

AN  
ORATION

ON THE  
DISCOVERY

OF  
*America.*

DELIVERED  
IN LONDON,

OCTOBER the 12th, 1792,

BEING THREE HUNDRED YEARS FROM THE DAY ON  
WHICH

COLUMBUS

LANDED IN

THE NEW WORLD.

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THE SECOND EDITION,

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

containing, among other Things,

A DESCRIPTION

of the

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA;

illustrated with an

ACCURATE ENGRAVING.

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BY ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

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AN

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I Have for some years had it upon my mind, that if Providence preserved my life to the close of the third century, from the discovery of America by Columbus, that I would celebrate that great event, by a publick discourse upon the occasion.

And although I sincerely wish that some superior genius would take up the subject, and treat it with the attention that it deserves, yet conscious as I am of my own inability, I am persuaded that America, has not a warmer friend in the world than myself, not one who more sincerely wishes its happiness, peace, and prosperity; and therefore I will endeavour to do the best I can, and hope my beloved countrymen will excuse the defects of this composition, and accept it as a token of my love and regard to my native country.

The discovery of America by Columbus was situated, in point of time, between two great events, which have caused it to be much more noticed, and have rendered it far more important, than it would otherwise have been. I mean *the art of printing*, which was discovered about the year 1440, and which has been and will be of infinite use to mankind; and *the reformation* from Pöpery, which began about the year 1517, the effects of which have already been highly beneficial in a political, as well as in a religious point of light, and will still continue and increase.

These three great events, the *art of printing*,—the *discovery of America*,—and the *reformation*, followed each other in quick succession; and, combined together, have already produced much welfare and happiness to mankind, and certainly will produce abundance more. By the art of printing, knowledge is far more generally diffused among mankind, and at far less expence than otherwise it could have been: and as knowledge is extended, so, in proportion, is civilization, and all the arts and sciences that enrich, and embellish society. But what I esteem more than every thing else is, that by the noble art of printing, Bibles, in various languages, are so multiplied that they will never more become scarce, nor will there ever more be so much as the shadow of danger of the sacred writings being lost or destroyed out of the world.

By

By the discovery of America, there was much room given to the inhabitants of the old world: an asylum was prepared for the persecuted of all nations to fly to for safety; and a grand theatre was erected where Liberty might safely lift up her standard, and triumph over all the foes of freedom. America may be called, *The very birth-place of civil and religious liberty*, which had never been known to mankind until since the discovery of that country.

By the Reformation, which so soon followed the discovery of America, the minds of men began to emerge out of that darkness, ignorance, blindness, bondage, idolatry, and superstition, in which they had grovelled for ages; and they have been since gradually opening to greater degrees of knowledge and intellectual improvement.

But the event that we celebrate on this day is the discovery of America; to which event, and the great consequences that have already flowed, and will probably hereafter flow, from it, I shall principally confine myself in this discourse.

It will be proper here to give a brief historical account of the discovery of America, by Columbus, for the information of those who have not had an opportunity of reading history.

Christopher Columbus was a native of the little state of Genoa, he was a man of more than common penetration. From a long and diligent ap-

plication to the studies of geography and navigation, for which his genius was naturally inclined, he had obtained a knowledge of the true form of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived. He conceived, that in order that the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the lands and seas proportioned to each other, that another continent was necessary. Thus he was far wiser than the ancients, who treated the idea of antipodes with contempt; and some of the christian fathers went so far as to account it an error little short of damnable heresy.

As early as the year 1474, Columbus communicated his ingenious theory to Paul, a physician of Florence, eminent for his knowledge of cosmography. He warmly approved it, suggested several facts in confirmation of it, and encouraged Columbus in an undertaking so laudable, and which promised so much benefit to the world at large.

Having fully satisfied himself that his system was founded in truth, he was exceedingly desirous of reducing it to practice. The first step towards the accomplishment of this, was to secure the patronage of some of the European potentates. Accordingly he laid his scheme before the senate of Genoa, making his native country the first tender of his services. But they rejected his proposal as the dream of a chimerical projector.

It might, in this respect, be said of Columbus, as our Saviour said of himself; " No prophet is accepted in his own country." It shewed, however, a good disposition in Columbus, to tender his services first to his own countrymen; and they must have afterwards been highly displeas'd with themselves that they had not encouraged him.

He next applied himself to John II, king of Portugal, a monarch of an enterprising genius, and a very competent judge of naval affairs. The king listened to him in the most favourable manner, and referred the consideration of his plan, to a number of eminent cosmographers, whom he was accustomed to consult in matters of this kind. These men, from mean and interested views, started innumerable objections, and asked many captious questions, on purpose to betray Columbus into a full explanation of his system. Having done this, they advis'd the king to dispatch a vessel secretly, in order to attempt the proposed discovery, by following exactly the course Columbus had pointed out. John forgetting, on this occasion, the sentiments becoming a monarch, meanly adopted their perfidious counsel. Upon discovering this dishonourable transaction, Columbus quitted the kingdom, and landed in Spain in the year 1484.

Here he presented his scheme in person to Ferdinand and Isabella, who at that time governed

the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. They injudiciously submitted it to the examination of unskilful judges, who, ignorant of the principles on which Columbus founded his theory, rejected it as absurd, upon the credit of this foolish maxim,—“ That it is presumptuous in any person to suppose, that he alone possesses knowledge superior to all the rest of mankind united.” Whereas the fact is, that every person who first makes any new discovery, in that instance, possesses more knowledge than all the rest of mankind put together. These ignorant Spaniards also maintained, that if there were really any such countries as Columbus pretended, they would not have remained so long concealed, nor would the wisdom and sagacity of former ages have left the glory of this discovery to an obscure Genoese pilot. Thus they despised the plan on account of the obscurity of its projector, and that it was not discovered by the great and the wise. Thus was Christianity itself despised by many for the same absurd reason; and almost every science that has essentially benefited mankind; it being generally the pleasure of God to make use of those instruments which the world accounts mean, for the discovery and propagation of useful things.

Mean while Columbus had taken the precaution of sending his brother Bartholomew into England to negotiate the matter with Henry VII. On his voyage



voyage to England, he fell into the hands of pirates, who stripped him of every thing, and detained him a prisoner several years. At length he made his escape, and arrived at London in extreme indigence, where he employed himself some time in selling maps. With his gains he purchased a decent dress; and, in person, presented to the king the proposals which his brother had entrusted to his management.

