

## Gazetteer Description of Cities

Excerpts from Darby, William. *The Gazetteer of the United States of America*. 1833. Pp. 18, 40-41, 64-66, 93, 104, 201-04, 348-49, 586-87, 623-24. Newberry Library call number: Ayer 138 D18 1833.

Note: The following abbreviations are used through this text.

co.	county	p-v.	post village
dist./dis.	district	r.	river
isl.	island	s-p.	sea port
long.	longitude	st.	seat
ms.	miles	st. jus.	seat of justice
mtn.	mountain	ter.	territory
p-o.	post office	tsp.	township
pop.	population	W. C.	Washington City
p-t.	post town		

**ALBANY**, city, Albany co. N.Y. Capital of the state; on the w. bank of the Hudson river, 144 miles N. of New York, 165 W. of Boston, 230 S. of Montreal, 30 N. of Hudson, 15 S.E. of Schenectady, is the second city in the state in population, trade, wealth, and resources. It been greatly increased and enriched by the operation of the Erie and Champlain canals, which unite 8 miles north of the centre of the city, and terminate at the Basin, which is formed in Hudson river by a pier 4,300 feet in length, along the upper part of the city, by which sloops, tow boats and canal boats are brought side by side, or have their cargoes exchanged over the pier. The amount of canal tolls received at Albany in 1830, was \$212,056; 1831, \$269,443. The whole amount received since the opening of the canals, \$1,273,219.13.

The Capitol, which stands on a fine square at the head of State street, facing E. is a large and spacious stone building, and has two spacious and richly furnished chambers for the Senate and Assembly. In it are also rooms for the Superior Court, the Chancellor's Court, an office for the Governor, Committee, Jurors, and other rooms. The City Hall, situated on the same square, and facing west, is a noble building of white marble, where are held the Courts of the U. S. Circuit of Common Pleas, the Mayor's, &c. The building is surmounted with a large dome, richly gilded, which marks its site to the traveller when many miles distant. This building, together with the Academy which stands on the same square, and which is a beautiful structure of free-stone, are a just source of pride to the citizens, and are evidence of the taste, wealth and enterprise of the inhabitants. Here are a Female Seminary and an Academy, to which are apportioned, from the school fund, to the former, \$115.50 and to the latter, \$360.68. There are 5 Banks, 3 Insurance Offices, an Institute, Library and Athenaeum. The number of travellers passing through this city is very great, at all seasons. While the river is navigable, four elegant steamboats arrive here from N. York daily, and as many depart, transporting hundreds of passengers; while the travelling is great in all other directions, by tow boats, canals, stages, &c. A steam boat line is also to begin this year between New York and Troy. Steam tow boats and sloops transport a vast amount of merchandize

for and from the canals. The *Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road*, designed to avoid the locks and circuit of Erie canal, was partly in use in 1831, and is now completed. It extends in a straight line from Albany to Schenectady, 14 miles over an elevated sandy plain with an inclined plane at each end. On that near Schenectady, a stationary engine is to be placed 130 ft. above the canal: 2 of the 3 sections are level; the others slope very gently towards Albany. It is thought that 600 passengers will pass on this road daily and many more during the travelling season. The annual expenses are estimated at \$14,600. Rail-road routes have been surveyed from Albany to Boston, and it is proposed to construct one either by the 8<sup>th</sup> Mass. turnpike through Blanford, or by the Pontoosuc turnpike. Another is proposed, to West Stockbridge, Mass. at an estimated expense of \$500,000, to connect part of the valley of Housatonic r., with Hudson r. A charter of a N. York city and Albany rail-road has been granted, to run E. of Hudson r. Pop. 26,000.

**BALTIMORE** city, port of entry, p-t. and st. jus. Baltimore co. Maryland, is situated the primitive ledge, and on a small creek or bay of Patapsco r. 14 ms. above its mouth into Chesapeake bay, 38 ms. N.E. from within a small fraction of 100 ma. sthrd. from Phil., and by p-r. 30 ms. a little W. of N. Annapolis. N. lat. 39° 17' long. 0° 26' from W. C.

Baltimore, named from the title of the original founder of Maryland, stands on admirably well chosen site, at the head of the tide. The city, similar in that respect to Philadelphia, occupies in part the margin of primitive rock. The northern and most elevated part of the ground plan, is composed of rounded hills, rising to 80 of 100 feet above tide level. The slope from the alluvial section of the city, now the basin, is not regular, but is in no place very abrupt. The lower part rests on a real recent alluvion, around a basin into which only vessels of 200 tons can enter. Southward from the main body of the city, and over the basin, rises a conical hill, on which stands Fort McHenry, the citadel of Baltimore, and below which the harbor widens and deepens, so as to admit ships of 600 tons burthen to Fell's Point, or the lower and southeastern part of the city.

Connected with the adjacent country by only the ordinary roads, Baltimore is well situated for internal commerce. It is more contiguous to the valley of Ohio, to all western Maryland, and also to a large section of Pa. than is Phil. and having the advantage of a more southern climate, the harbor of the former, is not so liable as that of the latter to annual obstructions from ice. In shipping tonnage, Baltimore is the third city in rank in the United States. The buildings, public and private, vie in excellence with those of Phil., New York, or Boston. There are within the city thirty and forty places of worship; an exchange, several splendid hotels, and two monuments. The battle monument, in N. Calvert street, is a chaste obelisk. Washington's monument rising in the intersection between N. Charles and Monument streets, is by far the most magnificent edifice in the U. S. of that class. It is surmounted by a colossal statue of the Father of his country. This imposing figure is visible from the surrounding country, at an immense number of different points; and is an honor to the city.

There are in Baltimore 10 banks, 4 market houses, a prison, the state penitentiary, a museum, library, three theatres, a great number of private schools, and two colleges.

Of the edifices and institutions of Baltimore those of the most decided utility, are those dedicated to education, and of these, the most remarkable are Baltimore, and St. Mary's colleges. In 1807, a medical college was founded, but subsequently connected with the university of Maryland. All of those institutions are in activity. St. Mary's college belongs to the Roman Catholics, and is in a flourishing state. The following notices of this school may be regarded as official, as they are extracts from an address to the public, dated the 3d March, 1831, and undersigned by Samuel Eccleston, the president.

“In the month of January, 1805, this institution was raised to the rank of ‘University of Maryland,’ and vested with power to hold public commencements and grant degrees.”

“St. Mary’s college enjoys the advantage of a most healthful and pleasant situation, in the most northwestern part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary departments.”

