the east. The centre of this portion of the State is a beautiful table-land, of about 300 feet elevation.

4. The northern peninsula is wild, rugged, and hilly, and interspersed with valleys and plains. It is but thinly settled, and is covered with forests, and abounds in mineral wealth.

5. The soil of the southern peninsula is generally fertile,



and well adapted to agriculture; that of the northern, is for the most part, rugged and sterile. The climate, although subjected to sudden changes, is quite healthy. It is cold and rigorous in the winter season, while in the summer, it is often hot and oppressive.

6. The chief productions are wheat, corn, hay, garden vegetables, live-stock, cheese, wool, butter, and maple sugar. Vegetation, in summer, comes forward rapidly. Wild game and fish of the finest quality are abundant. In the north-west, wild rice grows in profusion.

7. The mineral treasures of the State are invaluable. Its mines of copper are said to be the richest on the globe. Rich mines of copper, blended more or less with silver, occur along the shores of Lake Superior. From one of the mines, a mass of copper was taken, which weighed 30 tons; it was perfectly pure. Iron is found in large quantities, equal in quality to that of Norway and Sweden.

8. Michigan has more lake coast than any other State in the Union. Surrounded as it is, by the great Lakes, it possesses immense commercial advantages. Its foreign commerce is chiefly confined to the British Provinces. Large quantities of lumber are exported to the Eastern and Southern States.

9. Manufactures are in their infancy, but rapidly increasing. The State is chiefly engaged in agriculture.

10. Area of State, 56,243 square miles; area of coal region, 5,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 749,112; free colored, 6,823. Inhabitants to the square mile, 13. Counties, 73.

11. Cities and Towns.—Lansing, is located on Grand River, near the centre of the State, 95 miles north-west



from Detroit. It is in the midst of a fertile and thriving region, and the seat of an agricultural college. The State House is a handsome building, on an eminence, 50 feet above the level of the river.

12. Detroit, the principal city, and an important metropolis of the Interior States, is situated on the west bank of the Detroit River, 18 miles from Lake Erie. It is extensively engaged in commerce, and large numbers of steam-packets, freighted with merchandise and emigrants, are constantly arriving. Detroit was formerly an old French post, chiefly engaged in the fur-trade, and figured conspicuously in the early Indian wars. Distance, north-west from Washington, 526 miles.

13. Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, and the seat of the State University, is a neat and thriving city. Ipsilanti, on the same river, is the seat of the State Normal School. Monroe, located on the Raisin River, is a place of considerable commerce.

14. Grand Rapids, Adrain, Marshall, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Niles, Paw Paw, Grand Haven, and Pontiac, are all important towns. Mackinaw, on an island of the same name, near the strait, is a United States military post, where the Indians receive their allowance of money, blankets, &c., &c., from the Government.

### Key to Michigan.

#### 28. MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan is north of Indiana.  
 The ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital,  
 the city of Lansing.

#### *Mountains.*

1. Mt. Houghton is in north-west Michigan.

2. Silver Mt. is in north-west Michigan

*Rivers.*

1. The Manistee River is in the State of Michigan.

The " " " " " " and empties into Lake Michigan.

The Manistee River is one and a-half hundred..

2. The Maskegon River is in western Michigan.

The " " rises in Houghton Lake, and empties into Lake Michigan.

The Maskegon River is two hundred.

3. The Grand River is in the State of Michigan.

The " " " " " " and empties into Lake Michigan.

The Grand River is two hundred and sixty.

4. Kalamazoo River is in southern Michigan.

Kalamazoo " " " " and empties into Lake Michigan.

The Kalamazoo River is two hundred.

5. St. Joseph River is in southern Michigan.

St. " " " " " " and empties into Lake Michigan.

St. Joseph River is two and a-half hundred.

6. The Shiawassee River is in the State of Michigan.

The " " " " " " and empties into Saginaw Bay.

The Shiawassee River is one hundred and forty.

7. Tittibawassee River is in the State of Michigan.

Tittibawassee " " " " " " and empties into the Shiawassee River.

8. Flint River is in eastern Michigan.

Flint " " " " " " and empties into Saginaw Bay.

9. The Huron River is in south-east Michigan.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Lake Erie.

10. Au Sable River is in northern Michigan.

Au ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Lake Huron.

The Au Sable River is one and a-half hundred.

11. Thunder Bay River is in northern Michigan.

Thunder ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Thunder Bay.

12. Manistee.

13. White.

14. Eesconawba.

15. Ontonagon.

### *Lakes and Bays.*

1. Lake Superior is north of Michigan.

Lake ,, is four hundred.

2. Lake Michigan is east of Wisconsin.

Lake ,, is three and a-third hundred.

3. Lake Huron is east of Michigan.

Lake ,, is two hundred and eighty.

4. Lake St. Clair is east of Michigan.

5. Houghton Lake is in the State of Michigan.

6. Saginaw Bay is in eastern Michigan.

7. Great Traverse Bay is in northern Michigan.

8. Great Bay de Noquets is in ,, ,,

9. Little ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

10. Thunder Bay is in northern Michigan.

11. Tequamena Bay is in ,, ,,

12. Keweenaw ,, ,, north-west ,,

13. Georgian Bay is east of Lake Huron.

*Cities and Towns.*

- \* Lansing.
- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <i>a</i> The city of Detroit is in south-east Michigan. | <i>o</i> Grand Haven.    |
| <i>b</i> Ann Arbor.                                     | <i>p</i> Grand Rapids.   |
| <i>c</i> Jackson.                                       | <i>q</i> St. Joseph.     |
| <i>d</i> Marshall.                                      | <i>r</i> St. Clair.      |
| <i>e</i> Kalamazoo.                                     | <i>s</i> Flint.          |
| <i>f</i> Monroe.  | <i>t</i> Corunna.        |
| <i>g</i> Adrain.  | <i>u</i> Tecumseh.       |
| <i>h</i> Hillsdale.                                     | <i>v</i> Manistee.       |
| <i>i</i> Niles.   | <i>w</i> Grand Traverse. |
| <i>j</i> New Buffalo.                                   | <i>x</i> Tawas City.     |
| <i>k</i> Pontiac.                                       | <i>y</i> Machinaw.       |
| <i>l</i> Howell.  | <i>z</i> Ontonagon.      |
| <i>m</i> Mt. Clemens.                                   |                          |
| <i>n</i> Saginaw.                                       |                          |

**IOWA.**

1. The State of Iowa is situated between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and extends from Missouri on the south, to Minnesota on the north. Its greatest length, from east to west, is about 300 miles; and its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 200.

2. The territory embracing this State, formed a part of the Louisiana purchase, and was originally settled by the French. The English had but little knowledge of this country, until 1783, when it was explored by Captain John Cawer. In 1838, it was organized as a Territory, and was admitted into the Union, in 1845, as an equal and independent State.

3. The surface, generally, is a high rolling prairie, without mountains or hills, except in the north-east part.

Along the margin of the rivers, there are frequent ranges of bluffs varying in height, from 30 to 100 feet, skirted with timber.

4. The soil is exceedingly fertile, except in the north-east portion, where it is thin and unproductive. The soil in the lowlands along the streams, consists of a deep, rich black mould, while that of the prairies is a sandy loam. The greater part of the State consists of prairie, interspersed with beautiful groves of timber.

5. Luxuriant crops of wheat, corn, rye, and oats, are produced. Lead is the chief mineral. The lead mines in the vicinity of Dubuque are among the richest in the world. Coal is abundant; iron, copper, and limestone, are also found.

6. The climate is temperate and healthful, but in the winter season, it is rather severe on account of the prevailing winds.

7. The State, although possessing ample facilities, is not engaged extensively in manufactures. Agriculture is still the chief pursuit of the inhabitants. The principal articles of export are lead, pork, flour, and grain.

8. Area of State, 50,914 square miles. Population in 1860, 674,948. Free colored, 1,023. Inhabitants to the square mile, 12. Counties, 98.

9. Cities and Towns.—Des Moines, the capital of the State, is located on a river of the same name. Iowa City, the former capital, is on the left bank of the Iowa River. It is the seat of the Iowa State University.

10. Dubuque, the principal city, and the central depot of the mineral region, is located on the west bank of the Mississippi, 450 miles above St. Louis. Burlington, on the same river, is a place of considerable commerce.

11. The other important towns are Keokuk, Muscatine, Council Bluffs City, Davenport, Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Cedar Rapids, and Keosauque.

### Key to Iowa.

#### 29. IOWA.

The State of Iowa is north of Missouri.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, the city of Des Moines.

#### Rivers.

1. The Des Moines River is in the State of Iowa.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Des Moines River is four hundred.

2. The Iowa River is in the State of Iowa.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi.

The Iowa River is three hundred.

3. Red Cedar River is in eastern Iowa.

Red ,, ,, rises in Minnesota, and empties into the Iowa River.

The Red Cedar River is three hundred.

4. Wapsipinecon River is in eastern Iowa.

Wapsipinecon ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Wapsipinecon River is two and a-half hundred.

5. The Makoqueta River is in north-east Iowa.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Makoqueta River is one hundred.

6. The Turkey River is in north-east Iowa.



The Turkey River is in north-east Iowa, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Turkey River is one hundred and twenty.

