

ACCOMPANIMENT

TO

MITCHELL'S NEW MAP

OF

TEXAS, OREGON,

AND

CALIFORNIA,

WITH

THE REGIONS ADJOINING

PHILADELPHIA:

S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,

N. E. COR. MARKET AND SEVENTH STS.

1846.

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1845, by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the clerk's office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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This Map comprises all that portion of North America, which extends from lat. 26° to 56° north: in its upper part it stretches from the Mississippi, and in its lower part from the Sabine river to the Pacific Ocean. It includes the State of Texas, the territory of Oregon as claimed by the United States, and the chief part of California; the adjoining regions comprehend the Missouri and Indian territories, the whole of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin, Missouri and Arkansas, with the Mexican states of New Mexico, Durango, Chihuahua, (pron. Che-waw-waw) Cohahuila, New Leon, Tamaulipas and Sonora; besides a portion of the British possessions. The whole map represents a section of North America of upwards of three million square miles of surface, or about three seventh parts the whole area of that division of the globe.

The chief authorities from which the map is compiled, are the Congressional Map of Texas, 1844, Kennedy's Map of Texas by Arrowsmith, Mitchell's Map of Texas, Ward's Map of Mexico, Fremont's Map of his explorations in Oregon, California, &c., 1842, 1843, 1844, Map of Lewis and Clarke's tour, Major Long's tour to the Rocky mountains, Nicollet and Fremont's exploration of the country between the Mississippi and Missouri, the Congressional Map of the Indian territory, and Mitchell's Map of the United States.

The following notices will serve to illustrate the chief portions of the map, and render the geography &c., more distinct and intelligible.

(3)

STATE OF TEXAS.

The late Republic of Texas formed, from the year 1836 until 1845, an independent State; but it is now annexed to the United States. Previous to the first mentioned period, it comprised an integral portion of Mexico, and formed in conjunction with Cohahuila, one of the States of that confederacy.

It extends north and south from the Arkansas and Red rivers to the Gulf of Mexico; and east and west from the Sabine to the Rio del Norte; area of Texas as defined by an act of her Congress, 324,018 square miles, or about

seven times the surface of Pennsylvania.

Texas possesses a soil of great fertility, and a geographical position highly favourable to commercial intercourse with the United States, as well as with other parts of the world. The sea-coast is 400 miles in length, and affords by means of its numerous rivers, communication at a number of points with the Gulf of Mexico. The face of the country is generally level, and a great portion of it consists of immense prairies, the soil of which is a deep black mould mixed with sand; the bottom lands on many of the rivers are of a rich red texture of great depth, and well timbered with cotton-wood, walnut, cedar, &c.

The country along the coast is low, but free from swamps and composed of good arable prairie, interspersed with well-wooded river bottoms and fine pasture lands. Until the late emigrations from the United States, this section was filled with immense droves of mustangs, or wild horses and wild cattle; but their numbers are now considerably lessened. In the south-west, the country is elevated, being traversed by a range of mountains extending northward from the head waters of the Nueces, and westward of the sources of the Brazos, Colorado, &c. To the west and north are vast prairies, in which immense herds of buffalo supply the mounted Comanches with abundance of game. In the north-east, the country is more undulating and better wooded.

The climate of Texas is mild and agreeable; and, as the country is free from swamps, and the wooded tracts are quite open and destitute of underwood, is more healthful than the corresponding sections of the United States. The seasons are two; the dry, from April to September; and the wet which prevails during the rest of the year: the cold is pretty severe for a short time in December and January.

The rivers are numerous, but none are of much importance for navigation, being in the dry season extremely low, and during the floods a good deal impeded with floating timber. The Rio del Norte, which forms the western boundary of Texas, is the largest river; it has a course of from 1500 to 1800 miles; it is much impeded by rapids and can be forded in nearly all parts of its course, except for a distance of about 200 miles from its mouth. The Sabine, Neches, and Trinity rivers are respectively 350, 300, and 410 miles in length; they are all navigable to a certain extent during a part of the year. The river Brazos is considered the best navigable stream in Texas: vessels drawing six feet water can ascend it to Brazoria; and steamboats of light draught to San Felipe de Austin, 90 miles higher. The Rio Colorado rises in the high prairies' east of the Puerco river; and, after a course of 500 miles, flows into Matagorda bay. About 12 miles above its mouth the navigation is obstructed by a raft of a mile in extent: beyond this light vessels may ascend it 200 miles. The La Baca, Gaudaloupe, San Antonio, and river Nueces, are more or less navigable part of the year; they are, however, but imperfectly known.

The surface of Texas is in most parts covered with luxuriant native grasses, affording excellent pasturage; it has also an ample supply of timber. Live oak is abundant, white, black, and post oak, ash, elm, hickory, musquite, walnut, sycamore bois d'arc, so called from the Indians using it to make their bows, cypress, &c., are among the common trees, and the mountainous parts in the south-east abound with pine and cedar of fine quality. Among the natural curiosities of the country, is the "Cross Timbers," a continuous series of forests, varying in breadth from 5 to

10 miles, and extending in a direct line from the sources of the Trinity, northward to the Arkansas river. It appears at a distance like an immense wall of wood; and from the west such is its linear regularity, that it looks as if it were planted by art. It forms the great boundary of

the western prairies.

Texas is amply supplied with fruits and garden products. The climate of the lowlands is too warm for the apple, but almost every other fruit of temperate climes comes to perfection. Peaches, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, dates, olives, &c., may be grown in different localities. Grapes are abundant, and very tolerable wine has been made from some kinds; vanilla, indigo, sarsaparilla, and a great variety of dyeing and medicinal shrubs and plants are indigenous, and on all the river bottoms is an undergrowth of cane, so thick as to be almost impervious. Along the water-courses also and near the sea, the larger trees are sometimes wreathed with Spanish moss, which serves both for fodder, and for the manufacture of cheap bedding, &c. The flora of Texas is particularly rich and copious.

Cotton is the great agricultural staple of the state, and it is affirmed to be decidedly superior as a cotton growing country, to the best districts in other parts of the Union. Some cotton growing lands, yield it is said from 13 to 2 bales of clean cotton per acre. Its cultivation hitherto has been principally on the Brazos and Colorado, Red and Trinity rivers and Caney creek; but it is steadily on the advance. Cotton planting begins in February, and pick-

ing in June.

The grains chiefly cultivated are corn and wheat, the average crop of the former on good ground, is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre: two crops may be gathered in the year, the first being usually planted in February, and the second late in June. Wheat has been cut in May, and the same land has yielded a good crop of corn in October; rye, barley, oats, &c., are suited for the upper country, and rice near the river estuaries, but small quantities only of these grains have hitherto been raised. The sugar cane is also said to attain to greater perfection than on the Mississippi, and an average of 3000 pounds to the acre has in some cases been attained. Tobacco, the mulberry tree,

and potatoes both common and sweet, grow well.

The raising of live stock is the principal and favourite occupation of the Texans, and many of the prairies are covered with a valuable breed of oxen, which thrive well with but little attention. Profitable trade in cattle is opened with New Orleans, and hides, horns, and tallow, are beginning to be exported to Europe. The rearing of horses and mules is also extensively pursued, sheep thrive on the upper lands, but require folding; hogs are plentiful, and large quantities of pork are raised. Vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses wander over the prairies, and deer are every where abundant; bears, cougars, panthers, peccaries, wolves, foxes, raccoons, &c., are common, and many of the planters keep packs of large and powerful dogs to prevent the destruction of their herds and flocks. Most of the birds known in the other parts of the United States are common to Texas, and the bays, &c., abound in fish of excellent quality, beds of fine oysters, and other testacea. Alligators are sometimes met with in the rivers, particularly Red river and its tributaries; turtles, &c., in the estuaries. There are several kinds of venomous serpents, and as in all other warm countries, musquitoes and other insect annoyances are common.