“The system of instruction embraces the various arts and sciences usually taught in the most extensive colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of general scholarship.”

From the residue of the address too lengthy for insertion in this Gazetteer, it appears, that the means of a complete classical and liberal education are all embraced in this College. Boarding is at \$140, for full and \$70 for half boarders, annually. Tuition per annum, \$60, paid half yearly in advance. Day scholars \$15 per quarter; and entrance fee \$5.

The manners of the people of Baltimore are those of business and industry. Habits of mere pleasure or amusement, have gained but little force. In literary acquirement the people of this city are perhaps in the rear of some others of the large commercial capitals of the U.S., but certainly in advance of their modest claims. The advance of this emporium is best seen by a single glance on the following table of progressive population.

In 1790	-	-	13,503
1800	-	-	26,514
1810	-	-	35,583
1820	-	-	62,738
1830	-	-	80,625

This table shows an increase of nearly 600 per cent in 40 years, and if the ratio of increase in the decennial period from 1820, to 1830, has been preserved, this city now (April 1832) contains about 85,000.

**BOSTON**, s-p. capital of Mass. and st. jus. Suffolk co. is the largest city in New England, and the fourth in the U. S. in population. It stands on an irregular peninsula, at the bottom of Mass. bay, and is united s. w. to the main land by a narrow neck, which formerly was overflowed by high tides. Length nearly  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ms., original breadth 1 m. but by the addition of streets built out upon the flats is now much wider; so that including South Boston (which is not within the peninsula) the whole extent is about 3 sq. ms. It is distant from W. C. N. E. 436 ms. 300 N. E. Phil., 210 N. E. New York, 100 E. N. E. Hartford, 40 N. E. Providence; long.  $70^{\circ} 58' 53''$  w. lat.  $42^{\circ} 12' N$ . Pop. 1765, 15,520, in 1790; 18,038, in 1800, 24,937, in 1810, 33,250, in 1820, 43,298, and in 1830, 61,392. Its harbor is commodious; it might contain 500 ships, and is of depth sufficient for those of the largest size. It is protected from storms by numerous islands. On Governor’s and Castle islands, are forts Warren and Independence, which defend the harbor, and in a good degree shelter it from the sea. The entrance is very narrow.

*Commerce.*—The commerce of Boston has always been great. Many ships are owned and employed in their coasting and foreign trade; imports about \$14,000,000 and exports about \$10,000,000; amount of revenue secured at the customhouse in 1831, \$5,299,608. Aggregate tonnage of 3 lines regular coasting vessels to New York 1920, and their cargoes estimated at \$6,000,000 per annum. There are also regular packets to Phil. Baltimore, Alexandria, Georgetown, Washington, Charleston, Hartford, Albany, Troy, &c. Large investments have been made by the

capitalists here, in the joint stock manufacturing establishments of Mass. in Lowell, Waltham and many other towns and in N. H., R. I., Conn. and other states.

The interior communication has been much improved. The Middlesex canal, which is 29½ ms. long, breadth 30 feet, and depth 3 feet, with an elevation of 104 feet, extends from Lowell from Boston harbor, and forms with Merrimack river a navigable channel to Concord, N. H. Large quantities of manufacturing goods and the raw material, granite, timber, &c. are transported upon it. A rail road now constructing to Lowell, and several others are projected; from Boston to Albany and Ogdensburg, N. Y. to Providence R. I. and Taunton; and surveys were begun 1881 for one or more to the waters of Narraganset bay.

Numbers of fine stage coaches regularly on all the principal roads from Boston and the travelling between that place and Providence is very great, while the steam boats ply on Long Island sound. By steam boats to Augusta, Me. and thence to Quebec by the Kennebec road, travellers, have gone through in five days.

*Banks, Insurance Companies, &c.*—There are 22 Banks, the aggregate capital of which is \$15,600,000, including a branch of the S. bank; capital \$1,500,000, and the State bank, capital, \$1,800,000. In 1831 their dividends were \$770,000. There are 13 Marine Insurance companies, capital \$3,375,000, and 10 Fire Insurance companies, capital \$2,800,000; the Mass. Hospital and Life Insurance company, capital, \$500,000, and Mass. Assurance, and Fishing Insurance companies. Seventeen of these companies in 1831, averaged more than 5 per cent. dividend.

*Bridges, &c.*—There are seven bridges connecting Boston with the neighboring country. The oldest, Charles r. bridge, 1,503 feet long, 42 wide, built on 75 piers and tending across Charles r. to Charlestown; Warren, nearly parallel with the former, and also running to Charlestown, 1,420 feet long, on piers, and macadamized, at the end of which the Lowell rail road terminates; Craigie's bridge, running in a N. W. direction to Lechmere point, standing on piers also, and macadamized; Cambridge, or West Boston bridge, running nearly E. and W. 3,483 feet in length, and supported by 180 piers, extending to Cambridge port; and the Western Avenue, or Mill dam, so called, 8,000 feet long and 50 wide, running a little s. of w. across to Roxbury. This latter is formed of solid earth, supported by stone walls on the sides; with the addition of a cross dam, two large basins are formed which are alternately filled at ebb and flood tide, by means of which a perpetual water power is created for mills, and other machinery connected with it. These dams were built in 1823-4 and cost over \$600,000. There is a branch from Craigie's bridge also which runs to Charlestown point, near the Mass. state prison. The preceding are all toll-bridges. South Boston bridge, running about S. S. E. from the Neck to South Boston, formerly a toll bridge, rendered unprofitable by the erection of the free bridge from Wheeler's point, the S. extremity of the city, has been surrendered to the corporation and is now free.

The wharves are numerous, generally spacious, and offer ample accommodation for shipping, and store houses for merchandize. Long wharf is 1,650 feet in length, and on central wharf, which is 1,240 feet long and 150 wide, is built a uniform range of brick stores, 4 stories high, extending the whole length of the wharf. In the centre of these is a hall and observatory, where the telegraph office is kept, which is conducted on the most approved semaphoric system. Here by means of intermediate stations on Rainsford island; and port Alderton at the mouth of the harbor, intelligence can be conveyed in 3 minutes to and from vessels 50 miles from the city. Commercial and India wharves, also, are very extensive.