7. Upper Iowa River is in north-east Iowa.

Upper Iowa River rises in Minnesota, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Upper Iowa River is one hundred and twenty.

8. Racoon River is in the State of Iowa.

Racoon ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Des Moines River.

The Racoon River is one hundred.

9. Little Sioux River is in north-west Iowa.

Little ,, ,, rises in Spirit Lake, and empties into Missouri River.

The Little Sioux River is one and a-third hundred.

10. Nishwabatona River is in south-west Iowa.

Nishwabatona ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Missouri River.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Spirit Lake is in north-west Iowa.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Des Moines.

*a* Knoxville is on the Des Moines River.

*b* Okaloosa.

*k* Davenport.

*c* Otumwa.

*l* Forest City.

*d* Keosauque.

*m* Ontario.

*e* Keokuk.

*n* Marengo.

*f* Fort Madison.

*o* Council Bluffs.

*g* Burlington.

*p* Columbus.

*h* Wapello.

*q* Dubuque.

*i* Washington.

*r* Marion.

*j* Muscatine.

**WISCONSIN.**

1. Wisconsin lies north of Illinois, and between Michigan on the east, and Minnesota on the west. Its extreme length from north-west to south-east, is about 280 miles, and its extreme breadth about 240.

2. This region was originally settled by the French, on Green Bay, in 1669. They also commenced settlements on the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, before France ceded Canada to Great Britain. It was formerly a part of Michigan, but was formed into a separate territory, in 1836, and became a State in 1848.

3. Wisconsin is a vast plain, elevated from 600 to 1500 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, slightly varied by hills and gentle undulations. The surface of the southern and central parts consists of prairies, and timber lands. In the northern part, it is hilly and rugged, and in some portions, mountainous.

4. The soil generally, is exceedingly fertile, especially on the prairies, and in the timber lands of the central and southern portions; but in the north and west, among the pine districts, it is light and thin.

5. The climate is regular and healthful. The summers are cool and short,—the winters dry, but cold and rigorous. The air and water are remarkable pure.

6. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, live-stock, and butter, are the chief agricultural productions. The State is noted for its mineral wealth. Lead, copper, and iron abounds. The lead region, in the south-west, extends over an area, 100 miles in circumference. The copper mines of the northern part, are among the richest in the world.

7. Manufactures are limited, and consist principally

in that of lumber. The exports are the grains, lead, and lumber. Wisconsin is a highly favored region. The State is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, and bids fair soon to rank among the first States in the Union.

8. Area, 53,924. square miles. Population in 1860, 775,873. Free Colored, 1,481. Inhabitants to the square mile, 14. Counties, 50.

9. Cities and Towns.—Madison, the capital, is beautifully located between Third and Fourth Lakes, in the southern part of the State. The Capitol is built on an eminence, about 70 feet above the lakes. It is the seat of the University of Wisconsin.

10. Milwaukee, the largest and most important city in the State, is located on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. It has an extensive commerce, and is noted for its splendid buildings, and its rapid increase in population. Distance from Washington, 700 miles northwest.

11. Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, is an old French settlement. In its vicinity are numerous mounds of great antiquity. Racine, on Lake Michigan, is the second city in population and commerce.

12. The other principal places are Beloit, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Superior, and Ozaukee.

### Key to Wisconsin.

#### 30. WISCONSIN.

The State of Wisconsin is west of Michigan.

The    ,,    ,,    ,,    ,,    ,,    the capital,  
the city of Madison.

*Rivers.*

1. The Wisconsin River is in the State of Wisconsin.  
The       ,,       ,, rises in Michigan, and empties  
into the Mississippi River.  
The Wisconsin River is three and a-half hundred.
2. Fox River is in eastern Wisconsin.  
Fox       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,, and empties into  
Green Bay.  
The Fox River is two hundred.
3. Peshtego River is in eastern Wisconsin.  
Peshtego       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,, and empties  
into Green Bay.
4. Bad Axe River is in the State of Wisconsin.  
Bad       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,, and  
empties into the Mississippi River.
5. The Black River is in western Wisconsin.  
The       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,, and empties  
into the Mississippi River.  
The Black River is one hundred.
6. The Chippewa River is in northern Wisconsin.  
The       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,, and  
empties into the Mississippi River.  
The Chippewa River is two hundred.
7. Wolf River is in eastern Wisconsin.  
Wolf       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,, and empties into  
Lake Winnebago.

*Lakes and Bays.*

1. Lake Winnebago is in the State of Wisconsin.
2. Lake Koshkonong is in western       ,,
3. Green Bay is in the State of Wisconsin.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Madison.

*a* The city of Milwaukee is in the State of Wisconsin.

*b* Racine.

*g* Fond du Lac.

*c* Washington.

*h* Beloit.

*d* Sheboygan.

*i* Prairie du Chien.

*e* Manitowoc.

*j* Horicon.

*f* Green Bay.

*k* Waupacca.

**MINNESOTA.\***

1. The State of Minnesota is situated between Wisconsin on the east, and Dakota Territory on the west, and extends from Iowa to British America. Its extreme length is about 380 miles, and its average breadth about 130.

2. Minnesota was settled at St. Paul, in 1846, by emigrants from the various States of the Union. It became an organized Territory in 1849.

3. The surface is an elevated table land, consisting mostly of rolling prairie, abounding in timber, lakes, and streams of pure water. The timber consists of oak, sugar-maple, and white pine.

4. The soil is a sandy loam, quite productive, and well adapted to tillage. The climate is said to be remarkably healthy.

5. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, and potatoes are produced in abundance. The State is noted for its white pine lumber, which is rafted in vast quantities down the St. Croix, and Mississippi River. Maple sugar is made by both the Whites and Indians, in considerable quantities.

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\* Mine Soto, or Whitish Water, the name that the Sioux (Indians) gave to St. Peter's River. The under clay in the water has a whitish look.—*Capt. Eastman, U. S. A.*



6. The minerals are lead, iron, and copper, found in the eastern part. Manufactures are yet in their infancy. White-pine lumber is the chief article of export. Agriculture is the leading pursuit.

7. Area, 75,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 172,022. Free colored, 227. Inhabitants to the square mile, 2.

8. Cities and Towns. — St. Paul, the capital of the State, is located on the east bank of the Mississippi, 8 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and about 2000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Capitol is a handsome structure.

9. Minneapolis, St. Anthony, the seat of the University of Minnesota, Stillwater, Winona, Mankato, Traverse des Sioux, St. Cloud, and Wabashaw, are the principal places.

### Key to Minnesota.

#### 31. MINNESOTA.

The State of Minnesota is west of Wisconsin.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, the city of St. Paul.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Minnesota River is in the State of Minnesota.

The ,, ,, rises in Travers Lake and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Minnesota River is four and a-half hundred.

2. The Rum River is in the State of Minnesota.

The ,, ,, rises in Mille Lac, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The Rum River is one hundred.

3. Otter Tail River is in western Minnesota.



Otter Tail River is in western Minnesota, and empties into the North Red River.

Otter Tail River is one and a-half hundred.

4. St. Croix River is in eastern Minnesota.

St. ,, ,, rises in Wisconsin, and empties into the Mississippi River.

The St. Croix River is two hundred.

5. St. Louis River is in northern Minnesota.

St. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into Lake Superior.

The St. Louis River is two hundred.

6. Rainy Lake River is in northern Minnesota.

Rainy ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Lake of the Woods.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Itaska is in the State of Minnesota.

2. Red Lake is in northern ,,

3. Cass ,, ,, ,, ,,

4. Rainy ,, is north of ,,

5. Lake of the Woods is north of ,,

6. Leech Lake is in the State of ,,

7. Mille Lac are ,, ,, ,, ,,

8. The Grand Portage is north of ,,

9. Otter Tail Lake is in western ,,

10. Shetek Lake in southern ,,

11. Lake St. Croix is in eastern ,,

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* St. Paul.

b The town of Wabashaw is in southern Minnesota.

c Winona. f New Ulm.

d St. Nicholas. g Mankato .

e Verona. h Le Sueur.

<i>i</i> St. Anthony.	<i>m</i> Buchanan.
<i>j</i> Minneapolis.	<i>n</i> Port Charlotte.
<i>k</i> St. Cloud.	<i>o</i> Breckinridge.
<i>l</i> Endion.	<i>p</i> St. Vincent.

### KANSAS.

1. Kansas lies west of Missouri. It is situated between the Indian, and the Nebraska territories, and extends westward as far as Colorado Territory. Its length is about 380 miles, and its breadth about 200.

2. The country was settled by emigrants from the various parts of the Union. It was organized as a Territory in 1854, and was admitted into the Union in 1861 as an independent State.

3. Kansas may be considered an immense plain, sloping eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains, to the border of Missouri. The surface is generally level, comprising fertile prairies, interspersed with sandy plains.

4. The soil is exceedingly fertile in the eastern part, and along the margin of the streams. The western portion of the State is almost a barren region. The climate is moderate, and healthful.

5. The State has considerable natural resources; is well adapted to agriculture and grazing, and is rapidly filling up with an intelligent, energetic, and thriving population.

6. Area, 80,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 107,110. Free Colored, 623. Inhabitants to the square mile, 2. Counties, —.

7. Cities and Towns.—Lecompton, the capital, is located on the south bank of the Kansas River.

8. Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison, Ossawatomie, Burlingame, and Cofachique, are the most important towns in the State.