One is almost tempted to lament, that England should not have had the glory and honour of encouraging this great man, and especially as the king of England was the most rich and powerful monarch of Europe, and therefore could best have sustained the expence of the voyage, and protected, supported, and rewarded, the worthy navigator. But though Henry received the proposals with more approbation than they had commonly met with, yet his extreme caution and parsimony caused him to neglect the prize then offered to his hand.

In France, the scheme of Columbus was not only rejected, but treated with the utmost contempt, both by the Court and the common people, and the projector looked upon as no better than a mad man.

After several other applications to other European powers of less note, Columbus was induced, by the intreaty and interposition of Perez, a man of considerable learning, and of some credit with  
queen

queen Isabella, to apply again to the court of Spain. This application, after some debate, and several mortifying repulses, proved successful; not however; without the most vigorous and persevering exertions of Quintilla and Santangel, two vigilant and discerning patrons of Columbus, whose meritorious zeal in promoting this grand design, entitles their names to an honourable mention in the historic page. It was, however, to queen Isabella, the munificent patroness of his noble and generous designs, that Columbus ultimately owed his success.

Having thus obtained the assistance of the court, three small vessels were fitted out, victualed for twelve months, and furnished with ninety men. The whole expence did not exceed 4000*l.* and to raise even this sum, the queen sold or pawned part of her jewels. Of this little squadron Columbus was appointed admiral.

This after wasting, as it were, eighteen years of his useful life in unsuccessful applications to almost all the courts in Europe, he at last succeeded in being trusted with a small fleet, for the accomplishment of this most important enterprize. It is a great wonder that he had not long before been entirely discouraged, and given up the design; but God, who had raised him up for this purpose, gave him a fortitude and resolution far beyond what is common to men, and which enabled him to endure what would have been otherwise impossible.

On

On the 3d of August, 1492, he left Spain in the presence of a crowd of spectators, who united their supplications to Heaven for his success. He steered directly for the Canary Islands, where he arrived, and refitted as well as he could, his crazy and ill appointed fleet; from thence he sailed, September the 6th, a due western course into an unknown ocean.

Columbus now found a thousand unforeseen hardships to encounter, which demanded all his judgment, fortitude and address, to surmount. Besides the difficulties unavoidable, from the nature of his undertaking, he had to struggle with those which arose from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command. They, getting into the trade winds, were alarmed, lest they should never be able to return again, but should be driven farther and farther till they should perish.

On the 14th of September, Columbus was astonished to find, that the magnetic needle, in their compass, did not point exactly to the polar star, but varied towards the west; and, as they proceeded, this variation increased. This new phenomenon filled the companions of Columbus with terror. Nature itself seemed to have sustained a change: and, the only guide they had left to point them to a safe retreat, from an unbounded and trackless ocean, was about to fail them. Colum-

bus.

bus, with no less quickness than ingenuity, assigned a reason for this appearance, which, though it did not satisfy himself, seemed so plausible to them, that it dispelled their fears, or silenced their murmurs.

The sailors, always discontented, and alarmed at their distance from land, several times mutinied, threatened once to throw their admiral overboard, and insisted on his returning. Columbus on these trying occasions, displayed all that cool deliberation, prudence, soothing address, and firmness, which were necessary for a person engaged in a discovery, the most interesting to the world of any ever undertaken by man.

It was on the 11th of October, 1492, at ten o'clock in the evening, that Columbus, from the fore-castle, descried a light. And at two o'clock the next morning, October 12th, 1492, three hundred years ago this day, Roderic Triana discovered land. The joyful tidings were quickly communicated to the other ships. The morning light confirmed the report; and the several crews began *Te Deum*, as a hymn of thanksgiving to God; and mingled their praises with tears of joy and transports of congratulation. Columbus, richly drest, with a drawn sword in his hand, first set his foot on the new world which he had discovered. The island on which he first landed he called *St. Salvador*; it is one of that large cluster of islands,  
known

known by the name of the Lucaya, or Bahama isles, of which New Providence is at present one of the most noted. Sailing farther to the southward, he discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, two of the largest of the West-India islands, which he found full of inhabitants, and abounding in all the necessaries of life.

Thus, on this day, three hundred years ago, that great man, Christopher Columbus, discovered those islands, which ought to have been called The Columbian Islands; and the continent, which he discovered in his third voyage, ought in all reason to have been called Columbia. But, alas! this great man did not meet with the returns of gratitude and respect which he merited, no, not so much as to have his name given to the country which he discovered. Americus Vespucius obtained that honour without having any claim to it. He was a Florentine gentleman, whom Ferdinand had appointed to draw sea charts, and to whom he had given the title of Chief Pilot. This man accompanied Ojeda, an enterprising Spanish adventurer, to the new world, and having with much art, and some degree of elegance, drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, he published the same, and it circulated rapidly, and was read with admiration. In his narrative, he insinuated that the glory of discovering the continent in the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed, and the country  
began

began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer. The unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error; so that hitherto, by the universal consent of all nations, this new quarter of the globe has been called *America*. The name of *Americus* has supplanted that of *Columbus*, and mankind are left to regret an act of injustice, which, having been sanctioned by time, it will be found difficult, if not impossible, wholly to redress. Nevertheless I sincerely wish the United States would make the attempt, by altering the name in their jurisdiction, and stiling themselves, **THE UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.**

As for *Columbus* himself, the latter part of his life was made wretched by the cruel and ignoble envy, and persecutions of his enemies. *Queen Isabella*, his friend and patroness, was no longer alive to afford him relief; he sought redress from *Ferdinand*, but in vain.

Disgusted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had served with so much fidelity and success, exhausted with hardships, and broken with the infirmities which these had brought upon him, *Columbus* ended his active and useful life at *Valladolid*, on the 20th of May, 1506, in the 59th year of his age. He died with a composure of mind suited to the magnanimity of his character, and with sentiments of piety becoming that supreme respect for religion which he manifested in every occurrence

of

of his life. He was grave, though courteous in his deportment, circumspect in his words and actions, irreproachable in his morals, and exemplary in all the duties of his religion. Thus much for Columbus. Those who are the greatest benefactors of mankind, seldom meet with much gratitude from men in their lives. They must look to God for their reward, and leave it to future generations to do justice to their memory.