*Public Buildings, &c.*—Boston in the number and extent of its public buildings, stores, &c. is not exceeded by any other city in the U. S. The state house stands on an eminence, the highest in the city, is built of brick, and from the summit of its dome presents a most extensive and beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. In a niche erected for the purpose, on the lower floor, stands Chantry's statue of Washington, a fine specimen of sculpture, erected at an expense of

\$16,000. Faneuil hall market, said to be the most beautiful building of the kind in the world, was built in 1826. It stands near the principal wharves, in the centre of business; it is built of granite, the centre about 60 feet square, surmounted by a dome; there are 2 wings, having at each extremity 4 massy granite columns weighing about 25 tons each. Its extreme length is 540 feet, width 50, and is 2 stories high; the upper one has a spacious hall, occupied by the New England society the encouragement of domestic manufactures. Semi-annual sales of these articles are held here. At the last, cotton and woollen goods; amounting to \$452,945, boots and shoes, \$61,133, and furniture, \$4,876 were sold. The Tremont house is the most elegant and commodious hotel in the U. S. Its front is gray sienite, ornamented with a splendid portico of the Doric order, with fluted pillars. It cost upwards of \$100,000. These, with the Tremont theatre, the Mass. general hospital, the masonic temple, Trinity church, built of stone in the Gothic style, at a cost of upwards of \$160,000 and many others, are splendid specimens of architecture. Other public buildings are the county court house, which is built of stone, and cost \$92,000; Faneuil hall, where town and political meetings are held; the custom house; 41 churches, some of which are very elegant; a house of industry; a house of correction; a county jail, and 10 public school houses. Of the churches 12 are occupied by Unitarians, 10 Congregationalists, 4 Episcopalians, 4 Baptists, 3 Methodists, 3 Universalists, 2 Roman Catholics, 1 Freewill Baptists, 2 African, one of which is Baptist, and the other Methodist. The Swedenborgians also have a society.

*Literary, scientific, and charitable institutions.* The medical branch of Harvard university is established in Boston, where the professors reside. The Boston Atheneum has two buildings, one containing a library of 24,008 volumes; the other has two halls, one for the exhibition of paintings, &c. the other for public lectures; there are also rooms for various scientific purposes. Of scientific institutions there are the American academy of arts and sciences; the Mass. historical society; the Mass. medical society, and the mechanic institution, where an annual course of lectures is delivered on the mechanic arts. This institution has a library of about 5000 volumes. Beside these, there are the humane society, the Boston dispensary, by which attendance and medicine are furnished to the poor free of expense; the asylum for indigent boys; the female orphan asylum, and several others.

*Schools.*—Boston takes an honorable station, at the head of American cities, in public schools. Among these are the Elliot, Mayhew, Adams and Boylston for boys; and Hancock, Bowdoin, and Franklin for girls. There are a latin and grammar school, free to boys from 9 to 15 years of age; 8 grammar and writing schools for boys and girls, in each of which is a master for each branch; a high school, where are taught various mathematical branches, and a course of English education; an African school, and about 60 primary schools for children from 4 to 7 years of age, which are taught by females. These schools are supported at an annual expense of about \$55,000. The African school is supported by the interest of a fund of \$5000, given by Abiel Smith. The public schools are visited annually by the aldermen and school committee, when medals are distributed; 3,913 children attended the primary schools in 1831. There are numerous private schools also, highly creditable to their founders, and to the city.

The streets in the older parts of Boston are narrow and crooked, but the more recent ones are generally strait, many of them wide, and well built. Granite brought from the banks of the Merrimack and from Quincy, has been much used for many years past, to the great improvement of public and private edifices. Among the latter are to be found many spacious and truly magnificent structures, unsurpassed, perhaps not to be equalled in our country. The wharves and several streets, are furnished with fine blocks of stores, among which those on each side of Faneuil hall market, and built of the same material, are in the first rank, these ranges of stores are four stories high, about 600 feet long, and are uniformly built.

The principal public square is the common, containing about 50 acres, sloping gradually, yet undulating, from the state house. In the centre is a fine pond, and on two sides it has some of the

most elegant buildings in the city. The Mall, extending around it, is a gravelled walk, shaded with many fine elms, and with the common is much admired by strangers.

A cemetery has been formed at Mount Auburn, which is to be planted with shrubs, &c. on the plan of that of Pere la Chaise, near Paris. It is in a secluded valley, near a pond, with serpentine walks, and is named after different trees and shrubs.

There are seven daily newspapers published here, and numerous semi-weekly and weekly prints. There are also many other periodicals, conducted, many of them, with great ability, among which is the North American Review.

Boston was founded 1630, and the first church erected in 1632. This was the birth place of Franklin.

**CHARLESTON**, city, and s-p. Charleston dis. S.C. situated on the point between Ashley and Cooper rs. 6 ms. from the open Atlantic ocean, 113 ms. S. S. E. Columbia, and by p-r. 539 ms. S. S. W. from W. C., N. lat.  $32^{\circ} 44'$ , long. as marked on Tanner's U. S.  $3^{\circ}$  w. from W.C. The bay formed by Ashley and Cooper rs. is about 2 ms. wide, and extending from city point a little S. of E. There are two entrances, the deepest of which admits vessels of 16 ft. draught, but the channel coming close upon the S. W. end of Sullivan's Island, gives a safe means of defence, which was reduced to certainty in the revolutionary war, when on June 28th, 1776, a British fleet under Sir Peter Parker was repulsed and shattered by the cannon of Fort Moultrie, a mere stockade battery. On the W. the harbor of Charleston is united to Stono r. by Wappo creek, and by the channel of Cooper r. and a canal of 20 ms. it is connected with Santee r. 50 ms. a little W. of N. from the city. Ashley, Cooper and Wandurs rs. are all navigable for small vessels above the harbor. The whole adjacent country, being a plain, but little elevated above tide water, the city is liable to occasional inundation from ocean swells. It is nevertheless a fine commercial mart built and prosperous. Every spot in the vicinity capable of improvement is decorated with plantations in a high state of cultivation. Within the city exist all those institutions which mark a wealthy community. The most noted public edifices are the Exchange City Hall, 6 Banking Houses, a Guard House, an Arsenal, 2 College buildings, academical and medical, a large fireproof building erected for the greater security of public documents, at an expense of \$60,000, Court House, numerous places of public worship, which are some of the most ancient in the U. S., 2 markets; one of which is very extensive, St. Andrew's Hall, an Alms House, an Orphan Asylum, and many other charitable institutions, richly endowed, among which are the St. Andrew's, South Carolina, and Fellowship societies. The Orphan Asylum, in which 150 children are protected, supported and educated, is an honor to the state. The public Library contains 15 to 20,000 volumes.