**Key to Kansas.****32. KANSAS.**

The State of Kansas is west of Missouri.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital,  
the city of Lecompton.

*Rivers.*

1. The Kansas River is in the State of Kansas.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and  
empties into the Missouri River.

The Kansas River is one and a-half hundred.

2. The Republican River is in the State of Kansas.

The ,, ,, rises in Colorado, and emp-  
ties into the Kansas River.

The Republican River is four hundred.

3. Solomon's River is in the State of Kansas.

Solomon's ,, ,, ,, ,, and emp-  
ties into Smoky Hill River.

Solomon's River is two hundred.

4. Smoky Hill River is in the State of Kansas.

Smoky ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and  
empties into the Kansas River.

The Smoky Hill River is eight hundred.

5. Blue River is in the northern part of Kansas.

Blue ,, rises in Nebraska, and empties into the  
Kansas River.

The Blue River is one and a-third hundred.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Lecompton.

b Lawrence.

f Ossawatomie.

c Fort Riley.

g Cofachique.

d Leavenworth.

h Burlingame.

e Atchison.

**Key to West Virginia.**

## 35. WEST VIRGINIA.

The State of West Virginia is west of the Alleghanies.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,  
the capital, the city of Wheeling.

*Rivers.*

7. The Great Kanawha River is in West Virginia.

The ,, ,, ,, rises in the Alleghanies,  
and empties into the Ohio River.

The Great Kanawha River is four hundred.

8. The Gauly River is in West Virginia.

The ,, ,, rises in the Alleghanies, and emp-  
ties into the Kanawha River.

9. Cheat River is in West Virginia.

Cheat ,, rises in the Alleghanies, and empties  
into the Monongahela.

14. Guyandotte River is in West Virginia.

Guyandotte ,, ,, ,, ,, and emp-  
ties into the Ohio River.

The Guyandotte River is one hundred.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Wheeling.

s Elizabethtown is in the State of West Virginia.

v Phillippi.

z Summerville.

w Carricksford.

y Carnifex Ferry.

x Glenville.

p Guyandotte.

a Ripley.

q Barboursville.

r Sarytown.

u Chapmansville.

## THE PACIFIC STATES.

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1. The Pacific States are situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They are California and Oregon.

2. This section also comprises the territories of Washington, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

3. The coast along the Pacific was explored by Captain Cook, and others, but the interior had never been explored until it was visited by Captains Clark and Lewis, under the patronage of President Jefferson, in 1805.

4. These hardy adventurers ascended the Missouri to its sources, crossed over the Rocky Mountains, and explored the rivers, that bear their names, and descended the Columbia to its mouth.

5. They first made known to the world, that a water communication exists from New Orleans to the mouth of the Columbia, except the crossing of a single partage, about 300 rods in length.

6. This division embraces a great variety of both, soil and climate. Mining, agriculture, and grazing, are the leading pursuits of the inhabitants. Since the discovery of gold, in 1848, the population has increased with unexampled rapidity. No single event was ever known to produce such wonderful results, in so short a time.

7. It is celebrated for its vast resources of mineral wealth. Its gold region is the largest and richest in the world, and thousands of people from all parts of Christendom, are busily engaged in securing it. Silver, lead, copper, and platinum, are also found.

8. From its admirable position, for commerce, beautiful climate, its immense mineral and agricultural resources, the Pacific Section promises to become one of the most important and influential of the Union.

### CALIFORNIA.

1. The State of California is situated on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It extends from Lower California on the south, to Oregon on the north. The greatest length of the State is about 700 miles, and greatest breadth, 330.

2. It was settled by the Spanish, at San Diego, in 1769. The country formerly belonged to Mexico, but numerous emigrants from the United States settled there, who declared themselves independent, and formed a government. It was held in military possession, by the United States, until it was ceded to the Government by Mexico, in 1848. It became a State in 1850.

3. The greater part of the State is hilly or mountainous; being traversed by Mountain Ranges. The Sierra Nevada, near the coast, is the most prominent range. The great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin is 500 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in width. It is very level, has but little timber, and is generally unproductive.

4. The soil is not generally well adapted to agriculture. In the valleys, and along the water-courses, it is often exceedingly fertile. The State is better adapted to grazing, than to agriculture.



5. The climate is one of the most healthy in the world, and is particularly noted for its periodical changes. The year consists of two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season usually lasts from the middle of November to the middle of May.

6. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, potatoes, and fruits of various kinds. The State is well adapted to the culture of the vine, which flourishes in different parts. Wine has long been made at Los Angeles, and the largest vineyard in the United States is here,—it consists of 400 acres.

7. California is rich in mineral resources. Its mines of gold are the most celebrated in the world. Besides gold, there are inexhaustible mines of silver, lead, quicksilver, copper, and iron. The gold region extends nearly 500 miles along the base of the Sierra Nevada.

8. Deer, elk, antilopes, and other wild animals abound, and immense herds of wild horses roam over the plains. The formidable grizzly bear is found in various parts of the State. The cattle are fine, and exist in vast herds, and were formerly killed by the natives for their hides and tallow.

9. The State ranks second in size, has 800 miles of sea-coast, and gold dust is the chief article of export.

10. Area of State, 188,982 square miles. Population in 1860, 380,016; free colored, 3,816. Inhabitants to the square mile, 2. Counties, 36.

11. Cities and Towns. — Sacramento City, the capital of the State, is located on the left bank of the Sacramento River. It is noted for its commerce.

12. San Francisco, the largest and most commercial city in the State, is situated on the west side of San Francisco Bay. The entrance to the city is through a narrow

strait, about a mile in width, with high rocky walls on each side, called the "Golden Gate." The city is noted for its unexampled increase in wealth and population; the latter being from all parts of the globe.

13. Los Angeles, Marysville, Benicia, Monterey, San Jose, Vallejo, Placer City, Mariposa, Sonora, and Stockton, are all important places.

### Key to California.

#### 33. CALIFORNIA.

The State of California is west of the Rocky Mts.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the  
the capital, Sacramento City.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Coast Mts. are in western California.
2. The Sierra Nevada are in eastern ,,
3. Mt. Shasta is in northern ,,  
Mt. ,, is fourteen hundred.
4. Mt. Lin is in northern California.
5. Mt. St. John is in northern California.
6. Mt. San Bernardino is in southern California.  
Mt. ,, ,, is eighty-five hundred.
7. Mt. San Gorgonio is in southern California.

#### *Rivers.*

1. Klamath River is in northern California.  
Klamath ,, rises in Oregon, and empties into the Pacific Ocean.

The Klamath River is two and a-half hundred.

2. The Sacramento River is in the State of California.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and empties into San Francisco Bay.

The Sacramento River is three hundred and seventy.

3. The Feather River is in California.

The ,, ,, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and empties into the Sacramento River.

The Feather River is two hundred.

4. The Yuba River is in the State of California.

The ,, ,, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and empties into the Feather River.

The Yuba River is one hundred.

5. The American River is in the State of California.

The ,, ,, rises in Mountain Lake, and empties into the Sacramento River.

The American River is one hundred.

6. The San Joaquin River is in the State of California.

The ,, ,, rises in Lake Tule, and empties into San Francisco Bay.

The San Joaquin River is three and a-half hundred.

7. Buena Ventura River is in western California.

Buena Ventura ,, rises in the Coast Mts., and empties into Monterey Bay.

The Buena Ventura River is two hundred.

8. King's River is in southern California.

King's ,, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and empties into Lake Tule.

9. Redwood Creek is in northern California.

Redwood Creek rises in the Coast Mts., and empties into Humboldt Bay.

10. Eel River is in northern California.

Eel ,, rises in the Coast Mts., and empties into the Pacific Ocean.

11. Russian River is in western California.

Russian ,, rises in the Coast Mts., and empties into the Pacific Ocean.

12. The Mohave River is in southern California.

The " " " " " " and empties into the Colorado River.

The Mohave River is two hundred.

### *Lakes and Bays.*

1. The Bay of San Francisco is on the coast of California.

2. Lake Tule is in southern California.

3. Kern Lake " " "

4. Soda " " " "

5. Clear " " northern "

6. Mountain Lake is in the State of California.

7. Humboldt Bay is on the coast of "

8. Bodega " " " "

9. Monterey " " " "

### *Capes.*

1. Cape Mendocino is on the coast of California.

2. Point Conception " " "

### *Islands.*

1. The Santa Barbara Islands are on the coast of California.

### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Sacramento City.

b Fremont is on the Sacramento River.

c Placerville.

j Humboldt City.

d Marysville.

k Meigs ville.

e Yuba City.

l San Francisco.

f Monroeville.

m San Jose.

g Weitspeck.

n Monterey.

h Klamath.

o Benicia.

i Trinidad.

p Redwood City.

<i>q</i> Buonavista.	<i>w</i> San Hedro.
<i>r</i> Guadalupe.	<i>x</i> San Juan.
<i>s</i> San Louis Obispo.	<i>y</i> Tejungo.
<i>t</i> Santa Inez.	<i>z</i> San Diego.
<i>u</i> Santa Barbara.	<b>b</b> Fort Youmas.
<i>v</i> Los Angeles.	