It was very unfortunate for the natives of America, that the country fell into the hands of such a cruel, covetous, and bigotted nation as the Spaniards were. Their thirst for gold was insatiable, and the cruelties which they exercised upon the natives are too horrid to recite. The Spanish writers themselves tell us, that in the course of forty years they destroyed fifteen millions of these poor unsuspecting creatures. There is a great deal of blood to be required of that nation, and the time of its visitation is, perhaps, not far distant.

For more than an hundred and ten years from the first discovery of the country, the Spaniards were the only Europeans that made any permanent settlements upon any of the islands, or any part of the continent. Several attempts had indeed been made by the English and French nations to establish settlements in America, but all proved abortive for about an hundred and fifteen years.

The first permanent English settlement that was made

made in America was in Virginia, at a place called James Town, in the year 1607, in the reign of James I, king of England; and even this settlement, on the 7th of June, 1610, was broke up, with intent to return to England, but fortunately the day after they failed they met Lord Delaware coming over with fresh recruits, and he persuaded them to return with him to James Town, where they landed the 10th of June, and from that time kept possession.

The settlement in New England was begun in the month of November, 1620, at a place called Plymouth, about 40 miles from Boston, in the state of Massachusetts. This settlement first consisted of a few poor persecuted Christians, about an hundred and one in number, who landed upon an unknown and unhospitable shore, in a very inclement season of the year. Their situation was distressing, and their prospect truly dismal and discouraging. Their nearest neighbours, except the natives, were a small Dutch settlement at New York, a French settlement at Port Royal, and one of the English at Virginia. The nearest of these was 200 miles from them, and utterly incapable of affording them relief, in time of famine and danger. Wherever they turned their eyes, distress was before them. Persecuted for their religion, in their native land—grieved for the profanation of the Lord's day, and other licentiousness in Hol-  
land—



land—fatigued by their long and boisterous voyage—disappointed through the treachery of their commander, of their expected country—forced on a dangerous and unknown shore, in the advance of a cold winter—surrounded by hostile barbarians, without any hope of human succour—denied the aid or favour of the court of England—without a patent—without a public promise of the peaceable enjoyment of their religious liberties—worn out with toils and sufferings—without convenient shelter from the rigours of the weather. Such were the prospects, and such the situation of these pious solitary christians. To add to their distresses, a general and very mortal sickness prevailed among them, which swept off forty six of their number before the opening of the next Spring. To support them under these trials, they had need of all the aids and comforts which christianity affords; and these were sufficient. The free and unmolested enjoyment of their religion, reconciled them to their humble and lonely situation—they bore their hardships with unexampled patience, and persevered in their pilgrimage of almost unparalleled trials, with such resignation and calmness, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

And God was pleased to preserve and prosper this feeble settlement, so that it never was broken up; but it hath remained to this day, though so many other attempts from worldly motives had  
 been

been entirely frustrated, although encouraged by government, and apparently ten times abler to subsist than this.

But I cannot pretend to give an history of the English settlements in America, from their commencement to the present time. I can only consider the great importance of the discovery of America as it appears at present, and conjecture a little as to the time to come.

The discovery of America has opened an amazing field for speculation to all sorts of enquirers; the philosopher, the natural historian, the chymist, the botanist, the politician, the poet and the divine, may all find ample room to range in this wide field; the numerous subjects can hardly ever be exhausted, and the pleasure which curious and enquiring minds may find in their several enquiries is inexpressible.

The first question that naturally strikes an inquisitive mind is, How came this vast continent, which is at such a distance from Europe, to be peopled? Or, from whence did the first settlers come? This question has perplexed all enquirers until the present age; but it is now made as easy by the late discoveries of the famous Captain Cook, and his companions, as it was difficult before. In his last voyage he sailed so far to the northward, on the backside of the continent, as to discover with certainty, that Asia and America are separated by a straight only 18 miles wide;  
they

they had the pleasure of seeing both continents at once from the ships' decks as they sailed between them. And they discovered that the inhabitants on each continent are similar, and that they frequently pass and repass in canoes from one shore to the other. There is therefore no room to doubt but the general part of the natives of America came from the north-east parts of Asia, and first crossed over upon the ice in the Winter, or in their canoes in the Summer, both which might be easily done. And it is not yet determined with certainty, but that the two continents of Asia and America may join together somewhere in the polar circle. But if not, there is little or no difficulty in accounting for the first settlement of America, as the straight between them is so narrow. But since the Esquimaux Indians are manifestly a separate species of men, distinct from all the nations of the American continent, in language, in disposition, and in habits of life; and in all these respects bear a near resemblance to the northern Europeans, it is therefore believed that they emigrated from the north west parts of Europe. Several circumstances confirm this belief. As early as the ninth century, the Norwegians discovered Greenland, and planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after long interruption, has been renewed in the present century. Some Moravian Missionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the christian

faith, having ventured to settle in this frozen region. From them we learn that the north-west coast of Greenland is separated from America by a very narrow strait, if separated at all; and that the Esquimaux of America, perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. By these decisive facts, not only the consanguinity of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders is established, but the possibility of peopling America from the north-west parts of Europe. On the whole, it appears rational to conclude, that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the southern limits of Labrador, from the similarity of their aspect, colour, &c. migrated from the north-east parts of Asia; and that the nations that inhabit Labrador, Esquimaux, and the parts adjacent, from their unlikeness to the rest of the American nations, and their resemblance to the northern Europeans, came over from the north-west parts of Europe.

It is further evident, that the first inhabitants of America came from the northern parts of the globe, and not from the southern; because that in all America there was not found any animal that properly belonged to the warm or temperate countries of the eastern continent, nor any but such as were capable of passing through the cold regions of the north, by which course they undoubtedly came to that country. And therefore the two continents  
towards

towards the northern extremity are so nearly united as that these animals might pass from the one to the other.