Charleston offers a delightful residence to the planters, who are widely scattered through the surrounding country, many of whom have fine residences in the city. It is one of the gayest cities of the U. S., and as society is excellent. The progressive population of Charleston is as follows; in 1790, 16,359; 1800, 18,711; 1810, white persons, 11,568, slaves and free blacks; 13,143, total 24,711; 1820, whites, 10,653, slaves and free blacks, 14,127, total 24,780; 1830, Whites, 12,928, slaves and free blacks, 17,361, total 30,289.

**CINCINNATI**, city of Ohio, and st. jus. for. Hamilton Co. situated on the right bank of Ohio river, by p-r. 497 ms. (differing only 13' of lat. from) due W. from W. C. 112 ms. S. W. by W. Columbus; and 79 a little E. of N. Frankfort, Ky. Lat.  $39^{\circ} 06'$ , long.  $7^{\circ} 32'$  W. W. C. according to Tanner's map of the U. S. but  $7^{\circ} 24' 45''$  according to Flint.

The position of Cincinnati is admirable. It stands on two plains or bottoms of Ohio, the higher elevated about 60 feet above the lower, with a rather steep intermediate bank. To an eye in the vicinity, placed on elevated ground, the city seems to occupy the centre and base of an immense basin, the view being in every direction terminated by swelling hills. The streets, laid out at right angles to each other, present an endless, though rather monotonous variety of landscape. Fourteen of the streets are 66 feet wide, and 396 apart; seven extending each way and crossing the other seven. Thus the intermediate squares comprise 156,816 sq. feet. The public buildings already erected occupy one square and a fraction of another; and that part of the city built upon, approaches the form of a parallelogram. The public buildings are, the Cincinnati college, Catholic athenaeum, medical college, the mechanics institute, a theatre, two museums, hospital, and lunatic asylum, United States branch bank, court house, prison, 4 market houses, a bazar, and the Woodward high school in the progress of erection.

Of churches there are 24, of which several are fine buildings, banks 3, the United States branch bank, capital \$1,200,000; Commercial bank, capital \$500,000, and savings bank, insurance companies, 3 belonging to the city, with two branches of companies at: Hartford, Conn. A water company supplies the city with water from Ohio river: It is elevated by steam power to the height of 158 feet above low water mark in the river, and flowing into reservoirs, is thence distributed over the city, at an annual expense of 88 per family at an average.

The public prints are 16, comprising, one Quarterly Medical Journal, one Monthly Magazine, one Monthly Agricultural Journal, two semi monthly, two semi weekly, six weekly, and three daily gazettes. Thirty-two mails arrive weekly. There are two fire companies, and 34 charitable societies, and 25 religious societies.

The progressive pop. of this city is perhaps unequalled on a region where rapid advance is everywhere remarkable. It was laid out in January, 1789, but until after the treaty of Greenville, 1795, progressed, but slowly. In 1810, the total population was 2,540, in 1820, 9,642, in 1826, 16,230, and in 1829, 24,408. "By a very accurate enumeration in 1831, 28,014, with a floating population, not included, of 1,500, making the at this time (1832) more than 30,000.

By the census tables for 1830, printed at Washington, the population of Cincinnati was composed of white males, 12,485; white males 11,256; free colored males, 528, females 562; total 24,831.

This city, second only in population to New Orleans, amongst the western cities of the United States, has already become the seat of immense and increasing manufactures, of almost every species known in our country. Of steamboats 111 have been built here. The iron manufactures include nearly every article of that metal demanded by a civilized and active population. Cabinet, hatting, shoe and boot making, saddlery, &c. Imports exceed \$5,000,000, of which dry goods the principle part; and the exports exceed the imports. The latter composed of country produce, and the products of the iron, cabinet, and other manufactures of the city and vicinity, are mostly sent down the Ohio. About 40 manufacturing establishments propelled by steam. Revenue of the city 1831, was \$35,231, and expenditure was \$33,858.

Business is the chief object of this young city, but education has not been neglected. There are 27 public teachers of free schools, who give instruction to 2,700 children annually. The private schools are numerous and many of them very respectable.

Mr. Flint states that 450 substantial buildings have been added yearly, for the three last years.

**HARPERS FERRY**, Jefferson co. Va. 22 ms. S. W. by W. Frederic, 25 almost due S. Hagerstown, and by p-r. 65 S. W. by W. W. C. Lat 39° 29', long 0° 42' W. W. C. The village is

situated on the right bank of the Potomac, and on the point above the mouth of Shenandoah r. This place, the seat of one of the U. S. armories, has risen at the justly celebrated pass of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge. The level of low water at the junction of the two rs. is 182 ft. above tide water at Georgetown. The place and vicinity has the romantic aspect of an immense amphitheatre, and is amongst the situations of the U. S. most worthy of a visit, whether the object be science, or the gratification of taste.