### OREGON.

1. This State lies north of California on the Pacific coast, having Washington Territory for its northern and western boundary. It is about 390 miles in length, and in breadth 240.

2. Oregon was settled at Astoria, a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia, in 1811, by emigrants from various parts of the Union. It was organized as a Territory, by Congress, in 1848, and admitted into the Union as a State, in 1849.

3. The State is divided into three distinct physical regions by the Blue, and Cascade Mountains. They are distinct in soil, productions, and climate. The western section has a genial climate, and the valley of the Willamette is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to agriculture. The middle section, between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains, has a light, sandy soil, interspersed with rich lowlands. The eastern section, lying between the Blue Mountains and the Lewis River, is rough and rocky.

4. It is noted for its immense forests of pine, some of the trees of which are from 250 to 300 feet in high. Great quantities of lumber are exported to California and the Sandwich Islands.

5. Its mineral resources are not yet developed to any

extent, but gold and coal have been found in various places. The principal exports are lumber and flour.

6. Area, — square miles. Population in 1860, 52,464. Free colored, 121. Inhabitants to the square mile, . Counties,

### Key to Oregon.

#### 34. OREGON.

##### *Mountains.*

1. The Cascade Range is in the State of Oregon.  
The ,, ,, is five hundred.
2. The Blue Mts. are in eastern Oregon.
3. Mt. Hood is in the northern part of Oregon.  
Mt. ,, is fourteen hundred.
4. Mt. Jefferson is in northern Oregon.
5. Diamond Peak is in the State of Oregon.
6. Mt. Pitt is in the southern part of Oregon.
7. Winter Range is in south-east Oregon.

##### *Rivers.*

1. The Willamette River is in the State of Oregon.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Cascade Range, and empties into the Columbia River.  
The Willamette River is two and a-half hundred.
2. Umpqua River is in south-west Oregon.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Cascade River, and empties into the Pacific Ocean.  
The Umpqua River is one hundred.
3. Rouge River is in south-west Oregon.  
The ,, rises in the Cascade Range and empties into the Pacific Ocean.
4. Fall River is in the State of Oregon.



The Fall River rises in the Cascade Range, and empties into the Columbia River.

The Fall River is two hundred.

5. Crooked River is in northern Oregon.

The ,, ,, rises in the Blue Mts., and empties into the Columbia River.

6. The Owyhee River is in south-east Oregon.

The ,, ,, rises in Nevada, and empties into Lewis River.

The Owyhee River is one and a-half hundred.

7. Malheur River is in south-east Oregon.

The ,, ,, rises in the Blue Mts., and empties into Lewis River.

The Malheur River is one hundred.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Sylanilles is in south-east Oregon.

2. ,, Klamath is in southern ,,

3. Little Klamath Lake ,, ,,

4. Lake Abert is in south-east ,,

5. Summer Lake ,, ,, ,,

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Salem.

*b* Oregon City.

*g* Elkton.

*c* Portland.

*h* Roseburg.

*d* Astoria.

*i* Jacksonville.

*e* Cornwallis.

*j* Port Orford.

*f* Gardiner.

## THE TERRITORIES.

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. The District of Columbia lies on the left bank of the Potomac River, 120 miles from its mouth.

2. It was originally ceded to the United by Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of establishing therein the Capital of the United States. The territory thus ceded, in 1790, embraced Washington County on the Maryland, and Alexandria County on the Virginia side of the Potomac, containing an area of 100 square miles.

3. In 1846, Alexandria County was ceded back to Virginia, so that the District is now reduced to an area of 60 square miles.

4. Cities and Towns.—Washington City, the capital of the United States, is situated in the District of Columbia, on the east bank of the Potomac River. The plan of the city is on a grand and magnificent scale. It was laid out in 1791, under the direction of General Washington, and the seat of government, which was then at Philadelphia, was removed hither in the year 1800.

5. In the early days of the Republic, the city of Washington presented a dreary and cheerless view. Nothing was to be seen, but extended streets and scattered buildings;

then it was, that it was designated the "City of Magnificent Distances," by the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia.— Pennsylvania Avenue is the most celebrated and beautiful street in the city.

6. Its situation is pleasant and healthy. The houses are so scattered as to give the city the appearance of several small and distinct villages.

7. On the first Monday in December of every year, the National Congress assembles in the Capitol, to make and pass laws, and deliberate upon the general welfare and interest of the whole nation. During the sessions of Congress, the Capital is thronged with visitors from various parts of the world.

8. Washington is the residence of the President of the United States, the principal officers of the Government, and also, of the foreign ministers sent to this country. The salary of the President is 25,000 dollars per annum, that of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, 8,000 dollars each per annum.

9. The Capitol, which stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, is one of the most elegant structures in the world. It is built of white free-stone, in the shape of a cross, 352 feet in length, with a large and beautifully ornamented Rotunda 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet to the top of the dome within.

10. The Senate Chamber and Representatives Hall are located in the two wings. The former is a semi-circular apartment, 74 feet in length. The latter is of the same shape, 95 feet in length, and 60 feet in height, and adorned with a colonnade of handsome pillars.

11. The President's House, a mile distant from the

Capitol, is also a very handsome building of free-stone, and surrounded by the four departments, of State, War, Navy, and the Treasury.

12. The General Post Office is a fine structure of white marble. The Patent Office is a beautiful building, and the depository of many interesting curiosities.

13. The completion of the city, on the plan originally intended, will make it one of the grandest in the world, and worthy of its immortal founder, from whom it derives its name.

14. Georgetown, two miles from Washington, and separated from it by Rock Creek, is the seat of a Catholic College and a nunnery.

### Key to District of Columbia.

#### 1. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is in the State of Maryland.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Washington City is in the District of Columbia.

Washington    ,,    ,,    ,,    ,,    the  
Capital of the United States.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

1. Washington Territory lies north of Oregon, and extends from the Rocky Mts. on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west.

2. In the year 1853, it was detached from Oregon, and organized as a separate Territory. The surface is diversified, — the finest portion lying west of the Cascade Range. In the valleys, and along the water courses, the soil is rich and well adapted to agriculture. The Great Plain of the Columbia, compressing the middle portion, is an immense desert, destitute of trees and water.

3. The Cascade Range, which crosses the Territory from south to north, rises into several peaks above the snow line. Admiralty Inlet, the Straits of Fuca, and Puget's Sound afford excellent harbors; near the latter, the country abounds in fine timber, and its waters with excellent fish.

4. The climate is unusually mild for so high a latitude. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in lumbering, farming, and fishing.

5. Olympia, the capital, is situated at the head of Puget's Sound. Steilacoom is one of the most important places. Seattle, Pacific City, Columbia City, Cascade City, and Port Townsend are all thriving towns.

6. Area, in square miles, 193,000. Population in 1860, 11,578

### **Key to Washington Territory.**

#### 2. WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Washington Territory is north of Oregon.

Washington       ,,       ,,       ,,       the capital,  
the city of Olympia.

#### *Mountains.*

1. Mt. Baker is in Washington Territory.

2. Mt. Rainier ,,       ,,       ,,

3. Mt. Adams ,,       ,,       ,,

4. Mt. St. Helens is in Washington Territory.

5. Mt. Olympus ,,       ,,       ,,

6. Bitter Root Mts. are in Washington Territory.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Columbia River is in Washington Territory.

The       ,,       ,, rises in British America, and empties into the Pacific Ocean.

The Columbia River is seven and a-half hundred.



2. Clark's River is in Washington Territory.

Clark's ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Columbia River.

Clark's River is five hundred.

3. Clear Water River is in Washington Territory.

Clear ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into Lewis River.

4. Flat Bow River is in Washington Territory.

Flat ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Columbia River.

5. Spokane River is in Washington Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in Lake Coeur d'Alene, and empties into Clark's River.

#### *Lakes, Bays, and Sounds.*

1. Puget's Sound is in Washington Territory.

2. Shoalwater Bay ,, ,,

3. Lake Pend Oreille ,, ,,

4. Lake Coeur d'Alene is in Washington Territory.

5. Flat Head Lake ,, ,,

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Olympia.

b Fort Steilacoom is in Washington Territory.

c Pacific City. f Watcom.

d Fort Vancouver. g Wallawalla.

e Seattle.

### **DAKOTA TERRITORY.**

1. Dakota Territory is situated north of Nebraska and Idaho, and extends from Minnesota on the east, to Washington Territory on the west.

2. It was first organized by Congress in 1857, and re-



organized in 1861. The soil is generally level, consisting for the most part of prairies, well adapted to tillage, and on which, wild horses, vast herds of buffalo and other animals abound.

3. Area, 373,438 square miles. Population in 1860, 4,839.

### Key to Dakota.

#### 3. DAKOTA.

Dakota Territory is west of Minnesota.

Dakota       ,,       ,,       ,,       the capital, the  
city of Yankton.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Snow Mts. are in south-west Dakota.
2. The Little Rocky Mts. are in north-west Dakota.
3. Bear's Paw Mts. are in western Dakota.

#### *Rivers.*

1. Missouri River.
2. The Yellow Stone River is in Dakota Territory.

The       ,,       ,,       ,,       rises in Sublett's Lake,  
and empties into the Missouri River.

The Yellow Stone River is seven hundred.

3. Little Missouri River is in Dakota Territory.

Little       ,,       ,,       is three hundred.