Another question may be asked of considerable importance, respecting the original inhabitants of America, and that is, From what original stock did those proceed who came from the north-east part of Asia? I am very apt to conclude, from a variety of circumstances, and several well established facts, that they are some of the remains of the ten tribes of the children of Israel. Neither is the objection which some have made to this opinion of any weight with me, viz. that the ten tribes had the knowledge of letters, and knew how to read and write; but the American Indians were totally ignorant of these noble arts. For it seems probable to me that the Israelites, even in their own land before the captivity, had not generally the knowledge of letters among them as we have, not by any means so perfectly, or so universally: it must have been still more difficult to have retained this knowledge in a state of captivity, and perhaps their conquerors might have destroyed what few manuscripts they found amongst them, and perhaps forbid them to teach their children letters; and thus, in a very few generations, all that kind of knowledge might be totally forgotten. It is well known that the getting and keeping knowledge requires considerable labour and toil; but it may be very easily lost by indolence

dolence and inattention, to which the nature of man too much tends, and especially in a savage, and more so in a captive, state. But above all, facts are stubborn things, and it is well known that many nations who once were renowned for wisdom and learning, are now as much noted for their stupidity and ignorance, even though they have continued in their own land; how much more probable it is that these poor captives should, in so many removals, have lost the little knowledge their ancestors once possessed!

Besides, before the art of printing was invented, it was an hundred times easier for people to be deprived of the knowledge of letters than it would be now.

America contains many subjects of speculation besides its inhabitants; such as its amazing extent, near eight thousand miles in length, and in some places, three thousand in breadth; its unbounded forests; its unexplored countries; its vast and extensive lakes; its amazing rivers, the longest and largest in the world; its astonishing mountains, the loftiest and most extensive on the globe; its numerous mineral, animal, and vegetable productions. All these are great subjects, and afford much matter for speculation. Nature, in America, acts upon a very large scale; it is a world by itself; well watered every where, and filled with plenty of all good things. Its brooks would in Europe be called  
*rivers,*

*rivers*, its lakes *seas*; its hills *mountains*; but its highest mountains and largest rivers, have nothing in the old world to compare with them. Rivers of more than three thousand miles in length, and in some places, an hundred and fifty miles wide; and ridges of mountains three or four thousand miles in length, and in some places more than twenty thousand feet in height, are such stupendous wonders of nature as are not elsewhere to be found.

But the discovery of America hath not only opened a wide field for speculation, but an amazing place for habitation. The present number of its inhabitants are commonly reckoned at 160 millions, but this is a most extravagant mistake, which the least reflection might correct. For it must be acknowledged that the United States, taken together, are far more populous than any other place of equal extent in America; and yet their whole population, except the Indians within their territories, did not a year ago amount to four millions; but allowing Indians and all, that there are five millions within their boundaries, which I believe is more than the truth; and then, granting for argument's sake, that all America is equally populous taken together, which certainly it is not, yet in that case the number of the inhabitants would not exceed 70 millions; as the boundaries of the United States contain the 14th part of the whole continent. But as it is well known that the savages, from their man-

ner of life, and their subsistence being chiefly from hunting, &c. require a vastly larger extent of land to subsist upon, in proportion to their numbers than those do who cultivate the earth, we cannot suppose those vast unknown tracts of country over which they rove to contain a tenth part of the inhabitants, in proportion as the cultivated and civilized countries do; and therefore instead of 70 millions of inhabitants in America, I should by no means imagine them to exceed 20 millions in the whole; composed of aboriginal natives, Europeans, and their descendants, and Africans that have been imported for the purposes of slavery, and their descendants.

But if all America was as populous as the state of Connecticut, it would contain near seven hundred millions of inhabitants; if it was inhabited in proportion to Great Britain, it would contain one thousand and five hundred millions; or if it was as fully peopled as Holland, which is the most populous part of Europe, it would contain three thousand three hundred and four millions, or about four times the present supposed inhabitants of the globe. Considered in this light, what an astonishing scene rises to our view! God, who formed the earth, created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited; and I have no doubt that before the conflagration takes place, the earth shall be inhabited and cultivated to the utmost possible extent; this shall be in the glorious millenium, or the thousand  
years



years reign of Christ on the earth; which happy period is fast approaching, and I trust is even at the door. Then, and not till then, shall the full importance of the discovery of America be known. From America, the greater part of the gold and silver of Europe, has been imported; that amazing quantity of wealth which the several nations of Europe possess has been chiefly derived from that country. About five millions sterling are annually imported in silver and gold from America, into Lisbon and Cadiz, and thence dispersed through all Europe. So that the sum of one thousand and five hundred millions sterling, in gold and silver, has been imported into Europe from America since its first discovery. And I am rather of opinion that this calculation is below the truth. Considered in this light, of what great importance was the discovery of America, and how it has enriched the world at large, and especially Europe!

America has been, is now, and will continue to be, of vast importance to the world in general, and to Europe in particular, in a commercial point of view. The commerce of America is astonishing, and constantly enriches Europe, and will continue and greatly encrease. From America are imported vast quantities of raw materials of great consequence to the manufacturers of Europe; from thence are brought most of the luxuries, and many of the necessaries, of life. All these are paid for in the manufactured

manufactured goods of Europe, &c. besides a vast balance of trade in favour of Europe, which is paid in bullion or specie. America is sufficient, if properly peopled and cultivated, to supply all Europe with provisions, and may be such a resource in time of scarcity and distress, as will prove highly beneficial to the inhabitants of the old world.

Considered in all these and many other points of light, the discovery of America has been, and will continue to be, of vast importance to mankind.

But above all, I consider the discovery of America as of the greatest importance to mankind, as it has pleased God to distinguish it from all other countries, in causing it to be the first place upon the globe where equal, civil, and religious liberty has been established.

If my styling America, in the beginning of this discourse, *the very birth place of civil and religious liberty*, should be looked upon as too bold a figure of speech, yet I trust none will refuse to allow it to be the very first country where true equal, civil, and religious liberty has been *established*.

The United States of America, have the happiness of teaching the world the following, grand, and important lessons.