**HARTFORD**, city and p-t. Hartford co. Conn., one of the seats of government of the state, and. st. jus. for the co., is situated at the head of sloop navigation on the W. side of Conn r., 50 ms. from its mouth, at lat.  $41^{\circ} 45'$ , and long.  $4^{\circ} 15'$  E. W. C. It is 123 ms. N. E. N: York, 31 N. N. E. New Haven, 15 N. Middletown, 44 . N. W. New London, 74 . W. Providence, 100 W. S. W. Boston, and 97 S. E. Albany. The legislature of the state assembles alternately at this place and New Haven – the odd years at the former. The city is over a mile in length, and this of a mile wide surface undulating, sloping gradually from the principal street to the Conn.; it is irregularly laid out, and is divided E. and w. by Mill, or Little r. Across this stream a fine bridge of free stone has been thrown, which connects the two parts of the city. This structure is 100 feet wide, supported by a single arch, 7 feet in thickness at the base, and 3 feet 3 inches at the centre; the chord or span of which is 104 feet; elevation from the bed of the river, to the top of the arch, 30 feet 9 inches. Another bridge across the Conn., covered, 1,000 feet long, and which cost over \$100,000, unites the city with East Hartford. Hartford is very advantageously situated for business, is surrounded by an extensive and wealthy district, and communicates with the towns and villages on the Conn. above, by small steam boats, (now 8 in number) two of which, for passengers, ply daily between Hartford and Springfield. The remainder are employed in towing flat bottomed boats of 15 to 30 tons burthen, as far as Wells r., 220 ms. above the city. The coasting trade is very considerable, and there is some foreign trade, not extensive, carried on. Three steamboats form a daily line between here and New-York. The manufactures of this city, by a late return made to the Secretary of the Treasury, exceed \$900,000 per ann.; among these are various manufactures of tin, copper, and sheet iron; block tin and pewter ware; printing presses, and ink; a manufactory of iron machinery; an iron foundry; saddlery, carriages, joiners tools, paper hanging, looking-glasses, umbrellas, stone ware, a brewery, a web manufactory, cabinet furniture, boots and shoes, hats, clothing for exportation, soap and candles, 2 manufactories of machine and other wire cards, operated by dogs; &c. &c. More than twice as many books are published here, annually, as are manufactured in any other place of equal pop. in the U. S. There are 15 periodicals; 12 weekly newspapers (5 sectarian), 2 semi-monthly and 1 monthly. The city is well built, and contains many elegant public and private edifices. The state house, in which are the public offices of the state, is surmounted by a cupola, and is a very handsome and spacious building. The city hall, built for city purposes, is also spacious, and elegant; it has two fronts, with porticos, supported each by 6 massy columns. In the city are 11 places of public worship—5 for Congregationalists, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, 1 Rom. Catholic, and 1 African; several of these are very handsome, and the Episcopal, a gothic edifice, is much admired for its elegance. There are 4 banks, including a branch of the U. S. B., with an aggregate capital of \$2,856,400; a bank for savings; 3 fire and marine insurance offices, an arsenal, museum, two markets, &c. The American asylum for the deaf and dumb, the Retreat for the insane, and Washington college, are all beautifully located in the immediate vicinity of the city Asylum, the first institution of the kind in America, incorporated in 1816, was founded under the auspices of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet who visited Europe with that object. The system of deaf and dumb instruction in the U. S., which is uniform, proceeded from this institution, and in some respects differs from any other. By the aid of a considerable fund, pupils



are instructed and supported, at a yearly expense of \$115; a sum much below the actual cost. Beside the Principal, there are 9 teachers in the institution, which contains 138 pupils, as many of whom are taught cabinet making, 444 making, and tailoring; females are taught the latter, as well as boys. The building is 130 feet long, 50 wide, and 3 stories high, beside a basement and dormitory. Total number of pupils, 412. The retreat for the insane was instituted principally by the munificence of the citizens of Hartford and ranks high among the first institutions the kind. The edifice is both spacious elegant; it has an entire front of 254 viz. a centre 50 feet, two wings 70 feet and ends each 32 feet; centre and ends 3, wings 2 stories high; and basement. The grounds belonging to the Retreat are spacious, and highly improved. Washington college, founded in 1826, has two edifices of free stone; one 148 feet long by 43 wide, and 4 stories high, containing 48 rooms. The other 87 feet by 55, and 3 stories high, in containing the chapel, library, mineralogical cabinet philosophical chamber; laboratory and rooms. There are 5,000 vols. in the college library, and 2,500 in the libraries of the different societies. A complete philosophical apparatus, cabinet of minerals, botanical garden and green house, belong to the institution. The faculty consists of a president, 6 professors, and 2 tutors. Students, about 60. Commencement 1st Thursday in Aug.

The Alms house, with a farm on which the able inmates are employed, is conducted on a plan of remarkable economy, and nearly supports itself. The public schools are numerous, and there are several excellent private schools. Mill r. has several water privileges which are improved; and about 2 ms. from the city is an extensive quarry of wall stone, suitable for building and other purposes. The location of the city is in every respect delightful; it is surrounded with fertile and indeed exuberant soil, and it is not exceeded by any other inland town in the variety and beauty of its scenery. Hartford was settled 1635, the city incorporated 1784, and is memorable as the seat of the convention. Pop. city, including the t. 1830, 9,789; city, 7,076.

**NEW ORLEANS**, city and port of entry, La., situated on the left bank of the Miss. r., 105 miles by the channel above the mouth, and 322 by the channel below the Natchez. The city stands on lat. 30°, and very nearly 13° W. W. C. By calculation the two cities bear from each other by angle from the reflective meridians, 50° 15', distant 966 statute ms. within a small fraction, by the p-r. 1,189 miles.

Similar to other parts of the banks of the Miss. in its vicinity, the site of New Orleans is on an inclined plain, the declivity falling very gently from the margin of the river. When the Miss. is in full flood the surface of the water is from 2 to 4 feet above the streets of the city, but at low water the surface of the water is rather below the front street, but still at any stage elevated above the swamps in the rear of the back streets. To prevent constant inundation, a levée or embankment fronts the city. This levée differs only in breadth and solidity from the otherwise similar embankment, extended along the Miss. on both banks above & below N. Orleans. The city is built on the concave side of the river, and including the suburbs extends about three miles along the stream, with a breadth backwards of not quite one third of a mile, lying in form of a crescent, with the city properly so called near the middle of the curve. New Orleans proper is a parallelogram of 4,000 by 2,000 English feet very nearly, streets extending at right angles, and the long side parallel near as possible to that part of the river opposite. The larger streets proceeding from the river are Levée, Chartres, Bourbon, Dauphin, Burgandy, &c. Above the city are the suburbs (*faubourgs*) of St. Mary, Duplantier, and Annunciation; below are the suburbs, Marigny, and Da Clouet. In the rear of the city is also another but detached suburb on Bayou St. John. The compactness of the buildings, and in a great degree their individual magnitude, is inverse to distance from the harbor. The latter and bank of the river, particularly opposite the city proper, are commensurate. Any vessels that can pass the bars at the mouth of the Miss., can be laid along side the levée, and at high

water are, when loading or unloading, generally attached to the shore with cables and a platform. The materials of architecture in New Orleans are brick and wood generally. The public edifices are a custom house, town house, market house, cathedral, Ursuline convent, a court house, two theatres, two or three Protestant churches, &c. Besides a branch of the bank of the U. S., there are in New Orleans, the bank of La., the parent of the planter's bank of La., the last with branches at Baton Rouge, Donaldson, Opelousas, Alexandria, and St. Francisville; La. state bank, and bank of Orleans. The aggregate bank capital, exclusive of that of the bank of the U. S. branch, \$8,500,000.