The modes of husbandry in Texas are of the most simple description. The first object of the farmer after building a small and temporary log-cabin, is to enclose a sufficient space of the open level adjoining, by the erection of a rail fence; he then proceeds to break up the land with a light plough, which is usually drawn by oxen. The Texan farmers generally content themselves with one ploughing previously to planting; manuring is seldom resorted to; the seed time for some cotton and most other crops is in February and March: a few hoeings to destroy weeds, to thin and earth up the young plants is all that is required on the part of the husbandman to bring them to perfection.

In many parts of the rolling prairie region, coal of a superior quality and iron ore have been found, and it has been supposed that beds of these valuable minerals extend over a great part of the country. Silver mines were wrought towards Santa Fé in the north-west, till the works were destroyed by the Comanches. Nitre abounds in the east, salt is obtained from numerous lakes and springs, and bitumen in several places; granite, limestone, gypsum, slate, &c., are abundant except in the low alluvial

region.

The principal towns in Texas are Galveston, Houston, San Augustin, San Felipe, Nacogdoches, &c. Galveston on the island of the same name, is the chief commercial town: its trade with New Orleans, New York, and other eastern ports is already considerable, as well as with Great Britain. The population of Galveston is from 5000 to 7000; Houston is the next important town, and has 4500 inhabitants. San Augustine and San Antonio, or Bexar, have each a population of 1500; San Felipe or San Felipe de Austin 1000; Nacogdoches 600; Washington, Bastrop and Matagorda, each 400; Columbia 350. The towns of La Grange, Brazoria, Cincinnati, Franklin, Liberty, Shelbyville and Jasper, range in amount from 250 to 150 individuals; Santa Fé with 6000 inhabitants, is the chief town in New Mexico: though within the bounds assumed by the Republic of Texas, the latter never acquired possession of that part of the country. This town has been, since 1825, the chief emporium of Northern Mexico, and in it the traders of that country meet those of the United States; the former purchasing the manufactures brought by the latter with peltry and bullion, so that a considerable amount of specie reaches the United States by this route. The annual value of the trade at Santa Fe, has been estimated in its most flourishing period, from 1834 to 1841, at from 2 million to 3 million dollars since the last named period; the trade was suspended for a time by the Mexican authorities, but it is now reviving. Most of the goods for their trade are procured in Philadelphia; they are then transported by railway and canal to Pittsburg, theace

shipped to St. Louis, and thence to a point on the Missouri river, in the vicinity of Independence: from the latter town they are taken in wagons 840 miles, to their place of destination. Part of the route is through a country so infested by hostile Indians, that the United States government have usually sent an escort of cavalry with the larger caravans, and in 1839, 200 troops were sent for the protection of one body of traders. Austin, a small town of 400 inhabitants, was some years since laid out as the capital: it is on the left bank of the Colorado river, 200 miles from the sea; but the seat of government was for a time recently located at Washington on the Brazos.

Previous to 1821, the only places occupied by a white population were the Spanish posts of San Antonio de Bexar, Bahia, or Goliad, and Nacogdoches, comprising in all about 3000 inhabitants. Soon after that time, an attempt was made to establish here the independent republic of Fredonia; but the Mexican constitution attached the territory to the province of Cohahuila, forming one of the united provinces a State, bearing the names of both. In consequence of the encouragement held out to settlers, there was a great influx of emigrants into the territory from the United States, many of whom carried with them their slaves. In 1832, the people of Texas formed for themselves a separate State constitution, and endeavoured to obtain from the Mexican Congress an admission into the confederacy as an independent State. This being refused, a state of things ensued which resulted in an appeal to arms. Texas was invaded by a Mexican army, headed by Santa Anna, the President, in person. At first the overwhelming numerical superiority of the invaders gave them some advantages, which enabled them to exhibit a remarkable ferocity towards their prisoners, several hundreds of whom were massacred in cold blood. But this was soon reversed; and at the battle of San Jacinto the Mexicans were utterly routed, and their President was taken prisoner by the Texans. In March, 1836, the people of Texas declared themselves independent, afterwards formed a constitution and government, and elected a chief magistrate, together with all the requisite officials and appointments of a sovereign and independent power. Texas is divided into three great departments, viz. Nacogdoches in the north, Brazos in the centre, and Bexar in the south. Each department comprises a number of counties. The State is farther subdivided into seven judicial districts, in each of which is a judge. The judges are appointed by Congress, and hold office for four years. The salary of the chief justice is 5000 dollars, and of the district judges 3000 dollars each. The Supreme Court sits at Austin on the second Monday in each year. The Common Law of England was adopted, and with the Acts of Congress forms the law of the land.

Texas was an integral, and not like the United States, a federal republic. The President was elected for three years, and was not again eligible for a similar term. In other respects the constitution generally resembled that of the United States. The republic was recognized by the United States, France, England, and some other nations; but not by Mexico. The population amounts, to about 300,000, nearly all of which consists of Americans from the United States. The slaves amounted, in 1843, to 22,412. The military force was composed chiefly of volunteer troops and militia; the navy consisted of a sloop of war, two brigs, and an armed steamer, several schooners, &c. The value of the imports of Texas for the year ending, July 31st, 1844, was \$686.503 03. Exports for the same period, \$615,119 34; Net duties \$177,861 85. Direct Taxes levied in 1844, \$50,790 52; the public debt is reported (but not officially) at \$8,169,000. The number of votes given at the election for President in 1844, was 12,752.

The annexation of Texas to the United States, has been for some time a popular measure, in both countries; it has been strongly advocated by many of the most eminent men in the Union, as a desirable addition to our territory, and as affording the means of extending our laws and institutions over a part of the continent that would, under its former apathetic possessors, have long remained a comparative wilderness, with few inhabitants except Indians. During the session of 1844, '45, a bill passed both Houses of Congress of the United States, providing

for immediate annexation. The government of Texas was somewhat tardy on the subject; but the inhabitants evinced such strong feelings in its favour, that the constituted authorities were at length obliged to perfect the measure. On the 18th of June 1845, the Texan congress were then in session at Washington, on the Brazos river, when both houses unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States, providing for the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union. A convention of delegates of the people of Texas met July 6th, 1845, and ratified the act finally ceding the Republic to the United States. In the United States Congress, assembled at Washington city, December 1845, a constitution for the government of Texas was submitted, and adopted by a vote of 141 to 56 in the House of Representatives, and 31 to 15 in the Senate. By the same resolution, it was decided that Texas should be entitled to two members of the House of Representatives until the next census of the United States. Of course, Texas has two Senators also in the national councils. President Polk, in his annual message, thus alludes to the subject of annexation. "The jurisdiction of the United States has been peacefully extended to the Del Norte, and this in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies." We may rejoice, says he further, "that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government, was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas. has given to that interference, a peaceful and effectual rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference."

OREGON TERRITORY.

This important territory extends westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, and from 42° to 54° 40° N. latitude. On the north and on the east, as far south as the 49°, it is bounded by British America, and southward of the 49° on the east by Missouri territory; south by Mexico, and west by the Pacific ocean: it is in length about 880 miles, with an average breadth of 550; area about 450,000 square miles, exceeding the whole of the Southern States in extent by about 30,000 square miles.

Oregon forms a part of the region usually called the North West coast. The latter is considered to include all the western shores of America, northward of lat. 40° N., from the Pacific inland to the great dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains, with the contiguous islands. The coast from Cape Flattery, in about 47° N. lat., southward to lat. 42° N., as well indeed as the entire range of coast, both of Upper and Lower California, is of the character that seamen call iron-bound. It is high and abrupt, being skirted a short distance inland by ranges of mountains, standing as ramparts between the sea and the interior country. The harbours are few and inefficient, and mostly difficult of access, except in the case of the bay of San Francisco, in Upper California. From Cape Flattery northward, however, the coast assumes a different aspect; the Continent, as well as the larger islands, is indented with innumerable gulfs, bays, sounds, harbours, &c. Various narrow passages or canals, as they are chiefly called, run up into the interior of the country, forming numerous islands, and containing many fine harbours, that are destined doubtless, at no distant period, to be the seat of an active and busy commerce.