1. That it is possible for a large and extensive country to be ruled by a republican form of government, without monarchy or aristocracy.
2. That

2. That religious worship may be well supported without any legal establishment; and that, to allow all to think freely for themselves in matters of religion, and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, is the best policy.
3. That to place all denominations upon an exact equal footing, is the ready way to destroy all animosity and strife, all bigotry, persecution and intolerance, and tends effectually to promote peace, harmony, and good will, in the community.
4. That church and state may both subsist and flourish without being allied together; Christ's kingdom is not of this world; and if all the kingdoms and governments of the earth were overturned, the church would still remain, for it can never be destroyed. And it is certain that political government may exist without any support from the church. The idea that Church and State must be married together, in order to exist, and that, if one falls, the other must come down, is false and absurd to the last degree.
5. That changing the punishment of death for hard labour and confinement, tends to prevent crimes, far more than the penal code of laws, which inflicts death as the punishment of almost every offence.
6. That the more mild and equitable government  
is,

is, the more happy and contented the people will be, and that such a government, far from being weaker and more inefficacious than arbitrary governments, is really far stronger, and is not in so much danger of being overturned.

7. America has also shewn the world, that to admit the Jews to all the privileges of natural born subjects, is far from being a dangerous experiment, as has been generally supposed. I cannot see that allowing them such privileges destroys one prophecy, or will in the least hinder their return to their own land, when the time shall come. And I am far from being afraid, that God will be angry with the United States for giving to Jews, in common with other nations, the equal blessings of protection, liberty, property, &c. I find threatenings in Scripture against those nations that have afflicted the Jews, but none against those who afford them rest and peace. And I am happy in being able to say, that the government of the United States has never been guilty of oppressing that despised nation, but on the contrary, invites all (who choose to reside in that country) to a full and equal participation of all the blessings and privileges which they themselves enjoy.

These are a few of the important lessons which the United States of America have the honour and hap-

happinefs of teaching the world at large, both by precept and practice. And I hope the time is not far diftant, when all the world fhall learn and practice thefe leffons in a ftill more perfect manner than they are yet practifed in America itfelf.

The meffage which the Lord fent by St. John the Divine, to the Church of Philadelphia in Asia, has been, and will be, remarkably fulfilled in Philadelphia in America; "Behold I have fet before thee an open door, and no man can fhut it." This is the door of civil and religious liberty, which begun to be opened in Philadelphia; in North America; and no man has been able hitherto, or ever fhall be able, to fhut it; and it will fpread throughout the world.

Thus it is plain, that the difcovery of America was not only a great event in itfelf, but has been of great confequence to the world of mankind in general, and to Europe in particular.

But the importance of the difcovery will appear greater and greater every year; and one century to come will improve America far more than the three centuries paff.

The profpect opens, it extends itfelf upon us; "The wildernefs and folitary place fhall rejoice, the defart fhall rejoice and bloffom as the rofe." I look forward to that glorious æra, when that vaft continent fhall be fully populated with civilized and religious people; when heavenly wifdom and virtue, and  
all

all that can civilize, adorn, and bless, the children of men, shall cover that part of the globe, as the waters cover the seas!

Transported at the thought, I am borne forward to days of distant renown! In my expanded view, the United States rise in all their ripened glory before me. I look through and beyond every yet peopled region of the New World, and behold period still brightening upon period. Where one contiguous depth of gloomy wilderness now shuts out even the beams of day, I see new states and empires, new seats of wisdom and knowledge, new religious domes, spreading around. In places now untrod by any but savage beasts, or men as savage as they, I hear the voice of happy labour, and behold beautiful cities rising to view!

Lo, in this happy picture, I behold the native Indian exulting in the works of peace and civilization! his bloody hatchet he buries deep under ground, and his murderous knife he turns into a pruning hook,—to lop the tender vine, and teach the luxuriant shoot to grow. No more does he form to himself a heaven after death (according to the poet) in company with his faithful dog, behind the cloud-topt hill, to enjoy solitary quiet, far from the haunts of faithless men; but, better instructed by Christianity, he views his everlasting inheritance,—“a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.”

Instead

Instead of recounting to his offspring, round the blazing fire, the bloody exploits of their ancestors, and wars of savage death, shewing barbarous exultation over every deed of human woe, methinks I hear him pouring forth his eulogies of praise, in memory of those who were the instruments of Heaven, in raising his tribes from darkness to light; in giving them the blessings of civilized life, and converting them from violence and blood, to meekness and love.

Behold the whole continent highly cultivated and fertilized, full of cities, towns and villages, beautiful and lovely beyond expression. I hear the praises of my great Creator sung upon the banks of those rivers unknown to song. Behold the delightful prospect! see the silver and gold of America employed in the service of the Lord of the whole earth! See Slavery, with all its train of attendant evils, for ever abolished! See a communication opened through the whole continent, from North to South, and from East to West, through a most fruitful country! Behold the glory of God extending, and the gospel spreading, through the whole land!

O, my native country! though I am far distant from thy peaceful shores, which probably my eyes may never more behold! yet I can never forget thee. May thy great Creator bless thee, and make thee a happy land, while thy rivers flow and thy mountains endure! And, though he has spoken  
nothing

nothing plainly in his word concerning thee, yet has he blest thee abundantly, and given thee good things in possession, and a prospect of more glorious things in time to come. His name shall be known, feared, and loved, through all thy western regions, and to the utmost bounds of thy vast extensive continent.

O, America! land of liberty, peace, and plenty! in thee I drew my first breath, in thee all my kindred dwell. I beheld thee in thy lowest state crushed down under misfortunes, struggling with poverty, war, and disgrace; I have lived to behold thee free and independent, rising to glory and extensive empire; blessed with all the good things of this life, and a happy prospect of better things to come. I can say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," which thou hast made known to my native land, in the sight, and to the astonishment, of all the nations of the earth.

I die; but God will surely visit America, and make it a vast flourishing and extensive empire; will take it under his protection, and bless it abundantly—but the prospect is too glorious for my pen to describe. I add no more.



SOME

**POLITICAL HYMNS**

FOR

**AMERICA:**

COMPOSED DURING THE TIME OF

**THE LATE WAR,**

**HYMN I.**

*American Freedom and Independence agreeable to  
the Voice of Nature.*

1 BEHOLD, the voice of nature cries,

‘ America is free !’

The eagle, soaring to the skies,

Confirms the fame to me.

2 This stately bird her young doth bear,

And, mounting up on high,

Aloft incumbent on the air,

She teaches them to fly.