In 1829 there were imported into N. Orleans from the wstrn. states of the U. States and from Texas, of bacon, assorted, 2,868 hogsheads; bagging, 13,472 pieces; butter 3,995 kegs; beef 5,405 brls.; beeswax, 795 brls.; buffalo robes, 15,210 lbs.; cotton, 269,571 bales; corn meal, 6,849 brls.; corn in ear, 91,882 brls.; flour, 157,323 brls.; lard, 110,206 kegs; pig lead, 146,203 pigs; linseed oil, 2,946 brls.; deer skins, 6,215 packs; bear skins, 159 packs; tobacco, 29,432 hogsheads. The foregoing can be only a part of the imports into New Orleans, as it does not include sugar, lumber, lime, and numerous other articles of great amount and value. In 1830, the amount of cotton alone exported from New Orleans, was 302,852 bales.

The government of the city is under a mayor and city council, elected by the freeholders.

If we turn our attention to the vast region of the Miss. basin, to the accumulating population, on its innumerable streams, and the navigable facilities afforded by so many channels, we have the means to estimate the resources which must contribute to augment N. Orleans in extent, wealth, and population. In 1800, the inhabitants amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000. It contained in

	1810	1820	1830
Free white males	3,586	8,268	11,962
“ “ females	2,745	5,318	8,082
Free colored persons	4,950	6,237	11,562
Slaves	<u>5,961</u>	<u>7,355</u>	<u>14,476</u>
Total.	17,242	27,178	46,082

New Orleans was laid out in 1717, and named in honor of the then Duke of Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. It remained as capital of La. under the French, until in 1769 it was taken possession of by the Spanish general Orcilly, under a treaty of cession made between Spain and France 1762. The Spanish government continued New Orleans as capital of the colony until receded to France in 1803. The French colonial prefect, Lausalt, by order of his government, gave it up to the U. States 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1803. Though the seat of legislation has been removed to Donaldsonville, nearly 80 ms. up the Miss., still New Orleans remains not only the principal city of La. but also of the great physical section, at the base of which it rises above the great plain of the Delta.

**NEW YORK CITY**, in the state and county of the same name, is 225 ms. N. E. from Washington City; 90 N. E. Philadelphia; 210 S. W. Boston, 160 S. Albany; and 390 S. Montreal. It is about 16 ms. from the Atlantic Ocean at lat. 40° 42', and long. 2° 54' E. W. C. This is the most populous, wealthy, commercial, and important city in the United States. It stands at the junction of the Husdon and East rivers, on the S. end of Manhattan isl., where the population is almost entirely concentrated. The ground is generally high near the middle, from which it slopes eastward to east river, which is the channel of the eastern coasting trade; and westward to Hudson r., which affords the grand route of internal commerce through the Erie canal, and the great northern lakes. The bay of N. York, which is one of the finest harbors in the world, is about 4 ms. by 9; being almost

entirely enclosed by land, and much protected by the heights of Staten and Long islands. The shores on both rivers are lined with wharves and slips, where ships of the largest size are laden and discharged. The outer bay affords a convenient retreat and safe anchorage, during the prevalence of certain winds; and is well furnished with light-houses and forts.

By a recent estimate the city contained 30,000 dwelling houses, stores, manufactories, and churches. The first houses were built in 1621, in the southern part of the isl., where there are still some narrow and crooked streets; but other parts are laid out, with more regard to beauty and convenience. Broadway, the principal street of the city, is 80 feet wide and perfectly straight, and passes from the S. extremity, to the centre of the city, about 2 ms., and there joins the Fifth avenue, which passes through the isl. to Harlaem r. Besides this, there are many other streets worthy of notice. Those in the S. part and on the East r., are remarkable as places of business; and those in the upper part are chiefly occupied by private residences. The battery is a fine open public walk, on the S. extremity of the isl., commanding an extensive view of the bay, and the opposite shore of New Jersey. The City hall is a marble building, standing in the Park, 216 feet by 105, and 65 high; built at an expense of \$500,000. It contains the chambers of the two council-boards, court rooms, offices, &c. The new City Hall in its rear contains the alms-house, the hospital, and a penitentiary. The first contained in January, 1832, 1,207 natives of the United States, and 1,049 foreigners. The second, 302 patients, and the third 417 vagrants and other prisoners, of whom 151 were foreigners. The new penitentiary is on Blackwell's island, in the east r., about 7 ms. from the city. There are two large stone buildings, with cells for solitary confinement by night. The prisoners are employed in quarrying building stone in the vicinity. The police of the institution is strict. The children receive instruction, and the morals, habits, and minds are improved under the excellent system of the prison. The public school society, have 12 large brick school houses in different parts of the city, each of which contains 2, and some of them 3 large apartments. The public schools received in 1831, from the state, \$20,549.38, and from a city tax, \$15,661. The number of pupils instructed in 1830, was 24,952. There are also the Protest. Episcopal school, the mechanic's school, besides numerous private schools for both sexes. Columbia college is a venerable institution, founded in 1754; and is now possessed of an estate valued at \$400,000. It officers are a president, 28 professors, and the number of students about 100. This college and the grammar school connected with it enjoy a fine situation, near the centre of the city. The New York university has been but recently chartered, and has not yet commenced its operations; but is an institution founded on the liberal system of the European universities, and is one which promises much benefit to the cause of science and literature in our country. Its funds have been raised by the voluntary subscriptions of individuals. It is governed by a council of 32 members, chosen by the subscribers, together with the mayor and 4 members of the common council of the city. The number of literary, scientific, religious, benevolent, and other societies in the city of N. York, is almost innumerable. The American Bible society buildings are very large and extensive. The receipts of the society, for the year ending may, 1832, were \$107,059, of which \$40,193 were in payments for books. Number of Bibles and testaments issued during the year 115,802. The American tract society have also a large building, and published during the same year, 5,471,750 tracts, of 87,622,000 pages:—making the whole number of pages printed since the formation of the society, 288, 281,000. Number of pages distributes during the year, 4,927,009. Whole number of societies publications, 614, in 10 different languages. The American home missionary society, received in 1831, \$50,299.25; expended \$52,808.39; supported 509 missionaries, and assisted 745 congregations. The American education society, in the same year aided 673 young men, and received \$41,947. Whole number of young men assisted since its formation in 1826, 1,426. The receipt of the American seaman's friend society, for the same year, amounted to \$5,679. Among other benevolent societies, are the New York Sunday school union; general Protestant Episcopal Sunday school union; colonization society;

manumission society; numerous temperance societies; institution for the instruction of deaf and dumb; do. for the blind; orphan asylum; Roman Catholic benevolent society; marine society; St. George's society; St. Andrew's society; friendly sons of St. Patrick society; French benevolent society; German society; Human society; Education society of the reformed Dutch church; charity school of do.; Sunday school union of do.; societies for the relief of poor widows; of orphan children; of aged indigent females; asylum for the reformation of juvenile delinquents; for the education of Jewish children; for the encouragement of faithful domestics; besides numerous branch societies, &c, &c.