4. James River is in eastern Dakota.

James       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,       and empties into  
the Missouri River.

James River is three and a-half hundred.

5. Big Sioux River is in eastern Dakota.

Big       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,       and empties  
into the Missouri River.

The Big Sioux River is two hundred.

6. The North Red River is in north-east Dakota.

The „ „ „ „ „ „ and empties into Winnipeg Lake.

7. Shyenne River is in north-east Dakota.

Shyenne „ „ „ „ and empties into North Red River.

8. Maria's River is in Dakota Territory.

Maria's „ rises in British America, and empties into the Missouri River.

9. White Earth River is in Dakota Territory.

White „ „ rises in British America, and empties into the Missouri River.

The White Earth River is two hundred.

10. Muscle Shell River is in western Dakota.

11. Grand River is in southern Dakota.

12. William's River.

13. Milk.

14. Mankizitah.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Mini Wakan is in Dakota Territory.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Yankton.

c Flandreau is on the Big Sioux River.

d Medary „ „ „ „

#### **IDAHO TERRITORY.**

1. Idaho is located north of Utah and Colorado, and extends from Nebraska on the east, to Oregon on the west.

2. It was organized by Congress, in 1863, from the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, and Washington. The word "Idaho," in the Indian language, signifies the "*Gem of the Mountains.*" It is seven times as large as New

York, and five times the size of the New England States combined.

3. Idaho is a mountainous region of country, being traversed in all directions by the Rocky Mountain Range and its spurs. The valleys are productive, yielding vast quantities of pasturage. It is celebrated for its rich gold-fields, and thousands of adventurers are being attracted thither in quest of gold.

4. Area, 326,000 square miles.

#### Key to Idaho.

##### 4. IDAHO.

Idaho Territory is east of Oregon.

##### *Mountains.*

1. The Salmon River Mts. are in Idaho Territory.
2. The Black Hills are in Idaho Territory.
3. Fremont's Peak is        ,,        ,,  
Fremont's   ,,   ,, fourteen hundred.
4. Harney's Peak is in Idaho Territory.

##### *Rivers.*

1. Lewis River is in Idaho Territory.

The Lewis River rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Columbia River.

Lewis River is five hundred and twenty.

2. Salmon River is in Idaho Territory.

Salmon   ,,   rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into Lewis River.

3. Payette River is in Idaho Territory.

Payette   ,,   rises in the Salmon River Mts., and empties into Lewis River.

4. Jefferson's River is in Idaho Territory.

Jefferson's   ,,   rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Missouri River.

5. Madison's River is in Idaho Territory.

Madison's ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Missouri River.

6. Gallatin's River is in Idaho Territory.

Gallatin's ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Missouri River.

7. Big Horn River is in Idaho Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Yellow Stone River.

The Big Horn River is four hundred.

8. Tongue River.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Sublett's Lake is in Idaho Territory.

#### **NEBRASKA TERRITORY.**

1. This Territory is situated north of Kansas, and extends from Iowa on the east, to Idaho Territory on the west.

2. The greater portion of the Territory is a vast rolling prairie. The surface, in the western part, is somewhat rugged and broken; and the soil, although sandy in some places, is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture.

3. The prairies produce an inexhaustible supply of pasturage for stock of all kinds. The climate in the winter season, is cold and severe; during the summer, mild and pleasant.

4. The South Pass in the Rocky Mountains is a noted route of travel between the eastern and the western parts of the United States. The country is rapidly filling up with an agricultural population, while the principal Indian tribes—the Sioux, the Pawnees, and the Omahas, are gradually receding before the footsteps of the hardy pioneer.

5. Omaha, the capital, is located on the west bank of

the Missouri River. Nebraska City, Otoe City, De Soto, Tekama, are the most important places.

6. Area, 100,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 28,842.

### Key to Nebraska Territory.

#### 5. NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Nebraska Territory is north of Kansas.

Nebraska Territory is north of Kansas, the capital the city of Omaha.

#### *Rivers.*

1. Nebraska River is in Nebraska Territory.

Nebraska ,, ,, ,, ,, and empties into the Missouri River.

2. The North Nebraska River flows through Nebraska.

3. Running Water River is in Nebraska Territory.

Running ,, ,, rises in Idaho, and empties into the Missouri River.

4. Keha Paha River is in Nebraska Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in Idaho, and empties into Running Water River.

5. Ponas River is in Nebraska Territory.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Omaha.

b Otoe City is in Nebraska Territory.

c Nebraska City. f Logan.

d Desoto City. g Pawnee.

e Takama.

### NEVADA TERRITORY.

1. Nevada Territory is situated between California and Utah. It takes its name from the range of mountains, called the Sierra Nevada, forming the western boundary.

2. The western part consists of numerous valleys, finely watered, and well adapted to agriculture. A great portion of the Territory, however, lies in the Great Interior Basin, a sterile region of country.

3. Nevada Territory was organized, by Congress, in 1861. It is noted for its mineral wealth, and thousands of hardy emigrants are rapidly pushing forward to the new El Dorado.

4. Area, 70,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 6,857.

5. Carson City, on Carson River, is the capital. Virginia City, Genoa, Chinatown, Humboldt City, and Stuk Sta are the principal towns.

#### Key to Nevada Territory.

##### 6. NEVADA TERRITORY.

Nevada Territory is west of Utah.

Nevada ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, Carson City.

##### *Rivers.*

1. Humboldt River is in Nevada Territory.

Humboldt ,, rises in the Humboldt Mts., and empties into Humboldt Lake.

Humboldt River is three and a-half hundred.

2. Carson River is in Nevada Territory.

Carson ,, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and empties into Carson Lake.

3. Walker River is in Nevada Territory.

Walker ,, rises in the Sierra Nevada Mts., and empties into Walker Lake.

##### *Lakes.*

1. Humboldt Lake is in Nevada Territory.



2. Carson Lake is in Nevada Territory.
3. Lake Walker    ,,    ,,    ,,    ,,
4. Pyramid Lake   ,,    ,,    ,,
5. Mud Lake        ,,    ,,    ,,

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Carson City.

b Genoa is in Nevada Territory.

c Chinatown,                    i Virginia City.

d Millers.                       j Galena.

e Williams.                   k Humboldt City.

f Stuk Sta.                   l Unionville.

g Sand Hill.                   m Sander City.

h Warren's Camp.

**UTAH TERRITORY.**

1. This Territory is situated between Colorado and Nevada Territories.

2. Utah is one of the most singular countries in the world. It occupies an elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by mountains, with its own system of rivers and lakes, without any direct outlet to the ocean.

3. The mountains are well watered and covered with timber. The plains between are arid and sterile. Great Salt Lake is about 70 miles in length, and about 35 in breadth. Its waters are shallow, and contain more salt than can be held in solution, the bottom and borders being covered with an immense quantity of crystalized salt. No living creature can exist in its waters.

4. The inhabitants are principally Mormons. They were driven from Nauvoo, Illinois, by the violence of a mob, and emigrated to the Great Salt Lake, and founded the city

of the same name. Since 1850, the population has rapidly increased by emigration of converts to the "faith," from all parts of the world. The principal Indian tribes are the Utahs, Pah Utahs, and Diggers; the latter are so called, because they live on the roots, which they dig from the ground.

5. Utah is better adapted to grazing than to agriculture. The valleys can only be cultivated, where they are susceptible of irrigation. But little rain falls, except on the mountains, from March to October. Immense quantities of cattle and sheep are raised, with great profit, as it is not necessary to feed them.

6. The climate is mild and uniform, its temperature rarely falling below zero. Grain and garden vegetables are the chief products, and coal and iron the principal minerals.

7. Salt Lake City, the capital, is located on the Jordan River. Brownsville, Fillmore, Provo, Ogden, Parawan, and Manti are the principal towns.

8. Area, 269,170 square miles. Population in 1860, 40,295.

### Key to Utah Territory.

#### 7. UTAH TERRITORY.

Utah Territory is west of Colorado.

Utah     "     "     "     "     "     the capital, Salt  
Lake City.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Humboldt Mts. are in Utah Territory.
2. The Wasatch     "     "     "     "     "

#### *Rivers.*

1. Green River is in Utah Territory.

The     "     "     rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Colorado River.

2. Bear River is in Utah Territory.

The ,, rises in the Wasatch Mts., and empties into Great Salt Lake.

Bear River is two and a-third hundred.

3. Jordan River is in Utah Territory.

4. Nicollet. River is in Utah Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in the Wasatch Mts., and empties into Nicollet Lake.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Great Salt Lake is in Utah Territory.

2. Utah Lake is ,, ,, ,,

3. Nicollet Lake is ,, ,, ,,

4. Ashley Lake is ,, ,, ,,

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Salt Lake City.

b Lehi is in Utah Territory.

c Provo.

g Oregon City.

d Springville.

h Bingham City.

e Fillmore City.

i Wellsville.

f Farmington.

### **COLORADO TERRITORY.**

1. Colorado Territory is west of the State of Kansas.

2. It was organized by Congress in 1861. The Rocky Mountains extend through the centre of the Territory from north to south, and include the Pike's Peak Gold Region, Spanish Peaks, and Long's Peak. Many noble rivers rise in Colorado, and flow to the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico.

3. It is not well adapted to agriculture, the soil generally is dry and sandy; nearly half of the Territory is included in the "Great American Desert."