Much of the country is broken and mountainous; on its eastern boundary it is traversed by the Rocky Mountains, many of the peaks of which are estimated at from 12,000 to 16,000 feet in height. Westward of these mountains the country is divided into three belts or sections, separated from each other by ranges of mountains running very nearly parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The first range, which is about 250 miles westward of the Rocky Mountains, is the Blue Mountain range. The second, which is 200 miles farther west, and from 80 to 110 miles from the coast, is the Cascade or President Range; or the Far West Mountains: its highest peaks are Mount Jefferson, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helen's, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker; some of these are from 12,000

to 14,000 feet in height above the sea.

The region lying between the Rocky and the Blue Mountains is rocky, broken and barren; stupendous mountainous spurs traverse it in all directions, affording but little level ground, and in its most elevated parts snow lies nearly all the year. It rarely rains here, and no dew falls. The second or middle section consists, for the most part, of a light sandy soil, in the valleys a rich alluvion, and barren on the hills. The third section, which lies along the coast, is well adapted for agriculture; most parts of it are well timbered with fir, pine, spruce, oak, poplar, maple, &c. Near the coast, the fir grows to an amazing size; trees from 200 to 280 feet in height, and from 20 to 40 feet in circumference, are not uncommon; and a tree 300 feet high, 216 feet from the ground to its lowest limbs, and 57 feet in circumference, grew some years since near Astoria. This section of the territory is also well adapted for the raising of cattle; they subsist in good condition on the green and dried grass, which is abundant throughout the year.

The climate on the coast of the Pacific is believed to be milder than on the same parallels of latitude on the Atlantic. When Lewis and Clark left this country in March, the prairies were in blossom, and the forwardness of the season seems to have corresponded with that of

North Carolina at the same period.

The chief rivers of Oregon are the Columbia and its branches. This noble stream has its head waters near those of the Missouri, and collects its tribute for an extent of ten degrees of latitude along the western dividing ridges of the Rocky Mountains; its course from the head of the north

or main branch to the ocean, is about 1200 miles, and by the Saptin or Lewis river, not less than 1100 miles. The principal tributaries are Saptin or Lewis, Clarke's or Flathead, M'Gillivray's, Kootanic or Flatbow, Okonagan, John Day's, Chutes or Falls, and Willamette rivers; the valley of the last contains perhaps the best land in Oregon, and produces wheat of the first quality; it has, for some time past, attracted the notice of emigrants. The Columbia is navigable from the falls where it breaks through the Cascade range of mountains to the ocean, for vessels drawing 12 feet water, at its lowest stage, though it is obstructed by numerous sand-bars. The river increases in width, in the last twenty miles of its course, and, where it enters the ocean, is seven miles broad. A sand-bar extends from Point Adams to Cape Disappointment, which renders its entrance often dangerous. In the year 1841, the U.S. sloop of war Peacock, belonging to the exploring expedition, was wrecked here. The salmon of the Columbia and its tributaries, of which there are several varieties, are very fine; they constitute a large portion of the food of the natives.

The only river of any note is Frazer's, or Tacoutchee Tesse, which flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Gulf of Georgia. It has a course of about 700 miles. Its chief tributaries are Thompson's and Stuart's rivers; on these streams the Hudson's Bay Company has several trading-houses or forts. South of the Columbia are the Umpqua and Klamet rivers, which flow into the Pacific

Ocean.

Of the lakes in Oregon, those connected with the Columbia river, and its branches, are the Flathead, Kulluspelm, Flatbow, and Okonagan. The principal of those which unite with Frazer's river are Stuart's, Quaw, St. François, Quesnell's, Kamloops, and Soushwap.

The principal islands are Vancouver's (called also Quadra and Vancouver's), and Washington, or Queen Charlotte's. The former is a large island, being near 300 miles in length, and from 40 to 75 miles wide; it is separated on the south, by the Strait of Juan de Fuca; and, on the west, by the Gulf of Georgia. From the straits before-men-

tioned to the northern extremity of the territory, the coast is indented with innumerable bays and inlets, which form a multitude of small islands.

Many parts of Oregon are well adapted for agricultural purposes. At some of the trading establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company, extensive farms are in successful operation. At Forts Vancouver, Colville, and Nisqually, wheat, barley, and potatoes of excellent quality are raised in abundance. The farm at Vancouver is 9 miles square: there are here 3000 head of cattle, 2500 sheep, and 300

brood mares; 100 cows are milked daily.

The coast of Oregon was first explored by the Spaniards, who, however, did not penetrate into the interior. In 1792, Captain Gray of Boston, discovered and entered the Columbia, and named it after his ship. He was the first who established the fact of the existence of this great river; and this gives to the United States the title to the regions drained by its waters, from right of discovery. In 1803-4-5, Messrs. Lewis and Clarke were sent out by the United States government for the purpose of exploring this country. They navigated the Missouri river to its source, and, crossing the Rocky Mountains, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. They spent the winter on its shores. In the following spring, they returned by the same river to the mountains, and thence, down the Missouri, home. This exploration of the chief river, the first ever made, constitutes another ground of claim of the American people to Oregon. They have also just claims by the Louisiana treaty of 1803 with France, and by the treaty of 1819, by which Spain relinquished all her rights on the Pacific, north of lat. 42', and which is considered to have extended as far north as lat. 60°. In the year 1824, by a convention with Russia, it was agreed that the United States should make no establishments on the coasts north of lat. 54° 40', and that the Russians should make none south of the same line. This constitutes the right by which the American government claim that particular boundary.

To the territory of Oregon, therefore, the United States have acquired an undoubted title by the discovery of the

principal river, and by interior exploration, as well as by treaties with foreign powers. It is, however, contested by Great Britain, who claims, not that the title is in her, but that the region is unappropriated and open to the first comer. She also contends that Mr. Mackenzie, a British subject in 1793, was the first white man who explored any portion of Oregon by land; that Heceta, a Spanish navigator, and not Capt. Gray, discovered the Columbia river; that the exploration and surveys of Cook and Vancouver give a better title to those parts of the North West Coast in question, that the claim founded on Gray's discovery of the Columbia; that Spain in 1790, relinquished part of her rights on the N. W. coast to her; that Louisiana, as claimed by France, extended no further westward than the Rocky Mountains; and that the arrangement with Russia in 1824 was neutralized by a convention in 1825, in which the same parallel of latitude (54° 40') was agreed on as the boundary of the Russian and British possessions in that quarter.

By a convention concluded in 1818, to last twelve years, it was agreed between the United States and Great Britain, that neither government should take possession of it, or occupy it, to the exclusion of the other, during the period of the convention, which either party might renounce upon giving twelve months' notice. In 1827 this convention was renewed indefinitely, or to cease at the option of the

contracting parties.

Several attempts were made, by different individuals from the United States, to settle in this territory. In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company established a trading-house on Lewis's river, the first ever formed on any of the waters of the Columbia. In 1810, the Pacific Fur Company, under John J. Astor, of New York, was formed; and in 1811, Astoria was established at the mouth of Columbia river. In consequence of the exposure of this post, by the last war with Great Britain, it was sold to the Hudson Bay Company; but was restored to its original proprietors, by order of the British government, at the close of the war, agreeably to the first articles of the treaty of Ghent. Within

the last few years, many emigrants from the United States

have taken up their residence in this region.

Oregon city, a town of 200 or 300 inhabitants, chiefly Americans, is laid out at the Falls of Willamette; it contains already several stores and mills, and it is proposed to construct a canal around the Falls.