**PHILADELPHIA**, city, the second largest in the United States, Philadelphia co., Pa., is situated on the neck between Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, the centre about 5 miles above the junction of these two streams. By reference to the table inserted at page 37 of the Memoir attending Tanner's U. S. map, the state house on Chesnut, between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> streets, is on lat. 39° 56' 51", long. 75° 10' 05" W. of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich and 1° 46' 30" E. of W. C. From these elements, by a calculation on Mercator's principles, the line between the two cities deflects from the meridian 52° 17' very nearly; distant from each other in statute ms. 120, within a small fraction; and from Harrisburg by the turnpike through Lancaster, 96 ms.

In its natural state, the ground on which Philadelphia stands was an undulating plain, composed of relatively ancient alluvion. The Indian name Coaquanock, was changed to that of Philadelphia, and the city laid out into streets of right angles to each other, extending by a small angle from the true meridian. This regularity does not, however, extend to either of the suburbs or Liberties. In the latter the streets on part correspond to those of the city; and in part they are irregular, crossing at acute and oblique angles. Dock is the only street of either the city or Liberties which extends in curve lines. Happily the waving surface on which the body of the city is built, has been left untouched by the rage for levelling, and contributes to clear the streets of filth whenever the rain falls on them, an advantage madly thrown away in some other places. Philadelphia, like N. York, stands on a superstratum of porous alluvion, based on primitive rock, another cause of cleanliness, or rather dryness.

The environs of Philadelphia, on the Pa. Side of Delaware r. have been justly admired for richness, and along the banks of the Schuylkill for the variety of scenery. Without due attention to the cause it may excite some surprise that the Delaware scenery should present features so much more monotonous than those of Schuylkill, but the geological structure of the country explains the difference. The primitive rock ledge, on the margin of which Philadelphia is situated, is at that city only touched by the Del., whilst on the contrary, it is there that the Schuylkill emerges from the region of hills based on the primitive, and meets the tide. If the two rs. are compared as to their relative connexion with the primitive ledge, the Delaware forms the transverse at Trenton, similar to that of Schuylkill at Philadelphia.

As a commercial port, that of Philadelphia from its great distance from the ocean, and not having counter tides, is more liable to obstruction in winter from ice than is that of N. York. The latter, at some states of water, and with adequate nautical skills and knowledge of the channel, will admit ships of 74 guns, which the former under no circumstances possesses sufficient depth of water. The deep channel of Delaware is, however, at Philadelphia close on the Pa. shore, and vessels of 600 tons can be laid close on the docks, and there laden.

In hopes of receiving a more minute and recent account of this important city in time for insertion in the appendix to this Gazetteer, we refer the reader to that part of our treatise, for the conclusion of the article.

**PHILADELPHIA**, a brief notice of its geographical location, &c. was inserted in the body of this work. The city was founded in 1682, by Wm. Penn; its original form was a parallelogram, extending 2 ms. W. from Delaware r., crossing the Schuylkill, and over a mile, N. and S. Its preset limits embrace several suburbs, which will be named hereafter. It is accessible by the Delaware for the largest merchant vessels, and the Schuylkill is also navigable for smaller ones from its junction with the former, to Permanent bridge. That part of the city in the vicinity of the Delaware, was formerly the principal seat of business; but since the coal mines in the interior have been opened, and become a source of such immense importance, these, with the facilities offered in its vicinity for internal communication, (*see articles rail-roads and canals*,) have attracted much attention towards the Schuylkill, and numerous stores and other building's have been erected near it, and the banks lined with wharves. Philadelphia is situated 120 ms. from the Atlantic, by the course of the Delaware, and is distant from Harrisburg 98 ms.; from New York 89; from Baltimore 98; and 136 from Washington. The city is laid out with remarkable regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles. There are nearly 600 of these, generally paved, with good walks of brick. Some of them are broad, and are fine promenades. There are also several public squares, one of them containing 10 acres. Among the most prominent of the public buildings are, the U. S. bank, a magnificent white marble edifice, copied after the Parthenon, at Athens; it is 161 by 87 feet, including porticos; the bank of Pennsylvania, also of white marble, moddled [sic] after the temple of Minerva, is 125 feet by 51; Girard's, and the Philadelphia bank, are also handsome edifices. Of banks, there are 13 in the city and suburbs. The Philadelphia library, and hall of the philosophical society, are plain but spacious structures. Besides these, are the university of Pennsylvania, the arcade, (in which is Peal's museum,) the state house, (from whence the declaration of independence was promulgated,) the academy of fine arts, the U. S. mint, (a splendid edifice,) masonic hall, hospital, alms-house, arsenal, exchange, orphans' asylum, widows' do., carpenter's hall, custom house, old and new penitentiary, 3 prisons, 4 theatres, and several markets, one of which is very extensive; in 1830 there were 90 churches in the city and suburbs, of which Christ's church is the oldest and most venerable, having been commenced in 1727. Of these, were Presbyterians, 20; Episcopal, 9; Friends, 7; Methodists, 10; Baptists, 6; Lutherans, 5; Roman Catholic, 4; and African, 10; other denominations, 19. There are many elegant private edifices in the city, and the general uniformity and neatness of those on many of the principal streets, is often remarked. Philadelphia is noted for the benevolent disposition of its citizens, and for the number, variety and extent of its charitable and literary institutions. Among these may be mentioned, the Pennsylvania hospital, founded in 1750, the alms-house, the dispensaries, Friend's asylum for the insane, humane society, orphans' and indigent widows and single women's asylum, institution for the deaf and dumb, and the abolition, savings fund, and fuel saving societies, besides many other similar moral and religious establishments. Among the literary, learned, and other institutions, are the university of Pa., the American philosophical society, the academy of natural sciences, the medical society, marine asylum, the college of physicians, college of pharmacy, association of druggists and apothecaries, law academy, academy of fine arts, atheneum, several fine libraries, Franklin institute, &c. The city is well supplied with public schools, and academies, and has lately received a most munificent bequest by the will of the late Stephen Girard, for the establishment of a college for orphans. The magnificent water works of Philadelphia, by means of which the city is supplied from the Schuylkill with pure and wholesome water, are without a parallel on this side of the Atlantic. The total amount expended on this object is \$1,443,583, and the annual receipts are \$60,000. The water is raised from the river and conveyed into reservoirs, elevated 56 feet above the highest ground in the city; 60 miles of pipe conveys it through the city and districts. 3,000,000 of gallons is about the average daily supply. From this fountain the fire companies are plenteously supplied in times of fire; of