3 No longer they on her depend,

When they can fly for food ;

Forth independent she doth fend

Her young and tender brood.

c

4 Young

- 4 Young lions, wand'ring from the den,  
Do independence preach:  
Shall beasts be wiser far than men,  
And us our Freedom teach?
- 5 When lions once can hunt for prey,  
And round the forest roam,  
The voice of nature they obey,  
And seek themselves a home.
- 6 All birds and beasts of ev'ry kind  
Do make their young ones free;  
In independence we may find  
The voice of all agree.
- 7 When sons arrive at proper age,  
Though no contentions rise,  
They're independent on the stage,  
Before their parents' eyes.
- 8 Their parents, far from giving blame,  
Their conduct do approve;  
And help them forward in the same,  
And still abide in love.
- 9 Good parents love to see their heirs  
To independence grow;  
And never lay their traps and snares  
To keep their children low.
- 10 But should such cruel men be found,  
To hold their sons by might,  
The children have sufficient ground  
To vindicate their right.
- 11 The

- 11 The voice of birds, and beasts, and men,  
Prove Independence plain :  
Since this is clear, it follows then,  
Objections are in vain.

H Y M N II.

*An earnest Prayer for America's Freedom and  
Happiness.*

- 1 LET tyranny attempt no more  
To subjugate America,  
And banish freedom from our shore,  
And take our liberties away.
- 2 All plans of slavery we hate,  
Full fraught with ev'ry murd'rous ill,  
They ruin ev'ry happy state,  
And all the seeds of virtue kill.
- 3 Lord, save our land from tyrant's rage ;  
Let not our foes obtain their joy :  
Behold, O Lord ! how they engage  
Our rights and freedom to destroy !
- 4 We're free, by nature's rightful laws ;  
Let us not wear oppression's chain :  
Freedom from slav'ry's iron claws,  
Is what we pray may still remain.
- 5 The gospel sets our spirits free ;  
In christian freedom may we stand ;  
And grant, O Lord ! we may not see  
Tyrannic bondage in our land.

- 6 Save us from ev'ry cruel plot,  
    Defeat our foes in their design;  
    And this shall never be forgot,  
    But all the glory shall be thine:
- 7 Oh may we never be enslav'd,  
    And lose our portion—Liberty !  
    And may America be sav'd  
    From bondage, thrall, and tyranny.

HYMN III.

*America encouraged to trust in God.*

- 1 LET tyrants shake their iron rod,  
    And slav'ry clank her galling chains;  
    We fear them not, we trust in God,  
    Our God alone for ever reigns.
- 2 Seas, winds and storms, earth, stars and skies,  
    Directed by his wisdom, fight ;  
    All join against his enemies,  
    Who dare to triumph in his fight.
- 3 Should all their pow'rs together join  
    To fight, and slay, with sword in hand,  
    Supported by an arm divine,  
    In spite of all their rage, we stand.

4 Let

- 4 Let not the mighty triumph then,  
 And rise in arms against our God;  
 He'll make them know—they are but men,  
 If they provoke his dreadful rod.
- 5 We'll trust in him, whose pow'r alone  
 Can save us from the hurtful sword;  
 He'll send deliv'rance from his throne,  
 And we shall know that He's our Lord.

## HYMN IV.

*The Help of God displayed when most needed.*

- 1 THE Lord of Hosts displays his pow'r  
 When most his people need his aid;  
 Though foes are seeking to devour,  
 Yet let us never be afraid.
- 2 Though warriors proud may make their boasts  
 What they have done, and what they'll do,  
 The mighty Lord, the God of hosts,  
 Can help by many, or by few.
- 3 The feeblest bands who trust in God,  
 Against their foes shall soon prevail;  
 They need not fear th' oppressor's rod,  
 For all the strength of man shall fail.
- 4 Though ships of thunder and of fire  
 Come to distress our peaceful coasts,  
 The Lord can send his wrathful ire,  
 Their fleets destroy, and slay their hosts.

- 5 Who can the great Supreme oppose?  
 Or, who can stay his mighty hand?  
 His vengeance will amaze his foes!  
 And who is able to withstand?
- 6 Should God, the dreadful Judge, appear,  
 Array'd in terror, cloth'd in fire,  
 His enemies would quake with fear,  
 And, at his awful frown, expire.
- 7 JEHOVAH makes the feeble strong,  
 He saves them from their foes and fears;  
 Let us prepare a joyful song,  
 To him who for our help appears.
- 8 Trust in the name of God alone,  
 Our foes shall bow before our feet;  
 We soon shall sing—'The day's our own,'  
 And see the vict'ry all complete.

## HYMN V.

*A Song of Praise to God for his Goodness to  
 America.*

- 1 REJOICE in the Lord, our Saviour and king!  
 His sceptre, and sword, his goodness, we sing;  
 To him all thanksgiving and honour be paid;  
 By all creatures living, let him be obey'd.
- 2 JEHOVAH, who fills eternity's space,  
 Saw from his bright hills the whole human race,  
 And

- And ever creation or time had a birth  
Beheld where each nation should people the earth.
- 3 He saw, from his throne, America's land,  
And call'd it his own, 'ere made by his hand;  
He will'd to possess it 'ere time had begun,  
Determin'd to bless it when ages had run.
- 4 The Lord did rejoice, from ages unknown,  
In men by his choice here planted alone;  
From nations divided, from tyranny free,  
By providence guided to full liberty.
- 5 Now God has begun his favour to shew,  
The works he has done shew what he can do;  
His gospel is founding, and none can molest,  
His grace is abounding from East unto West.
- 6 Come let us then raise a new noble song,  
All honour and praise to God do belong;  
Join then your glad voices, his goodness proclaim,  
Our nation rejoices, let us do the same.

H Y M N VI.

*America called to rejoice, in the Prospect of  
Deliverance,*

- 1 REJOICE, America, rejoice,  
In God your sov'reign king!  
Lift up your hearts, lift up your voice,  
His glorious praise to sing.

- 2 Your foes with open mouths did seek,  
 Your freedom to devour;  
 But oh! the strength of man how weak,  
 Against Almighty pow'r!
- 3 In vain united hosts combine,  
 Against your favour'd land;  
 Who fight against an arm divine,  
 Shall know, and dread, his hand.
- 4 The Lord hath made their counsels void,  
 In spite of all their skill;  
 And disappointed and destroy'd,  
 The men that fought our ill.
- 5 JEHOVAH lifted up a shield,  
 For those who fear'd his name;  
 And made our foes to quit the field,  
 And turn'd them back with shame.
- 6 Let tyranny no more pretend,  
 To bind us in its chains:  
 The God who has appear'd our friend  
 Our freedom still maintains.
- 7 What shall we render to the Lord,  
 For all his works of might?  
 Come let us all with one accord,  
 To sing his praise unite.
- 8 We'll join our Maker to adore,  
 To whom all pow'r belongs;  
 Now, henceforth, and for evermore,  
 To him we'll raise our songs.