The question of settling Oregon territory, and organizing a government for the security of the inhabitants, created intense interest in the United States, and has been more than once debated in Congress. Were such settlement authorized, and rendered secure by the requisite military establishments, there can be no doubt that it would immediately receive large accessions of settlers; and in the Session of 1844 '45, a bill passed the House of Representatives for that purpose; but further action in the matter was deferred, until the twelve months' notice of an intention to take possession of the territory is given to Great Britain, according to the terms of the treaty. A provisional government and legislature has been recently organized, a court has been established, and a judge appointed, and suitable measures adopted for the permanent settlement of the country; among other legislative acts passed in Oregon, is one declaring that slavery shall not exist there, and the owners of slaves who may bring them into the country, shall be allowed two years to remove them and in default, the slaves to be free. The act also prohibits free negroes or mulatoes, from settling or remaining in Oregon, and requires them to leave it in two years, and in default, to be hired out to the lowest bidder, who shall bind himself to remove, them from the territory for the shortest term of service, and within six months after the expiration thereof. The object is, to prevent a coloured population from settling in the country.

By late advices from Oregon, it appears that two political parties already exist among the emigrants, one of which is in favour of independence, and the other of adhering to the United States. Many of the Americans, besides a number of individuals in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, contemplate the formation of an

independent government, the occupation of the whole of the disputed territory, and to obtain, if possible, from the Hudson's Bay Company, the cession of all their forts and trading houses; this measure they justify on the ground, that the settlers are occupying and improving a wilderness, in which the Company has been a mere hunter or temporary resident, and over which neither the government of the United States, or that of Great Britain, are entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, without their consent.

The greater number of the emigrants to Oregon are, however, sincerely attached to the United States, and its institutions, and anxious that the country shall form a part of the Union; and their views on that point, are fully shown in a memorial presented in the House of Representatives, at Washington, December, 1845. In that memorial, which was signed by all the members of the legislature, and by the chief justice, as well as by the members of the Executive Committee, the inhabitants pray Congress to establish a distinct Territorial Government, similar to the other territories of the Union, to embrace Oregon, and its adjacent sea coasts. That the lands of the Willamette valley, and other necessary portions, may be surveyed; and surveyors and land officers appointed and located at convenient points. That donations of lands may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate, at the 2d session of the 27th Congress, entitled, "a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, for extending certain provisions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes. That navy yards and marine depots may be established upon the river Columbia, and upon Puget's Sound; and a naval force adequate to their protection to be kept permanently in the adjacent seas. That a public mail be established, to arrive and depart monthly, between Oregon city and Independence, in Missouri; and also such other local mail routes, as are essential to the convenience and commerce of the Willamette country and other settlements. For the establishment of such commercial regulations, as may enable them to trade in their own territory, at least on an equality with non-resident foreigners. For adequate means of protection from the numerous Indian tribes which surround them; for the purchase of territories which they are willing to sell; and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse between whites and Indians, and between Indian tribes. That all overland routes may be thoroughly surveyed; and protection to be given to emigrants. That the star-spangled banner may be planted in, and furled over the territory, and kept standing and floating over it, in a manner worthy the dignity and power of the nation.

Although the United States have an indubitable claim to the whole region of Oregon, from N. lat. 42° to 54° 40', yet the government has several times proposed, from motives of accommodation, to adopt the forty-ninth parallel of latitude as the dividing line, with the free navigation of the Columbia river to the people of both nations, with the exception that in the last proposition (that was made by President Polk), the use of the Columbia river, south of the parallel of 49° to British subjects, is rescinded, and in lieu thereof, it is agreed that Great Britain shall have any port or ports, on the Cape of Quadra and Vancouver Island, south of lat. 49°, she may choose. By this arrangement, the United States would relinquish a territory of about 160,000 square miles, being nearly equal in extent to the whole of the New England and Middle States united. The British have, however, constantly refused to assent to any arrangement which should deprive them of the coast and territories north of the Columbia river. They propose in return the adoption of the 49th parallel of latitude westward from the Rocky Mountains, to the nearest waters of the Columbia (M'Gillivray's river): thence down stream to the ocean, the navigation to be free to the people of both nations. In addition, they offer to cede a small district, nearly equal in extent to the State of Connecticut, bounded by the Pacific, the straits of San Juan de Fuca, Hood's anal and Bulfinch's or Gray's harbour, having Cape Flattery for its north-westernmost point. (See the Map.)

This scheme would divide Oregon into two very nearly equal districts; each power would receive about 220,000 or

225,000 square miles of territory.

The settlement of the Oregon question, between the United States and Great Britain, has become a matter of the highest importance, involving the national honour and interest, as well as the question of peace or war between two powerful and kindred states. The attention of all classes of our citizens, in every part of the Union, is drawn to the subject with intense interest; and it is evident that the time has arrived, when decisive measures on the part of the U.S. government are imperative. President Polk, in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 1845, speaking of Oregon, recommends the termination of the treaty for its joint possession; and the extension of our laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over our citizens in that territory. He also recommends the establishment of an Indian Agency, and sub-agencies, beyond the Rocky Mountains; the building of stockade and blockhouse forts along the route, and the raising of an adequate force of mounted riflemen to protect emigrants on their journey; likewise the establishment of an overland mail, at least once a month, from the Atlantic states to Oregon. He submits to Congress, whether any other measures would be advisable, prior to the expiration of the year's notice required by treaty. He adds, "at the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honour and interest, is too clear to admit of a doubt."

On the coast of this territory, north of Columbia river, are the countries denominated by British navigators, New Georgia and New Hanover; and immediately north of the northern head waters of the Columbia, and west of the Rocky Mountains, is New Caledonia; the climate of which is severe in winter, and hot in summer. The soil is poor,

but the fur-bearing animals are numerous.

On Frazer's river are the Takali, or Carriers, and the

Atnahs or Soushwaps. On the Columbia, and its tributaries, are the Kootanies, Flatheads, Walla-Wallas, Nezperces, Shoshones or Snakes, and Boonacks. Along the coast, and in its vicinity, are the Clalams, Chickelees, Nisquallis, Cowlitz, Chinnook, Callapuya, Umpqua, Klamet, and Shaste Indians. The rest of the population consists of American emigrants, about 8000 in number; Canadian and half-breeds 800 or 1000, besides the officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians in the territory are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, in number.

On Frazer's river, and its tributaries, are forts Langley, Thompson, Alexandria, and George, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and there are others in different parts of the country. At fort Vancouver, on the Columbia, there is a village of 300 or 400 inhabitants; these comprise the labourers and servants attached to the fort, with their Indian wives and slaves. From this place a direct trade is carried on with Great Britain, and also with the Sandwich Islands which employs several vessels. A small steamboat plies on the river and along the coast,

between the different trading posts.

The first emigration from the Atlantic States, for the purpose of occupying any part of Oregon territory, was made in 1832; since that period, the number of annual emigrants has considerably increased. The exploration of the South Pass, by Captain Fremont, of the U.S.A., by making its character better known, has tended to stimulate the desire to emigrate to the region on the shores of the Pacific. This remarkable Pass is a wide gap, south of the Wind River chain of the Rocky Mountains, at the head of the Sweetwater, a tributary of the north fork of the Nebraska, or Platte river, in N. lat. 42° 25', long. 32° 10' west of Washington, or 109° 10' west of Greenwich. The Pass is from 15 to 20 miles wide, and so gradual in ascent from the high plains on either side, that it is difficult to ascertain precisely its culminating point; and travelling vehicles of any kind, may pass through with as much ease as along the most level road. The elevation of its highest point was estimated by Capt. Fremont,

at about 7000 feet above tide-water. On its northern side the Wind river Mountains tower up nearly 7000 feet higher. The highest or Fremont's Peak was ascended Aug. 15th, 1842, by the enterprising officer whose name it bears, and was ascertained to be 13,570 feet in height above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

Emigrants from the United States generally unite for the sake of mutual safety against the Indians, in considerable parties, with horses and light wagons; they proceed from Independence, or some other town in western Missouri, in a north-western direction, to the Platte or Nebraska river, ascending that stream by its north branch and the Sweet Water river. They cross the mountains by the South Pass, to Lewis's river; thence they proceed to fort Walla Walla; then down the banks of the Columbia to the Willamette. The distance from Independence is upwards of 2000 miles, and may be accomplished, by moderate travelling, in about 18 or 20 weeks. In the year 1845, at least 3000 emigrants, with 600 wagons and several thousand head of cattle, left the western settlements for Oregon, and engagements are making for a farther removal, to an equal or greater amount, in the course of the year 1846.