these there about 30, and 16 or 18 hose companies. There are two bridges across the Schuylkill. Permanent bridge, thrown across from the W. end of Market-street, 1,300 feet long, and the Fairmount bridge, of a single arch, and 340 feet span. These are beautiful and substantial structures. Philadelphia and the vicinity, abounds in manufactures of different kinds, and vast quantities of useful and fancy articles are annually sent abroad. The internal trade of the city is very great, particularly with the western states. In 1830, 473,876 bbls. of wheat flour were inspected. The commerce of Philadelphia is also extensive; the number of arrivals in 1831, were 3,602, of which 396 foreign, and 3,206 coastwise; the tonnage of vessels built the same year was 3,525. There are several extensive ship yards for building merchant vessels, and the U. S. have also a navy yard here. The population of the city for several periods, has been as follows:— in 1731, 12,000, 1753, 18,000, 1790, 42,500, 1800, 70,287, 1810, 96,664, and in 1820, 119,325. In 1830 the population of the city and suburbs was as follows:—

Suburbs N.,	Nthn. Liberties,	31,376	
	Spring Garden,	11,141	
	Penn Township,	2,507	
	Kingston,	<u>13,326</u>	58,350
Suburbs S.,	Southwark E.,	10,361	
	Do. W.,	10,379	
	Moyamensing,	6,822	
	Passyunk,	<u>1,441</u>	29,003
	City,		<u>80,458</u>
Total,		167,811	

**WASHINGTON**, city, the st. of the general government of the U. S. of America, and cap. of the Dist. of Columbia, is situated on the left, or Maryland side of the Potomac, near the head of tide water, and by the river and Chesapeake bay, 290 ms. from the Atlantic. It is 38 ms. S. W. from Baltimore, 136 from Phila., 225 from New York, 432 from Boston, 595 from Augusta, Me., 546 from Detroit, Mich., 1,068 from Little Rock, Ark., 856 from St. Louis, 1,203 from New Orleans, 662 from Savannah, Geo., and 544 from Charleston, S. C. The capitol stands in lat. 38° 52' 45", long. W. from the observatory at Greenwich 76° 55' 30". The site of Washington is a basin, environed by gently swelling hills; the soil is generally sterile, mixed with pebbles and sand. Length of the city from S. E. to N. W. 4¼ ms., mean width 2½, containing a fraction less than 8¼ sq. ms. The city was laid out under the supervision of Washington (then president of the U. S.) in 1791. The principal streets are 10 in number, called avenues, and are named after different states of the Union. These diverge, 5 of them from the capitol, and 5 from the President's house, and a direct line of communication between these two edifices is formed by Pennsylvania avenue; the principal and finest street of the city. The avenues are crossed by streets running N. and S. and others running E. and W. Many of these are shaded and all of them are very broad, the former being from 120 to 160 feet in width, and the latter from 70 to 110. The buildings are much scattered, and but a small part of the city is yet compactly built. The greater part of these are on, or contiguous to, Pennsylvania avenue, including Capitol hill. The number of buildings erected in the city in 1830, was 178, 86 of which were of brick and 92 of wood. The total number of buildings in 1831 was 3,560; of these there were, public, 65; dwelling, 3,233, and 262 shops and warehouses. The value

of the real and personal estate in the city Dec. 31, 1830, was, buildings, \$3,125,038; lots, \$3,488,032; personal property, \$600,200; total, \$7,213,350. The population of Washington has increased rapidly, and from its being the seat of the government of the country, and its salubrious and healthy location, it must continue to augment in numbers. In 1800 its population was 3,210; in 1803, 4,352; in 1807, 5,652; in 1810, 8,1208; in 1817, 11,299; in 1820, 13,247; and in 1830, 18,227. Of the latter there were in 1830 –

	White persons.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Males	6,591	1,342	1,010	8,933
Females	6,798	1,787	1,309	9,894
Total.	13,379	3,129	2,319	18,827

The public buildings in Washington are numerous and many of them elegant; among these the first in rank is the capitol, the most elegant edifice in the U. S. It is built of free stone, after the Corinthian order, cost rising of \$2,000,000, and is altogether imposing in appearance. It stands on a commanding eminence, and has a front of 350 feet, including the wings. The rotunda, in the centre, has a diameter of 90 feet; its height, to the top of the dome, is the same. In this are the splendid historical paintings, executed by Col. Trumbull. The senate chamber and representatives hall are semi-circular in form, the former 74 feet in length; the latter 95 ft. and 60 in height. The dome and galleries of the hall are supported by pillars of variegated marble, from the banks of the Potomac: this apartment is truly magnificent. The library of congress occupies one apartment in this building, and contains 16,000 volumes. The president's house, which is built of white free stone, is 2 stories high, 186 ft. long, and 85 in width. It is an elegant edifice, and its location commands a fine view, particularly to the S.: it stands about 1½ ms. from the capitol. Other government buildings, are the general post office, on Pa. avenue, in which is the patent office; 4 buildings, on quadrangular bases, 3 stories high, of brick, 2 to the eastward, and 2 to the westward of the president's house, in which are kept the principal departments of the government, with their subordinate offices; a magazine, arsenal and work shops, marine barracks, navy yard, navy hospital and a penitentiary. Other public buildings are the city hall, a fine building 250 ft. by 50; 19 places of public worship, 4 well supplied market houses, an infirmary, female orphan asylum, jail, theatre, &c. There are also 4 banks, 4 extensive hotels, a foundry, breweries, museum, a city library, &c. &c. Columbian college, incorporated by congress, is about 2 ms. N. of the city. Regular lines of steamboats ply from Washington to Alexandria, Baltimore, Norfolk, &c., and numerous stages run to other places, among which are 8 daily coaches to Baltimore alone. The territory now Washington was formerly a part of Prince George co. Md., and was ceded to the U. S. in 1790. In 1800 it became the seat of government, and in 1802 was incorporated as a city. In 1812 it was remodded, and finally chartered 1815. The government is composed of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a common council of 18 members; these are elected by the citizens, the latter for one and the mayor and aldermen for 2 years. During the last war with Great Britain the city was taken by an army under General Ross, Aug. 24th, 1814, and the capitol president's house and other public buildings burnt. A very valuable library belonging to congress was at that time destroyed. These buildings were rebuilt soon after.