4. Denver City is the capital. Mountain City and Auraria are the chief towns. Population, 34,197.

### Key to Colorado Territory.

#### 8. COLORADO TERRITORY.

Colorado Territory is west of Kansas.

Colorado Territory is west of Kansas, the capital Denver City.

#### *Mountains.*

1. Pike's Peak is in Colorado Territory.  
Pike's Peak is twelve hundred.
2. Long's Peak is in Colorado Territory.  
Long's ,, ,, fourteen hundred.
3. Spanish Peaks are in Colorado Territory.

#### *Rivers.*

1. South Platte River is in Colorado Territory.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Nebraska River.
2. Grand River is in western Colorado.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Green River.  
The Grand River is three hundred.
3. Bear River is in western Colorado.  
The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Green River.
4. Cerry Creek is in Colorado Territory.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Denver City.

b Auraria.

c Colorado.

### ARIZONA TERRITORY.

1. The Territory of Arizona lies west of New Mexico,

and extends westwards to the southern boundary of California.

2. The surface is diversified, the soil is generally sandy and sterile, interspersed more or less with fertile spots. It abounds in silver mines which were formerly worked by the Mexicans.

3. Tubac, on the Santa Cruz River, is the capital. Tuscon, Colorado City, Maricopas Villages, and Reventon are the principal towns.

### Key to Arizona Territory.

#### 9. ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Arizona Territory is west of New Mexico.

Arizona        "   "   "   "   "       "       the capital  
Tubac City.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Mogolon Mts. are in Arizona Territory.
2. Mt. San Francisco is   "       "       "
3. Mt. Williams is       "       "       "
4. Pinaleno Mts. are     "       "       "

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Gila River is in southern Arizona.

The   "   "   rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Colorado River.

The Gila River is four and a-half hundred.

2. Colorado River is in Arizona Territory.

Colorado   "   rises in Utah, and empties into the Gulf of California.

3. Little Colorado River is in Arizona Territory.

Little   "       "   rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Colorado River.

4. San Francisco River is in Arizona Territory.
5. Santa Cruz River is in southern Arizona.
6. Virgin River is in northern                   ,,
7. Santa Clara River is                   ,,                   ,,
8. San Juan                   ,,                   ,,                   ,,                   ,,

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Tubac.

*b* Tucson is in Arizona Territory.

*c* } Maricopas Villages.    *e* Colorado City.

*d* }                                    *f* Reventon.

**TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.**

1. New Mexico lies north-west of Texas.
2. The surface is generally rugged and mountainous, and the soil, for the most part, is sterile. Agriculture is carried on to some extent in the valleys, when recourse can be had to irrigation.
3. The greater part of the inhabitants are Mestizoes, the descendents of whites and Indians, and speak the Spanish language.
4. Santa Fe, the capital, is situated about 15 miles east of the Rio Grande. Taos, Albuquerque, Socorro, and Tuni are the principal towns.
5. Area, 256,300 square miles. Population in 1860, 93,541.

**Key to New Mexico Territory.**

10. NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

New Mexico is north-west of Texas.

New   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,                   the capital, the city of Santa Fe.

*Mountains.*

1. The Sierra Madre Mts. are in New Mexico Territory.



2. The Jumanes Mts. are in New Mexico Territory.

. 3— — —

4. Mora Peaks are in northern New Mexico.

5. Mt. Tucumcari is in New Mexico Territory.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Rio Grande flows through New Mexico.

The ,, ,, rises in Colorado, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Rio Grande is twenty hundred.

2. The Pecos River flows through New Mexico.

The ,, ,, rises in the Jumanes Mts., and empties into the Rio Grande.

The Pecos River is six hundred.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Santa Fe.

*b* Santa Cruz is in northern New Mexico.

*c* Pena Blanca.

*h* Albuquerque.

*d* Joza.

*i* Custa.

*e* Chaura.

*j* Anton Chico.

*f* Chuchilla.

*k* Fort Craig.

*g* La Canilla.

### **INDIAN TERRITORY.**

1. Indian Territory is situated west of Arkansas.

2. It has been set aside by the United States Government, for the permanent residence of the Indian tribes, that formerly occupied some of the south-western States. The Government exercises no control over the Territory, except when it may be necessary to preserve peace.

2. The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the Seminoles are the principal tribes, and are making considerable progress in civilization.

3. They have their churches and their schools. The Cherokees have two seminaries, one for boys, and one for girls. The school-houses, generally, are long distances apart, and many of the children ride to school on ponies.

4. Area, 71,130 square miles. Population in 1860, 110,000.

### Key to Indian Territory.

#### 11. INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory is west of Arkansas.

#### *Mountains.*

1. The Wichita Mts. are in Indian Territory.

#### *Rivers.*

1. The Canadian River is in the Indian Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in the Rocky Mts., and empties into the Arkansas River.

The Canadian River is nine hundred.

2. Washita River is in the Indian Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in Texas, and empties into Red River.

Washita River is five hundred.

3. Neosho River is in the Indian Territory.

The ,, ,, rises in Kansas, and empties into the Arkansas River.

4. The North Canadian River is in the Indian Territory.

The ,, ,, ,, rises in the Indian Territory, and empties into the Canadian River.

5. Red Fork River is in the Indian Territory.

Red ,, ,, rises in New Mexico, and empties into the Arkansas River.

#### *Cities and Towns.*

\* Tallequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation.

b Cherokee Agency. d Northfork Town.

c Kidron. e Creek Agency.

## MEXICO.

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1. Mexico is south of the western part of the United States, and lies chiefly between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

2. It was formerly an extensive empire. In 1521, Mexico was invaded and conquered by Cortez, and belonged to Spain for about 300 years. In 1821, the Mexicans revolted and threw off the Spanish yoke; the country is now divided into States, similar to those of the United States, with a republican form of government.

3. The surface is greatly diversified by mountains, the soil is generally very fertile, and well adapted to tillage. Along the coast, it is warm and sickly, in the interior, where the country is more elevated, it is quite healthy and agreeable.

4. Tillage and mining are the chief pursuits,—the art of manufacturing is scarcely known. The inhabitants consist of three classes: Indians, Creoles, and the mixed races. Nearly one-half are Indians. The Creoles or whites are the descendents of European parents, the mixed races comprise the Mulattoes, descendents of whites and negroes; the Mestizoes, descendents of whites and Indians; the Zamboes, descendents of negroes and Indians.

5. Education is quite limited, and the masses of the people are very ignorant. The Catholic religion is established by law. Area, 856,000 square miles. Population, 7,660,000. States 22.

MEXICAN STATES.

**Key to Lower California.**

1. LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Lower California is in north-west Mexico.

*Mountains.*

1. Sierra Nevada.

*Gulfs and Bays.*

1. The Gulf of California is in north-west Mexico.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

and opens into the Pacific Ocean.

The Gulf of California is seven hundred.

2. San Sebastian Bay is in Lower California.

3. Margarita Bay ,, ,, ,, ,,

*Capes.*

1. Cape St. Lucas is in Lower California.

**Key to Sonora.**

2. SONORA.

The State of Sonora is in northern Mexico.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital,

the city of Ures.

*Rivers.*

1. The Altar River is in northern Sonora.

2. The Sonora River is in the State of Sonora.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and

empties into the Gulf of California.

3. The Yaqui (Ya-kee) River is in the State of Sonora.  
 The ,, ,, rises in Chihuahua (Chee-wah-wah), and empties into the Gulf of California.  
 The Yaqui River is four hundred.

### Key to Chihuahua.

#### 3. CHIHUAHUA.

The State of Chihuahua is in northern Mexico.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, the city of Chihuahua.

#### *Rivers.*

1. Conchas River is in the State of Chihuahua.  
 Conchas ,, rises in Durango, and empties into the Rio Grande.  
 The Conchas River is three hundred.

### Key to Cinaloa.

#### 4. CINALOA.

The State of Cinaloa is in western Mexico.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, the city of Culiacan.

#### *Rivers.*

1. Iquala River is in the State of Cinaloa.  
 Iquala ,, rises in Chihuahua, and empties into the Gulf of California.
2. Culiacan River is in the State of Cinaloa.  
 The ,, ,, rises in Durango, and empties into the Gulf of California.
3. The Piastlo River is in the State of Cinaloa.  
 The ,, ,, rises in Durango, and empties into the Gulf of California.

4. Rio del Fuerte is in northern Cinaloa.

The ,, ,, rises in Chihuahua, and empties into the Gulf of California.

### Key to Durango.

#### 5. DURANGO.

The State of Durango is in northern Mexico.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, the city of Durango.

#### *Rivers.*

1. Rio Nasas is in the State of Durango.

Rio ,, rises in the Sierra Madre, and empties into Lake Tlahualila.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Magdalena is in the State of Durango.

### Key to Cohahuila.

#### 6. COHAHUILA. (Ko-ah-wee-lah).

The State of Cohahuila is in northern Mexico.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital, the city of Monclova.

#### *Rivers.*

1 Sabunas River is in the State of Cohahuila.

Sabunas ,, rises in Lake San Maria, and empties into the Rio Grande.