CALIFORNIA.

California is one of the chief divisions of the Mexican Republic, and forms the most north-westerly portion of its territory: it is an extensive region, and stretches along the shores of the Pacific Ocean, from latitude 22° 31′, to 42° north, a distance of 1420 miles. It is divided into two provinces, Upper or New, and Lower or Old California: the former is the most northerly.

OLD OR LOWER CALIFORNIA.—This district is a narrow peninsula, parallel with the continent: it is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, and on the east by the Gulf of California, or Vermillion sea. In length, it is about 720

miles, with an average breadth of 50 miles, area 30,000 square miles. It enjoys the most beautiful sky in the world; but the soil is sandy and arid, and only a few favoured spots present a trace of vegetation. There are about 7000 Spaniards and converted Indians, and 4000 savages; and it is not supposed, that the population can ever be much greater. The missions have been mostly broken up since the revolution. Loreto, once a place of

some note, now contains about 250 inhabitants.

This part of America has been long noted for its pearl fisheries; it is still carried on along the coast, but is less important than it was formerly. Sixteen or eighteen small vessels are all that are now employed, each of which, in favourable seasons, obtains pearls to the value of from 500 to 1000 dollars. Pearls, tortoise shells, a few bullocks' hides, dried beef, dried fruits, cheese, soap, &c., constitute all the exports of Lower California, which are sent chiefly to San Blas and Matzalan, in small coasting vessels. The imports are provisions, clothing, agricultural and domestic utensils, supplies for the ceremonies of the church, and a small amount of the ordinary luxuries of life.

This country was discovered by Hernando de Grijalvo, in 1534, but no settlement was made by the Spaniards, until the end of the succeeding century, when a few Jesuits established themselves here with a view of converting the natives. They founded Loreto and other small settlements as missionary stations, instructed the Indians in agriculture, and persuaded many of them to adopt settled habitations; but this civilization has taken no real root, and the Aborigines appear to be rapidly diminishing: about one-half the natives of Lower California have been nomi-

nally converted to christianity.

UPPER CALIFORNIA.—This part of Mexico was declared independent in 1845. It has of late attracted much attention in the United States; a number of American citizens are already settled in it, and many others are preparing to emigrate thither. It extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Anahuac mountains, and from the 42° of N. lat. to the head of the Gulf of California. On the north it is

bounded by Oregon, on the south by Old California and the province of Sonora. Its extent from north to south is about 700, and from east to west from 600 to 800 miles,

with an area of about 420,000 square miles.

The largest river of Upper California, is the Colorado or Red river, so called from the colour of its waters; it has a course of about 1000 miles. The region through which it flows is almost unknown, being still in possession of the native tribes, and has been but little explored. Green and Grand rivers, its largest upper tributaries, both rise within the United States, the first at the foot of Fremont's, and the other at the western base of Long's Peak. Its lower and largest branch, the Gila, is a considerable river. The country both north and south of it, for some distance, is inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, of which but little is known except their names. The Sacramento and San Joaquin, which flow into San Francisco bay, have respectively about 400 and 300 miles of course. They water the fine valley which lies between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains. Their banks are nearly uninhabited, except by some Indians and a few American families on the Sacramento, who have recently removed thither. The Tulé or Bulrush lakes join the head waters of the San Joaquin; and Mountain lake discovered by Captain Fremont, joins the Rio de los Americanos, a branch of the Sacramento. The Buenaventura river flows into the sea at Monterey. The other streams along the Pacific are small; they are sometimes dried up, and a want of water is occasionally felt in various quarters below the coast range. Bear river runs into the great Salt Lake; Sevier river, a recent discovery, rises on the west side of the Wahsatch mountains, and flows most probably into the Colorado.

Of the lakes of Upper California, the great Salt Lake, near its north-eastern extremity, is the largest. It is probably not less than 280 miles in circuit, and has no known outlet; its waters are salter than those of the ocean. The Utah, a smaller and fresh-water lake, flows into the former from the south: its name is derived from the adjacent Utah

Indians. These two lakes are doubtless the Timpanogos and Buenaventura lakes of the old Spanish maps, but they are now for the first time correctly portrayed by Captain Fremont, on the map of his late exploration. Mountain, Pyramid and Mud lakes, are recent discoveries by Captain Fremont, and are all imbedded amongst the ridges of the Sierra Nevada. From the surface of Pyramid lake, a remarkable rock, nearly as regular in form as the famed pyramids of Egypt, rises to the height of 600 feet; it is visible many miles distant, and from it the lake received its name. The Tulé lakes, already mentioned, are so called from the quantities of bulrushes which grow on their banks. They are two in number: the lower lake, much the largest, is supposed to be about 80 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad. These lakes are formed by the mountain streams of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range; when their waters are abundant they flow into the San Joaquin, but at other times there is no connection.

The chief mountains of Upper California on the eastern frontier are the Sierra Anahuac, the Sierra los Mimbres, and the Sierra Madre. These all form a continuous chain, and are a part of the great Rocky Mountain range. They separate the waters of the Colorado, from those of the Rio Grande del Norte. The Bear river and Wahsatch mountains were recently explored by Captain Fremont; they are both of considerable elevation, and form the eastern rim of the Great Interior Basin. The Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range run nearly in the direction of the coast; the first at a distance from the Pacific, varying from 100 to 200 miles, and the other at from 40 to 60 miles. The valley interposed between them is the finest part of California; it is not less than 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 140 wide. The Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California, is reported by Captain Fremont to be of greater height than the Rocky Mountains, and are all the time covered with snow. The pass by which that intrepid officer crossed the Sierra was 9,338 feet above the sea, and the mountains on either hand rose several thousand feet higher. The Coast Range is of less elevation than the Sierra

Nevada; some of its peaks are, however, covered with snow. San Benardin and Mount Shaste are the highest.

Nearly the whole of the central part of this region, extending from 400 to 500 miles from north to south, and about the same from east to west, is unexplored. It is called the "Great Interior Basin of California," and is enclosed on the west by the Sierra Nevada, and on the east by the Bear river and Wahsatch mountains. It is generally represented as a sandy desert, but it is known to contain in some quarters various rivers and lakes, none of whose waters reach the ocean. The mountains by which the whole is surrounded prevent their egress, and the surplus is no doubt absorbed by evaporation, or lost in the sands of the more arid districts. The population consists of a few wandering savages, who live chiefly on insects and seeds, and on the roots which they dig out of the earth; hence their name of "Diggers." The rabbit is the largest animal known here; it supplies a little flesh, and its skin furnishes the scanty raiment of the almost naked inhabitants. The wild sage is the only wood; it grows of large size, being often a foot in diameter and from six to eight feet high. It serves for fuel, for building material, for shelter to the rabbits, and for some sort of covering for the feet and legs in cold weather.

The Pah-Utah Indians, whom Captain Fremont encountered on the southern edge of the Great Basin, are a race of nearly naked savages, armed with long bows and arrows; the latter are barbed with a kind of stone almost as hard as the diamond, and, when discharged from their powerful bows, are almost as effective as a gunshot. They followed his party stealthily like a band of wolves, and at length killed one of his best men and stole several of his animals. In their depredations on the coast settlements, and on travellers, all the horses, mules, &c., that they capture, are immediately driven off to their retreats in the mountains,

and slaughtered for food.