## HYMN VII.

*The Happiness of a free Government.*

- 1 BEHOLD, with joy, the peaceful state,  
Of people where the Lord doth reign;  
Whose wisdom, power, and goodness great,  
All join their freedom to maintain.
- 2 Happy the land whose rulers are,  
The people's choice, and their's alone;  
For such will take the greatest care,  
To make the people's cause their own,
- 3 Those men who govern by the pow'r  
With which the people them invest,  
Their liberties can ne'er devour;  
And hence such government is best.
- 4 Hail happy place where freedom stands,  
And liberty erects its throne!  
Where thrall, and slav'ry's cruel bands,  
And tyranny, are never known!
- 5 Where peace, good will, and love abound,  
And persecution cannot dwell,  
A land with joy and plenty crown'd,  
Must sure in happiness excel.
- 6 Where none each other's peace annoys,  
Where conscience never is oppress'd,  
Each man free liberty enjoys;  
This is the land which God hath bless'd,

- 7 In this free state we would rejoice,  
 And dwell for ever more in peace;  
 And praise our God with cheerful voice,  
 Who makes our thrall and bondage cease.

H Y M N VIII.

*A Thanksgiving Hymn for the United States of America, containing a retrospective View of the Goodness of God towards them, from the first Settlement of the Country until the present Time.*

- 1 GIVE thanks to God, your king,  
 And speak his worthy fame:  
 Your highest honours bring,  
 To his Almighty name;  
 For God hath made his MERCIES known;  
 And call'd AMERICA his own.
- 2 Record the wonders wrought,  
 By his victorious hand,  
 Which hath deliv'rance brought,  
 To our distressed land;  
 For God hath made his WONDERS known;  
 And call'd this WESTERN LAND his own,
- 3 He brought our fathers o'er,  
 The great atlantic sea,  
 To this delightful shore,  
 The land of liberty;

- For God hath made his GOODNESS known;  
 And call'd COLUMBIA his own.
- 4 He drove the heathen out,  
 Before his people's face;  
 Put savage bands to rout,  
 And gave to us their place;  
 For God hath made his JUDGMENTS known;  
 And call'd this NEW FOUND LAND his own.
- 5 He made us to possess,  
 A country long conceal'd;  
 And turn'd the wilderness,  
 Into a fruitful field;  
 For God hath made his KINDNESS known;  
 And call'd this INFANT-LAND his own.
- 6 He made us to increase,  
 In numbers, wealth, and strength;  
 And gave a settled peace,  
 Unto the land at length;  
 For God hath made his POWER known;  
 And call'd this FRUITFUL LAND his own.
- 7 His gospel forth he sent,  
 To teach the way to heav'n;  
 His pow'r attending went,  
 To shew our sins forgiv'n:  
 For God hath made SALVATION known;  
 And call'd the SOULS OF MEN his own.

- 8 Long time our land enjoy'd  
 Peace, plenty, health, and gain;  
 And when we were annoy'd,  
 The Lord did us sustain;  
 For God hath made DELIV'RANCE known;  
 And call'd the FEEBLE FLOCK his own.
- 9 When pow'rful foes oppress  
 Us round on ev'ry side,  
 The Lord this people blest,  
 With skilful men to guide;  
 For God hath made his WISDOM known;  
 And call'd these rising STATES his own.
- 10 Our foes our ruin sought,  
 Which they could not obtain;  
 By providence they're taught,  
 That pride of man is vain;  
 For God hath made his JUSTICE known;  
 And call'd the RIGHTEOUS CAUSE his own.
- 11 God made the feeble stand,  
 Against their boasted pow'r;  
 And gave them not our land,  
 To spoil and to devour;  
 For God hath made PROTECTION known;  
 And call'd FAIR FREEDOM'S LAND his own.
- 12 JEHOVAH peace ordains,  
 The noise of battle's o'er,  
 No blood the vesture stains,  
 Nor thund'ring cannons roar;

For

For God hath made his GLORY known;  
 And call'd the favour'd STATES his own.  
 13 Now let our land enjoy,  
 Peace, plenty, liberty;  
 Let war no more annoy,  
 Amen; so let it be.  
 Lord, make thy LOVING FAVOUR known,  
 And call this CONTINENT thine own.

H Y M N IX.

*America's future Glory and Happiness.*

- 1 COME rise, my soul, to nobler things,  
 And trace our future state;  
 And joyful stretch thy fancy's wings,  
 And look for glory great.
- 2 Behold our western world emerge,  
 And far outshine the moon!  
 No longer sunk, it will enlarge,  
 And rise in glory soon.
- 3 See the bright morn of light appear,  
 As day breaks from the skies;  
 Our woes are gone, and ev'ry tear,  
 Is vanish'd from our eyes.
- 4 Fair liberty exalts her plumes  
 And freedom takes the throne;  
 Justice the seat of pow'r assumes,  
 And thrall no more is known.

- 5 Truth lifts its standard in the field,  
 And righteousness doth spring;  
 Ten thousand souls to Jesus yield,  
 And own him for their king.
- 6 Religion rises with its charms,  
 And scatters glories round;  
 Vast numbers flock to mercy's arms,  
 Where pardons may be found.
- 7 Religious tyranny no more  
 The land with bondage fills;  
 But freedom sounds from shore to shore,  
 And echo's from the hills.
- 8 The warlike sounds of battle cease,  
 And swords no more destroy;  
 The glorious olive branch of peace,  
 Fills ev'ry heart with joy.
- 9 The fields where human blood was shed,  
 Are cloth'd with growing corn;  
 And pleasant green, instead of red,  
 Doth hills and plains adorn.
- 10 The desert wild becomes a field,  
 And blossoms like a rose;  
 The barren land doth plenty yield,  
 And living water flows.
- 11 No more the lab'rer pines and grieves,  
 For want of plenty round;  
 His eyes behold the fruitful sheaves,  
 By which his labour's crown'd.