2. Toya River is in the State of Cohahuila.

#### *Lakes.*

1. Lake Tlahualila is in the State of Cohahuila.

2. Lake de Agua Verde ,, ,, ,, ,,

3. Lake San Maria ,, ,, ,, ,,

4. Lake de Parras ,, ,, ,, ,,



**Key to Nuevo Leon.**

## 7. NUEVO LEON. (Nwa-vo La-own).

The State of Nuevo Leon is in northern Mexico.

The " " " " " " " " " " the capital, the city of Monterey.

*Rivers.*

1. San River is in Nuevo Leon.

**Key to Tamaulipas.**

## 8. TAMAULIPAS. (Tam-o-lee-paz.)

The State of Tamaulipas is in eastern Mexico.

The " " " " " " " " " " the capital, the city of Victoria.

*Rivers.*

1. San Fernando River is in the State of Tamaulipas.

The " " " " " " " " " " and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Rio de Iglesias.

3. Rio Tamesi.

**Key to San Luis Potosi.**

## 9. SAN LUIS POTOSI.

San Luis Potosi is in eastern Mexico.

The capital is San Luis Potosi.

*Rivers.*

Panuco River is in San Luis Potosi.

**Key to Zacatecas.**

## 10. ZACATECAS.

The State of Zacatecas is west of Potosi.

The " " " " " " " " " " the capital, the city of Zacatecas.

*Rivers.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

**Key to Guadalajara.**

11. GUADALAXARA. (Gwa-da-la-ha-ra.)

Guadalaxara is in western Mexico.

The capital is Guadalajara.

*Rivers.*

1. Rio Grande de Santiago.
2. ,, San Pedro.
3. ,, Bolanos.

*Lakes.*

1. Lake de Chapala.

**Key to Michoacan.**

12. MICHOCAN. (Me-cho-a-kan.)

The State of Michoacan is south of Zacatecas.

Morelia is the capital.

*Rivers.*

1. Rio Serura.

**Key to Guanajuato.**

13. GUANAJUATO. (Gwa-na-hwa-to.)

Guanajuato is south of San Luis Potosi.

The capital is Guanajuato.

**Key to Queretaro.**

14. QUERETARO. (Ker-ray-ta-ro.)

Queretaro is south of San Luis Potosi.

The capital is Queretaro.

**Key to Mexico.**

15. MEXICO.

The State of Mexico is west of Veracruz.

City of Mexico is the capital.

**Key to Veracruz.**

## 16. VERACRUZ.

The State of Veracruz is on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

The capital is Jalapa (Ha-la-pa.)

## 17. YUCATAN.

Merida is the capital.

*a* Silan.

## WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

**1. CUBA.**

The Island of Cuba is south of Florida.

The ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, the capital,  
the city of Havana.

*Mountains.*

1. Cordillera de Cuba.

*Cities and Towns.*

\* Havana.

*a* Matanza.

*c* Puerto Principe.

*b* San Juan.

*d* Baracoa.

**2. BAHAMA ISLANDS.**

## STATISTICS.

---

### Date of Admission and Secession of the Southern States.

	ADMITTED.	SECEDED.
South Carolina*.....		Dec. 20, 1860
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817.	Jan. 9, 1861
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819.	Jan. 11, 1861
Florida.....	March 3, 1845.	Jan. 11, 1861
Georgia*.....		Jan. 19, 1861
Louisiana†.....	April 8, 1812.	Jan. 26, 1861
Texas†.....	Dec. 29, 1845.	Feb. 1, 1861
Virginia*.....		Apl. 17, 1861
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836.	May 6, 1861
Tennessee†.....	June 1, 1796.	May 6, 1861
North Carolina*.....		May 13, 1861

\* One of the original States that formed the Union.

† Submitted the Ordinance of Secession to the people.

### Slave Population of the United States, according to the Census of 1860.

Alabama.....	435,132	Mississippi.....	436,696
Arkansas.....	111,104	Missouri.....	114,965
Delaware.....	1,798	North Carolina.....	331,081
Florida.....	61,753	South Carolina.....	402,541
Georgia.....	462,230	Tennessee.....	275,784
Kentucky.....	225,490	Texas.....	180,388
Louisiana.....	332,520	Virginia.....	490,887
Maryland.....	87,188	District of Columbia	3,181

*Total* .....3,952,738

**Population of the United States, according to the  
Census of 1860.**

LOYAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine.....	619,958	Minnesota.....	172,793
New Hampshire...	372,072	Oregon .....	52,566
Vermont .....	315,827	California.....	384,770
Massachusetts.....	1,231,494	Kansas .....	143,645
Rhode Island.....	174,621	Delaware* .....	110,655
Connecticut .....	460,670	Maryland*.....	644,777
New York .....	3,851,561	Missouri*.....	1,086,244
New Jersey .....	676,084	Kentucky*.....	920,077
Pennsylvania .....	2,916,018	Nebraska.....	28,893
Ohio.....	2,277,919	Dakota.....	4,839
Indiana .....	1,350,802	Washington.....	11,624
Michigan.....	754,291	Utah .....	50,009
Illinois .....	1,691,238	New Mexico.....	92,023
Wisconsin .....	768,485	Dist. of Columbia*	72,140
Iowa .....	682,002		
		<i>Total.....</i>	<i>21,872,995</i>

\* Slaves not included.

REBEL STATES (SLAVES NOT INCLUDED.)

Virginia .....	1,102,312	Alabama .....	520,785
North Carolina....	677,261	Mississippi.....	450,462
South Carolina....	312,830	Louisiana .....	334,911
Georgia .....	620,527	Texas.....	420,567
Florida .....	92,741	Arkansas.....	329,671
Tennessee.....	870,856		
		<i>Total .....</i>	<i>5,732,923</i>

**Table showing the Number of White Males in each State between the ages of 18 and 45 years.**

## FREE STATES.

New York.....	778,000	California.....	76,000
Pennsylvania.....	581,000	Connecticut.....	92,000
Ohio.....	468,000	Iowa.....	135,000
Illinois.....	342,000	Kansas.....	21,000
Indiana.....	270,000	Minnesota.....	32,000
Massachusetts.....	246,000	New Hampshire.....	65,000
Michigan.....	150,000	Rhode Island.....	35,000
Maine.....	125,000	Vermont.....	63,000
Wisconsin.....	155,000	Oregon.....	10,000
New Jersey.....	134,000		
		<i>Total</i> .....	<u>3,778,000</u>

## BORDER STATES.

Delaware.....	22,000	Kentucky.....	186,000
Maryland.....	120,000	Missouri.....	211,000
		<i>Total</i> .....	<u>539,000</u>

## REBEL STATES.

Virginia.....	221,000	Arkansas.....	65,000
North Carolina.....	132,000	Florida.....	16,000
Tennessee.....	167,000	Mississippi.....	71,000
Georgia.....	119,000	South Carolina.....	60,000
Alabama.....	106,000	Texas.....	84,000
Louisiana.....	75,000		
		<i>Total</i> .....	<u>1,116,000</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Free States.....	3,778,000	Rebel States.....	1,116,000
Border States.....	539,000		
	<u>4,317,000</u>		



TABLE of the Population of the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES, according to the Eighth Census (1860):  
also the Representation for the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITES.	FREE COLORED	TOTAL FREE.	SLAVES.	AGGREGATES.	REPRESENTATION IN THE 38TH CONGRESS
Alabama.....	526,534	2,630	529,164	435,132	964,296	6
Arkansas.....	324,186	137	324,323	111,104	435,427	3
California.....	376,200	3,816	380,016		380,016	3
Connecticut.....	451,609	8,542	460,151		460,151	4
Delaware.....	90,697	19,723	110,420	1,798	112,218	1
Florida.....	77,778	908	78,686	61,753	140,439	1
Georgia.....	591,638	3,459	595,097	462,232	1,057,329	7
Illinois.....	1,704,684	7,069	1,711,753		1,711,753	14
Indiana.....	1,340,072	10,869	1,350,941		1,350,941	11
Iowa.....	673,925	1,023	674,948		674,948	6
Kansas.....	106,487	623	107,110		107,110	1
Kentucky.....	920,077	10,146	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	9
Louisiana.....	357,642	18,638	376,280	333,010	709,290	5
Maine.....	627,081	1,195	628,276		628,276	5
Maryland.....	516,128	83,718	599,846	87,188	687,034	5
Massachusetts.....	1,221,611	9,454	1,231,065		1,231,065	10
Michigan.....	742,289	6,823	749,112		749,112	6
Minnesota.....	171,793	229	172,022		172,022	2
Mississippi.....	353,969	731	354,700	436,696	791,396	5