The Utah Indians, who reside in the vicinity of the Great Salt lake, and along the head waters of the Colorado, are less savage in their habits, having had some in-

tercourse with the traders, and with the people of New Mexico. Many of them are well mounted, and have good rifles; they also commit depredations at times on the whites, and especially on the annual caravan that passes along the great Spanish trace from California to Santa Fé.

Wild animals are in some parts of Upper California very numerous. Captain Fremont encountered, in his late journey through the valley of the San Joaquin, large droves of elk and wild horses, also wolves and antelopes. The grizzly bear is met with in the Rocky Mountains and in the Sierra Nevada. The buffalo, panther or American tiger, deer, and several other species of animals are common. Otters and beavers abound in many of the streams. The latter, having been much sought after for their skins, are less numerous than formerly. The rabbit is reported as the only animal to be found in the Great Basin.

The wealth of California consists of live stock. The chief articles of export are hides and tallow: about 150,000 of the former, and 200,000 arrobas of the latter are exported annually. About 2000 beaver, 3000 elk and deer, and 400 or 500 sea otter skins, the latter worth 30 dollars a-piece, are also exported; besides which, about 12,000 bushels of wheat are shipped annually to the Russian set-

tlements on the Northwest Coast.

The wheat is of excellent quality; and, except in years when drought prevails, the product is very abundant. Indian corn yields well, also potatoes, beans, peas, &c. The soil is well adapted for grapes; from 3000 to 4000 gallons of wine are made, and about the same amount of brandy; this, however, is quite insufficient for the supply of the country, and large amounts of foreign wines and liquors are imported. Besides cattle, sheep, horses, mules, goats, and swine abound. The mutton is of fine flavour, but the wool is inferior, as no attention is paid to that kind of stock.

At the missions, coarse blankets and wearing apparel for the Indians are manufactured, besides a small amount of soap and leather. There are in the country only two or three water-mills for grinding wheat, which are owned

by Americans.

The number of aborigines is estimated at 15,000. Onehalf of these are converted Indians, the remainder reside mostly on the Sacramento river. The whites are estimated at about 5000, with 2000 more of mixed blood; making the whole population of Upper California about 22,000 souls. The health and robustness of the white inhabitants seem remarkable, and must be attributed to the fine climate, as well as to their simple diet. This consists of beef roasted upon the coals, a few vegetables, and the tortilla, which is a thin cake made of corn meal, and baked upon a sheet of iron. Throughout the country, both with the rich and poor, this is the general fare; a few luxuries have been lately introduced. The children are, for the most part, left to take care of themselves, and run about naked and dirty. They are generally robust, and their relative number seems to be great; thus, it is by no means uncommon to see families of fourteen or fifteen children. A large number die from accidental falls from horses, with which, from their earliest childhood, they are accustomed to be engaged. They early become expert and fearless riders, and this skill is not confined altogether to the male sex; the women are almost equally expert. Families with numerous members are seldom met with, who have not had to mourn the loss of several of their number from casualties of this sort.

Although the Californians are comparatively few in number, yet they have a distinctive character. Descended from the old Spaniards, they are unfortunately found to have all their vices, without a proper share of their virtues; they are exceedingly fond of gambling, which is equally in favour with the male and female portion of the community. Their games consist in cards, dice, &c.

Their amusements are cock-fighting, bull and bear-baiting, and dancing; these are the predominant occupations of their lives, always accompanied with excessive drinking.

The female portion of the community are ignorant, degraded, and the slaves of their husbands. They are very fond of dress, and will make any sacrifice to gratify it. The men have no trades, and depend for every thing upon

the converted Indians, some of whom are quite ingenious, both as carpenters and blacksmiths. The whites are so indolent, and withal have so much pride, as to make them look upon all manual labour as degrading. In truth, they regard all those who work as beneath them; they, in consequence, can never be induced to labour.

The Indians of Upper California are indolent and pusillanimous, and destitute of the boldness and energy displayed by many of the aborigines in other quarters. Excepting those that have been converted at the missions, the women go nearly, and the men entirely naked, and

they are all extremely filthy in their habits.

The missions were establishments formed by the Catholic missionaries for the conversion and civilization of the Indians: some were converted by persuasive means, and others by force. The men were employed in tilling the ground, or in the warehouses and laboratories of the mission; the women were engaged in spinning, grinding corn, and other domestic labours. All were fed and clothed by the friars, to whom they were in fact slaves, and were not allowed to leave the missions. In 1831 their number was about 18,000. The missions consist of a cluster of small houses, usually built in a square, with a territory of about 15 square miles each, free from government taxes, and each subordinate to a Franciscan friar, termed a prefect.

The towns of this country are all small. Monterey, the capital, has only 300 inhabitants; San Diego, and Pueblo de los Angeles, the two largest towns, have each a population of from 800 to 1000; Santa Barbara and San Francisco are the next important. The latter is on the bay of the same name, and has the finest harbour on the coast; it affords perfect security to ships of any burthen, with plentiful supplies of fresh beef, vegetables, wood and water. It is much visited by American whalers and other vessels. The river which flows into this bay, waters the finest portion of Upper California, and it is to this quarter that the attention

of American emigrants is directed.

Nueva Helvetia is the nucleus of a new American settlement formed in 1838-39 by Captain Sutter, a citizen of

30 ACCOMPANIMENT TO MITCHELL'S NEW MAP OF

Missouri, who obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government. It is about 50 miles above San Francisco bay, near the junction of the Sacramento, with the Rio de los Americanos, and consists chiefly of a fort built of adobes or sun-dried bricks, mounting 12 pieces of cannon; in the interior are the dwellings and work-shops. About 30 white men and 40 Indians are employed by Captain Sutter, and are mostly engaged in agriculture. Large quantities of excellent wheat are raised, much of which is shipped to the North West settlements, in vessels belonging to the proprietor. Nueva Helvetia is at a considerable distance from any other settlement, and much energy and industry have been manifested in its establishment. Several American

families reside in the vicinity.

This country was in part discovered by Cabrillo, a Spanish navigator, in 1542; and its northern part, called New Albion, by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. In 1768 it was first colonized by the Spaniards, and, until after the revolution in Mexico, formed a province of that country. In November, 1836, the people of Monterey and its vicinity rose, attacked and subdued the garrison, expelled the Mexican functionaries and troops, declared California independent, and established a congress of deputies for its future government. It returned afterwards to Mexican authority, but in 1845 the people again proclaimed their independence. In October, 1842, Monterey was captured by an American squadron under the command of Commodore Jones, under the belief that war existed between Mexico and the United States. After being held two or three days, the town was restored to the Mexicans.

IOWA.

Iowa comprises the country lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, on the one hand, and the State of Missouri and British America on the other: its greatest length, from north to south, is about 600 miles, with a breadth of from 250 to 350 miles. Area 150,000 square miles. The south-eastern section of the country is the only part yet settled, and is a beautiful, fertile, healthful region, interspersed with timber land and prairie, and

abounding in springs and mill-streams.

The principal rivers of Iowa, besides the Mississippi and Missouri, which bound it on the east and west, are the St. Peters, Upper Iowa, Turkey, Iowa, and Des Moines: these all flow into the Mississippi. The à Jacques, Sioux, and Little Sioux, are the chief tributaries of the Missouri in this region. The Red river of the north, whose headbranches interlock with the St. Peters, flows into the British Territory and empties into Lake Winnipeg; a short portage of a mile in length between the waters of this stream and the St. Peters, is the only impediment to a continuous navigation from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

The products of the soil are the same as those of the neighbouring States; wheat, corn, rye, oats, and potatoes, all grow with great luxuriance, and are of excellent quality. The mineral region of Iowa appears to be connected with that of Wisconsin, and is equally rich in metal. The limits of the country containing the lead ore are unknown, but it probably extends hundreds of miles towards, and into the State of Missouri: besides lead; copper, iron and coal are known to abound.