Missouri.....	1,064,369	2,988	1,067,352	114,965	1,182,317	9
New Hampshire.....	325,622	450	326,072		326,072	3
New Jersey.....	647,084	24,947	672,031		672,031	5
New York.....	3,839,544	47,998	3,887,542		3,887,542	31
North Carolina.....	631,489	30,097	661,586	331,081	992,667	7
Ohio.....	2,303,374	36,225	2,339,599		2,339,599	19
Oregon.....	52,343	121	52,464		52,464	1
Pennsylvania.....	2,849,997	56,373	2,906,370		2,906,370	24
Rhode Island.....	170,703	3,918	174,621		174,621	2
South Carolina.....	291,623	9,648	301,271	402,541	703,812	4
Tennessee.....	826,828	7,235	834,063	275,784	1,109,847	8
Texas.....	421,411	339	421,750	180,682	602,432	4
Vermont.....	314,534	582	315,116		315,116	3
Virginia.....	1,047,613	57,579	1,105,192	490,887	1,596,079	11
Wisconsin.....	774,392	1,481	775,873		775,873	6
Colorado Territory.....	34,153	44	34,197		34,197	
Dakota Territory.....	4,839		4,839		4,839	
Nebraska Territory.....	28,755	71	28,826	10	28,836	
Nevada Territory.....	6,803	54	6,857		6,857	
New Mexico (incl. Arizona)....	93,447	70	93,517	24	93,541	
Utah Territory.....	40,236	30	40,266	20	40,295	
Washington Territory.....	11,548	30	11,578		11,578	
District of Columbia.....	60,788	11,107	71,895	3,181	75,076	
	27,015,895	481,115	27,497,010	3,953,587	31,450,597	241

*Population in 1860 of Capitals of the States, and of Cities and Towns,  
that contain upwards of 10,000 Inhabitants.*

Augusta,	Maine,	7,609	Rochester,	N. Y.,	48,204
Portland,	,,	26,342	Troy,	,,	39,235
Bangor,	,,	16,407	Syracuse,	,,	28,199
Concord,	N. H.,	10,896	Utica,	,,	22,529
Manchester,	,,	20,107	Oswego,	,,	16,816
Nashua,	,,	10,065	Kingston,	,,	16,640
Montpelier,	Verm.,	2,411	Newburg,	,,	15,196
Boston,	Mass.,	177,817	Poughkeepsie,	,,	14,726
Lowell,	,,	36,827	Newtown,	,,	13,725
Cambridge,	,,	26,060	Lockport,	,,	13,523
Roxbury,	,,	25,137	Hempstead,	,,	12,375
Charlestown,	,,	25,065	Yonkers,	,,	11,848
Worcester,	,,	24,960	Auburn,	,,	10,986
New Bedford,	,,	22,300	Flushing,	,,	10,185
Salem,	,,	22,252	Cortland,	,,	10,075
Lynn,	,,	19,083	Trenton,	N. J.,	17,228
Lawrence,	,,	17,639	Newark,	,,	71,941
Taunton,	,,	15,376	Jersey City,	,,	29,266
Springfield,	,,	15,199	Patterson,	,,	19,588
Fall River,	,,	14,026	Camden,	,,	14,358
Newburyport,	,,	13,401	Elizabeth,	,,	11,567
Chelsea,	,,	13,395	New Brunswick,	,,	11,255
Gloucester,	,,	10,904	Harrisburg,	Penn.,	13,405
Haverhill,	,,	10,005	Philadelphia,	,,	565,529
Providence,	R. I.,	50,666	Pittsburg,	,,	49,217
Newport,	,,	10,508	Alleghany City,	,,	28,702
Smithfield,	,,	13,283	Reading,	,,	23,162
New Providence,	,,	11,818	Lancaster,	,,	17,603
New Haven,	,,	39,267	Dover,	Del.,	1,289
Hartford,	,,	29,152	Wilmington,	,,	21,258
Norwich,	,,	14,048	Annapolis,	Md.,	4,529
Bridgeport,	,,	13,299	Baltimore,	,,	212,418
New London,	,,	10,115	Washington,	D. C.,	61,123
Waterbury,	Conn.,	10,004	Richmond,	Va.,	37,910
Albany,	N. Y.,	62,367	Petersburg,	,,	18,266
New York,	,,	805,651	Norfolk,	,,	14,609
Brooklyn,	,,	266,661	Wheeling,	,,	14,183
Buffalo,	,,	81,129	Staunton,	,,	14,125

Alexandria,	Va.,	11,206	Detroit,	Mich.,	45,619
Raleigh,	N. C.,	4,780	Indianapolis,	Ind.,	18,612
Columbia,	S. C.,	8,050	New Albany,	,,	12,647
Charleston,	,,	40,574	Evansville,	,,	11,486
Milledgeville,	Ga.,	2,480	Fort Wayne,	,,	10,388
Savannah,	,,	22,292	Springfield,	Ill.,	9,320
Augusta,	,,	12,493	Chicago,	,,	109,263
Tallahassee,	,,	1,932	Peoria,	,,	14,423
Montgomery,	Ala.,	9,889	Quincy,	,,	13,718
Mobile,	,,	29,259	Jefferson City,	Mo.,	2,549
Jackson,	Miss.,	3,191	St. Louis,	,,	160,780
Baton Rouge,	La.,	5,428	Madison,	Wis.,	6,611
New Orleans,	,,	168,680	Milwaukee,	,,	45,254
Austin,	Tex.,	3,494	Des Moines,	Iowa,	3,965
Little Rock,	Ark.,	3,727	Dubuque,	,,	13,000
Nashville,	Tenn.,	16,987	Lecompton City,	Kans.,	346
Memphis,	,,	22,625	St. Paul,	Minn.,	10,401
Frankfort,	Ky.,	7,960	Sacramento City,	Cal.,	13,788
Louisville,	,,	69,740	San Francisco,	,,	56,805
Covington,	,,	16,471	Salem,	Oreg.,	1,528
Newport,	,,	10,042	Colorado,	Col.,	500
Columbus,	Ohio,	18,555	Olympia,	Wash.,	2,500
Cincinnati,	,,	161,044	Gt. Salt L. City,	Utah,	8,218
Cleveland,	,,	43,418	Virginia City,	Nev.,	2,345
Dayton,	,,	20,082	Omaha,	Neb.,	1,888
Toledo,	,,	13,768	Santa Fe,	N. Mex.,	4,635
Lansing,	Mich.,	3,074	Pembina,	Dakota,	3,554

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## KEY TO MONTANA.

12. Montana. (*Mon-tan-ya.*)

---

### TO TEACHERS.

The key to MONTANA will be found in the key to DAKOTA.

---

### ERRATA.

Pag. 2, in the copy right read *Southern* for Northern.


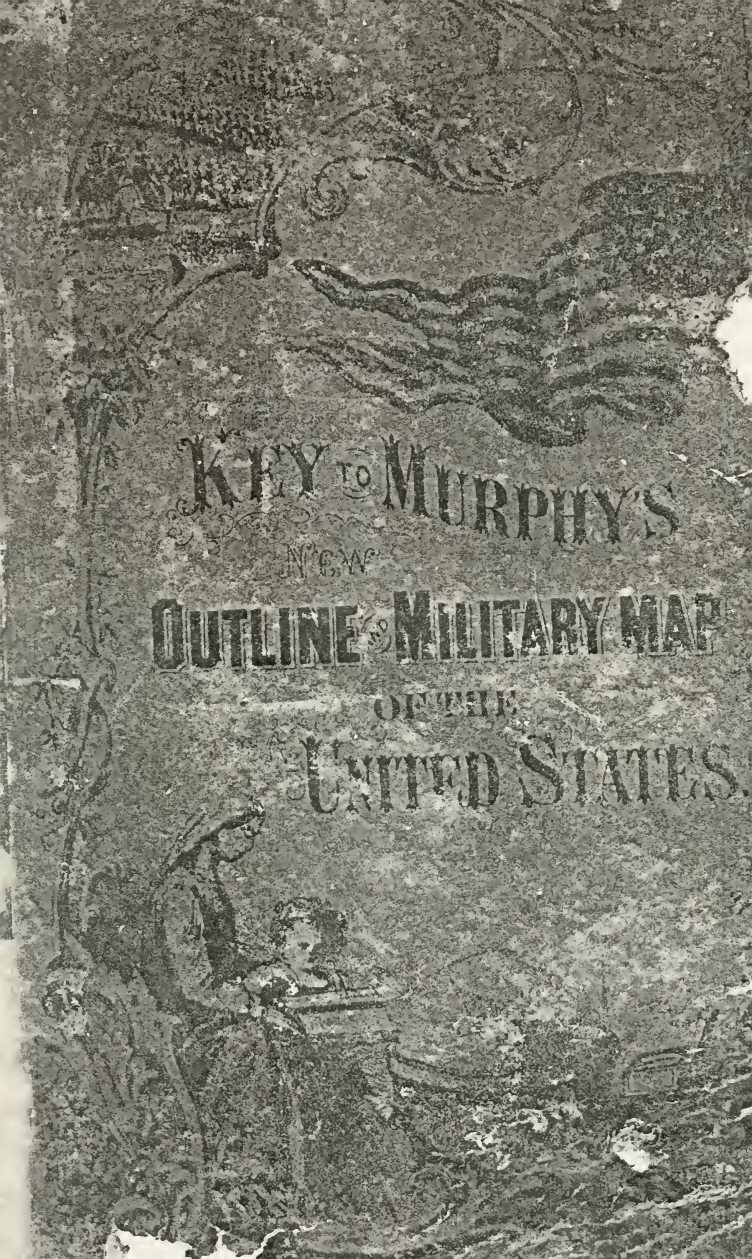
“ 3, 5th line from the bottom read *unphilosophic* for unsophistic.

“ 4, at the end of the 11th line from the bottom read *system* for subject.

“ 5, 7th line from the bottom, supply the word *Census* after the word States.



C 310 88



KEY TO MURPHY'S  
NEW  
OUTLINE & MILITARY MAP  
OF THE  
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