Few portions of the United States have excited so much attention as Iowa; it is settling more rapidly than any other portion of the western country with enterprising and industrious inhabitants. A number of towns have been laid out; of which some that are situated on the Mississippi, are increasing very fast.

Iowa was erected into a territorial government by an act of Congress of June 1838, to take effect on the 4th of July following. The legislative power is vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly, which meets annually on the first Monday of December at Iowa City, the seat of government, and consists of 13 members of the Council, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives consisting of 26 members, elected annually. Pay of the members \$3 a day, and \$3 for every 20 miles travel.

On the 5th of April, 1844, the people voted, by a majority of 2400, to form a State constitution. A Convention for this purpose met in October, formed a Constitution, submitted it to Congress, and asked to be admitted into the Union as an independent State. A law was passed for that purpose, in February 1845, which altered the boundaries adopted by the Convention and diminished the territory of Iowa.* The people refused to be formed into a State upon these conditions and rejected the Constitution, so that Iowa still remains under a territorial government.

There were in Iowa, in 1840, 10,794 horses and mules; 38,049 neat cattle; 15,354 sheep; 104,899 swine; poultry was valued at \$16,529. There were produced 154,693 bushels of wheat; 3792 of rye; 1,406,241 of Indian corn; 6212 of buckwheat; 216,385 of oats; 728 of barley; 234,063 of potatoes; 23,039 pounds of wool; 8706 of tobacco; 41,450 of sugar; 17,953 tons of hay; 313 of hemp or flax. The products of the dairy were valued at \$23,609; of lumber at \$50,280; of skins and furs at \$33,594.

Home-made or family manufactures, in 1840, amounted to \$25,966. The total amount of capital employed in

manufactures was \$199,645.

By a census taken in 1844, the population of Iowa was ascertained to be 81,920.

The University of Iowa, at Mount Pleasant, has been chartered by the territorial legislature, under the direction of 21 trustees; 7 academies have been incorporated. In 1840 there was in operation one academy with 25 students.

^{*} The Congressional boundary is represented on the Map.

There were 63 common and primary schools, with 1500 scholars.

Iowa City, the capital of the territory, is at the head of navigation on Iowa river, and 70 miles from the Mississippi; population 800; houses 150. The capitol is a handsome edifice built in the Doric style of architecture, 120 feet by 60. Burlington, the first capital of Iowa, is on the west bank of the Mississippi river, 250 miles above St. Louis. The town is regularly laid out, and contains several public buildings; the stores are numerous, and the business is very considerable. Population, 1400. Dubuque is also on the west bank of the Mississippi, and about 180 miles higher up that stream than Burlington; it is the commercial capital of the mining district of Iowa, and some of the finest lead mines in the United States are in its vicinity. Among its churches is a Roman Catholic cathedral of stone: there are various public buildings, and a number of stores; the trade of the town is important and valuable. Population, 1300. Peru, Davenport, Bloomington, Fort Madison, Montrose, and Mount Pleasant, are the other principal towns.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory is the country assigned by the American government for the future residence of the Indians who have emigrated from the eastern part of the Union. It is about 600 miles in extent from north to south in the eastern, and in the western part about 300; and from east to west, immediately beyond Arkansas, it is about 320; but, westward of the central and northern parts of Missouri, it is full 600 miles in breadth. It contains an area of about 240,000 square miles.

A belt of about 200 miles of this region, adjoining Arkansas and Missouri, is favourable for settlement: the soil is generally fertile, and it is watered by numerous rivers, none of which, however, are suitable for navigation. The

chief streams are the Red, Arkansas, Kansas, Platte, and Mississippi rivers. The country, in its general character,

is high and undulating, rather level and hilly.

The atmosphere is salubrious, and the climate precisely such as is desired; being about the same as that inhabited by the Indians to the east of the Mississippi. It contains coal, some lead and iron ore, and many saline springs, suitable for manufacturing salt. The most serious defect is a want of timber; but it is one which time will remedy, as has been demonstrated by the rapid growth of timber in prairie countries which have been settled; where the grazing of stock, by diminishing the quantity of grass, renders the annual fires less destructive to the growth of wood; the prairies are covered with grass, much of which is of suitable length for the scythe. This country will produce, it is believed, all the varieties of grain, vegetables, and agricultural products, which are raised in the States of the same latitude cast of the Mississippi. It is also admirably adapted for the raising of domestic animals of every description.

At the close of the year 1844, the population of the Indian Territory amounted to 102,818 Indians, three-fourths of whom have emigrated from the States east of the Mississippi river. The remainder appertain to tribes long resident in this region. The numbers belonging to

each class and tribe respectively are as follows:

INDIGENOUS TRIBES.	Chickasaws 4,111	
Pawnees 12,500 Anapahoes and Cheyennes 4,500	Seminoles	;
Osages	Pottawatomies 2,028	3
Kansas	Delawares 1,059)
Omalias 1,400	Shawanees 887	1
Otoes and Missouries 950	Wyandots 585	5
Puncahs 800	Kickapoos	,
Quapaws 400	Iowas 470)
	Senecas and Shawanees 211	
Total 26,362	Weas 176	
	Peorias and Kaskaskias 150)
EMIGRANT TRIBES.	Senecas 125	î
Cherokees	Piankeshaws 98	3
Creeks 24,594		
Choctaws 12,410	Total 76,456	

In addition to the above, there are 31,587 Indians, of various tribes, now east of the Mississippi, under treaty stipulations to remove west of that stream: many of them are making preparations for that purpose; and the whole, no doubt, will, in a few years, be permanently settled in

the territory assigned them.

The Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, are the most advanced towards civilization of any of the foregoing tribes. They have generally good houses, well-fenced and well-tilled fields, and own horses and cattle to a considerable extent: they have also native mechanics and merchants. They carry on spinning and weaving, and have some saw and grist-mills and cotton-gins. They have adopted an improved system of government: the Choctaws and Creeks have a written constitution; and the former have introduced trial by jury.

The country of the Choctaws is situated between the Red river on the south, and the Canadian river and the Arkansas north: it is 320 miles in length, and from 65 to 110 in breadth. It is divided into three districts, each of which

has its chief.

The Creek country is north of the foregoing, and west of the Neosho, a branch of the Arkansas: it is about two-thirds the area of the Chectaw country. It includes the Seminole country, and extends to the western boundary of the Territory. The government is administered by a general council of the nation, in accordance with the provisions of a written constitution. The Cherokee country is north and east of the Creek: the eastern part extends to the river Arkansas, and also to the west boundary of the State of Arkansas; this tract is about the same in area as the Creek country. The Cherokees manufacture salt from the springs on the Illinois and other streams, and own a large number of horses and cattle.

The Chickasaws reside immediately east of the Choctaws, on the False Washita and South Canadian rivers; they are less advanced than the foregoing tribes, but are desirous of improvement; they are also tolerable farmers,

and have several mills amongst them.

The Osages are indigenous natives, and a portion of them have as yet made but little improvement in the arts of civilization: some of them, however, particularly a band on the Neosho, have tolerable houses, own some cattle, and

have begun to use the plough.

Adjoining the south-west corner of Missouri, and extending to the Neosho, are the Quapaws, the united band of Senecas and Shawnees, and the band of Senecas and Mohawks. Farther north, on the head-waters of the Osage river, are the small bands of Piankeshaws, Weas, and Ottawas; all of these have made some progress towards civilization.

On the south bank of the Kansas river, and adjoining the State of Missouri, are the Shawnees: they are among the most improved of the Indian tribes. On the opposite side of the river are the Delawares, whose condition is similar to that of the Shawnees. The Kansas, an indigenous tribe, inhabit both sides of the Kansas river: they live principally by the chase. The Kickapoos reside on the Missouri, north of the Delaware country.

The Otocs, between the Platte and the Little Nemahaw; the Omahas, between the Platte and the Missouri, the Puncahs, further north-west, and the Pawnees, on the northern side of the Platte, further west, are indigenous tribes, who retain their original barbarous habits of life, with little

or no change.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Missouri Territory extends from north to south about 520, and from east to west 600 miles, and contains an area of probably 300,000 square miles; it is bounded on the north by the British possessions, south by the Western or Indian Territory, east by Iowa, and west by Oregon.

It is a vast wilderness, thinly inhabited only by different tribes of Indians, many of whom appear to have no fixed residence, but follow the migrations of the game from

place to place.

The greater part of this region has been but partially explored. It consists of vast prairies, fringed along the lower courses of the rivers with patches of wood-land. A large portion of it may be likened to the great steppes of Central Asia. There is, however, in the most sterile parts a thin sward of grass and herbage: droves of buffalo, elk, and deer, range upon these vast prairies. They will, perhaps, at some future period, be replaced by herds of domestic cattle, and flocks of sheep, followed by moving bands of shepherds.

West of these plains, the Rocky Mountains rise up abruptly, presenting a steep front with frowning rocky precipices, and having their summits covered with perpetual snow. The only elevation in the great plain, which stretches from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, is the Black Hills, a spur of the former range, extending to the north-east about 400 miles, and separating the eastern tributaries of the Yellow-Stone from those that run west-

ward into the Missouri.

The Missouri is the principal stream, which, with its tributaries, drains the whole of this region. The Yellow-Stone is the largest of its upper tributaries; it rises near the South Pass, and flowing generally a north-east course enters the Missouri, upwards of 3000 miles from the ocean. Those tributaries entering on the west side of the Missouri, are the Cannonball, Washteg, White-Earth, Ni-o-brarah river, and others. The Platte Nebraske, or Shallow River, forms a considerable portion of its southern boundary. In the south-west angle of the Territory, is the noted South Pass, by which emigrants to Oregon cross the Rocky Mountains.

Our knowledge of this country is mostly derived from the accounts of Messrs. Lewis and Clark; in their journey to the Pacific Ocean, these enterprising travellers passed their first winter at the Mandan towns, 1600 miles above St. Louis, from November, 1804, until the following April.

The Great Falls of the Missouri consist of a succession

38 ACCOMPANIMENT TO MITCHELL'S NEW MAP.

of cataracts, the whole descent of which is 350 feet. In one instance the entire body of the river falls in a perpendicular sheet to the depth of 87 feet. The place where the Missouri passes from the mountains, called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains, displays a stupendous work of nature. The river is compressed to the width of 450 feet, between perpendicular rocks 1200 feet in height; for three miles there is but one spot where a man can find footing between the water and the mountainous precipices. About 100 miles below the great falls in the Missouri there are immense piles of rock, 300 feet in height, presenting the appearance of an artificial wall: they are nearly perpendicular, and the beholder can discern amid the various forms which they exhibit, the shapes of ruined castles and other edifices.

The principal tribes are the Pawnees and Ricarees, Black Feet, &c., most of whom are nomadic in their habits, and roam from place to place in quest of buffalo and other game.

MITCHELL'S

MAP ESTABLISHMENT.

N. E. COR. OF MARKET AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber has issued greatly Improved Editions of his large MAP OF THE WORLD, and REFERENCE AND DISTANCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. These works, with his recent Publication, the NATIONAL MAP OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, OR UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, are, in point of accuracy and execution, fully equal, in every respect, to any Maps hitherto published in this country; while the price has been very materially reduced.

THE MAP OF THE WORLD, on Mercator's Projection, is the largest and most comprehensive work of the kind ever published in America. It is on six large sheets, and is engraved, printed, coloured, and mounted, in the most elegant manner. The size of the Map is six feet six inches from East to West, and four feet six inches from North to South. In its geographical details, this Map represents the surface of the earth as it really exists, according to the best authorities; the routes and tracks of the most celebrated Travellers and Navigators, from the first voyage of Columbus, to that of Lieutenant Wilkes, are distinctly exhibited, and all the recent Geographical and Nautical Discoveries in Africa, America, and Australia, and in the Pacific, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans, are accurately represented, among the latter is the line of coast now called the Antartic continent, discovered by the United States' Exploring Expedition, in the year 1840. Accompanying the Map of the World is a book of 600 pages, containing a Consulting Index, by the use of which any item represented on the Map may be readily ascertained; also, geographical descriptions of the various Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, &c., &c., on the Globe.

THE REFERENCE AND DISTANCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES is engraved on nine sheets, exhibiting an accurate representation of the American Republic, on a scale of 25 miles to an inch, comprising the various States, Counties, Townships, &c., in the Union; the principal travelling routes, with the distances in miles, from place to place; and also the most important Canals, Rail-Roads, &c. The size of this Map is six feet two inches from East to West, and four feet ten inches from North to South. The accompanying volume of 400 pages, octavo, includes indexes of all the Counties, Towns, Rivers, &c., in the United States, by the use of which, in connexion with the Map, any place represented on the latter may be easily found. There is likewise appended to the Accompaniment a general description of the United States, and the several States and Territories; a Synopsis of the Census of 1840, alphabetically arranged, besides various items of useful and interesting Statistical information.

THE NATIONAL MAP OF THE AMERI-CAN REPUBLIC, OR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is engraved on four sheets, and is unequalled for the beauty and distinctness of its lettering and Engraving, and the richness of its colouring. This Map measures four feet two inches from East to West, by three feet six inches from North to South. Surrounding the general Map are smaller Maps of thirty-two of the principal Cities and Towns, with their Vicinities; also, other useful matter.

The Subscriber has employed in the Compilation and Engraving of the above Maps, &c., the most able Artists in their respective departments in the United States, and has aimed to attain in their execution the highest degree of accuracy and elegance; and he is persuaded that those who may examine them will be satisfied that, in all the essentials of faithful geographical representations of what they are professed to be, these works are not excelled by any similar productions elsewhere published.

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believed to be, according to its extent, correctness, and style of execution, the cheapest work of the kind ever published in the United States.

NEW MAP OF TEXAS, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA. This Map represents that part of North America which extends from lat. 26° to lat. 56° N., and from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. It includes the State of Texas, Oregon as claimed by the United States, and the whole of Upper California, together with the adjoining regions of the State and Territory of Iowa, the Missouri Territory, the Indian Territory, and a considerable portion of Mexico and Old California, and some part of British America. It embraces the most recent published information extant, including that derived from Nicollet's Map of the Country between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Map of Oregon, by Capt. Wilkes, U.S.N.; Map of the Explorations in Oregon, California, &c., by Capt. Fremont, U.S.A.; the Congressional and other Maps of Texas; the latest Maps of Mexico, &c. The Emigrant Route to Oregon, via the South Pass, and the Traders' Route to Santa Fé, are distinctly traced, and all the Counties in Texas are shown on the Map.

A NEW MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES, including the States of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. This Map measures about four feet from East to West, by three feet six inches from North to South, is handsomely coloured in counties, and mounted in the best style.

A MAP OF NEW YORK, with its Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages, Internal Improvements, &c., &c. This Map is embellished by four well-designed and handsomely-engraved views of the most striking and important national events that have occurred within the limits of the State: comprising the Surrender of Burgoyne; the Evacuation of the City of New York, at the close of the Revolution; M'Donough's Victory, and the Canal Celebration in 1825. All the Counties and Towns in the State are arranged in a tabular form, in the margin of the Map, with the population according to the last Census. The size of this Map is four feet three inches from East to West, by three feet seven inches from North to South.

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AN OUTLINE CHART OF ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY; representing the Rise, Progress, Decline and Fall, of the Principal Nations and Empires of the World, with many other important events; exhibiting, also, the Names of the most Eminent Characters, in the Age and Country in which they lived. Prepared for the use of Schools and Families, by J. W. Tyson, A.B.

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S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL.