- 12 No more Christ's ministers complain,  
And mourn with weeping eyes,  
No longer spend their strength in vain,  
For num'rous converts rise.
- 13 See flocking souls on Jesus wait,  
And run to hear his word;  
Behold them stand before his gate,  
And own him for their Lord.
- 14 Christ's watchmen now see eye to eye,  
And saints join heart and hand;  
' Free grace, free grace,' is all the cry,  
Throughout this happy land.
- 15 This is the glory of our main;  
And thus America  
Will flourish under Jesu's reign.  
Amen, amen, I say.

# EXPLANATION

of the

## PLATE.

- A—North Capitol Street
- B—South Capitol Street
- C—New Jersey Street
- D—Delaware Street
- E—Maryland Street
- F—East Capitol Street
- G—Pennsylvania Street
- H—New Hampshire Street
- I—Vermont Street
- K—Rhode Island Street
- L—New York Street
- M—Kentucky Street
- N—Virginia Street
- O—Georgia Street
- P—Massachusetts Street
- Q—North Carolina Street
- R—South Carolina Street
- T—The Road leading to Alexandria
- U—The Road from the Canal at the lower falls, distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles
- W—The Mouth of Tiber Creek
- X—The Stone Bridge, superior to any thing else of the kind in America
- Y—The grand Avenue 2950 yards in length; and, with the gardens included, 495 yards in width.

DES.



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DESCRIPTION  
of the  
CITY OF WASHINGTON,  
in the Territory of  
COLUMBIA;

CEDED BY THE STATES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND  
TO THE UNITED STATES, AND BY THEM ESTABLISHED  
AS THE SEAT OF THEIR GOVERNMENT, AF-  
TER THE YEAR 1800.

---

THE city of Washington stands at the junction of the rivers Pawtomack and the Eastern-branch, extending nearly four miles up each, and including a tract of territory, exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by none in America. For although the land in general appears level, yet, by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects are produced, and a sufficient descent formed for conveying off the water occasioned by rain. Within the limits of the city are a great number of excellent springs; and, by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had. Besides, the never-failing streams that now run through that territory, may also be collected for the use of the city. The wa-

ters of Reedybranch and of Tiber-creek, may be conveyed to the President's house. The source of Tiber-creek is elevated about 236 feet above the level of the tide in said creek. The perpendicular height of the ground on which the Capitol is to stand, is 78 feet above the level of the tide in Tiber-creek. The water of Tiber-creek may, therefore, be conveyed to the Capitol, and, after watering that part of the city, may be destined to other useful purposes.

The Eastern-branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above it's mouth, while the channel lies close along the bank adjoining the city, and affords a large and convenient harbour. The Pawtomack, although only navigable for small craft, for a considerable distance from it's banks, next to the city, (excepting about a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheless afford a capacious summer harbour; as an immense number of ships may ride in the great channel opposite to, and below, the city.

The situation of this Metropolis is upon the great post-road, equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantick and Pittsburgh, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a commercial territory; probably the richest, and commanding the most extensive,

extensive, internal resources of any in America. It has, therefore, many advantages to recommend it, as an eligible place for the permanent seat of the general government; and, as it is likely to be speedily built, and otherwise improved, by the public-spirited enterprize of the people of the United States, and even by foreigners, it may be expected to grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities.

The plan of this city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world, combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air.—The positions for the different public edifices, and for the several squares and areas of different shapes, as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects; and, from their situation, susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may hereafter require. The Capitol will be situated on a most beautiful eminence, commanding a complete view of every part of the city, and of a considerable part of the country around. The President's house will stand on a rising ground, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the Capitol, and the most material parts of the city. Lines, or avenues, of direct communication, have

been devised, to connect the most distant and important objects. These transverse avenues, or diagonal streets, are laid out on the most advantageous ground for prospect or convenience, and are calculated not only to produce a variety of charming prospects, but greatly to facilitate the communication throughout the city.—North and south lines, intersected by others running due east and west, make the distribution of the city into streets, squares, &c. and those lines have been so combined as to meet, at certain given points, with the divergent avenues, so as to form, on the spaces *first determined*, the different squares or areas.—The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot-ways, a walk planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide.

In order to execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional plan, by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the Capitol. This line he crossed by another, running due east and west, which passes through the same area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the bases on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a transit instrument, and determined the acute angles by actual measurement, leaving nothing to the uncertainty of the compass.

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## APPENDIX.

### FARTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING COLUMBUS.

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AFTER Columbus had discovered the islands, on his return home, he was overtaken with a storm which had nearly proved fatal to his ships and their crews. At a crisis when all was given up for lost, Columbus had presence of mind enough to retire into his cabin, and to write, upon parchment, a short account of his voyage. This he wrapped in an oiled cloth, which he inclosed in a cake of wax, put it into a tight cask, and threw it into the sea, in hopes that some fortunate accident might preserve a deposit of so much importance to the world. He arrived at Palos, in Spain, whence he had sailed the year before, on the 15th of March, 1493. He was welcomed with all the acclamations which the populace are ever ready to bestow

on great and glorious characters ; and the court received him with marks of the greatest respect.

In September of this year, 1493, Columbus failed upon his second voyage to America ; during the performance of which, he discovered the islands of Dominica, Marigalante, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Porto Rico, and Jamaica ; and returned to Spain in 1496.

In this voyage, he was driven on the island of Jamaica, where he was in the greatest distress for want of provisions, and was moreover refused any assistance from the inhabitants ; on which, he threatened them with a plague ; and told them, that, in token of it, there would be an eclipse on such a day ; and, which taking place accordingly on the day that he had foretold, so terrified the barbarians, that they strove who should be first in bringing him all sorts of provisions, throwing them at his feet, and imploring his forgiveness.

This anecdote shews that he had knowledge of astronomy, possessed great presence of mind, understood well the dispositions of the savages, and, above all, that he was under the special protection of Providence.

In 1498, he failed a third time for America ; and on the first of August, discovered the CONTINENT. He then coasted along westward, making other discoveries, for 200 leagues, to Cape Vela, from which he crossed over to Hispaniola, where he

he was seized by a new Spanish Governor, and sent home in chains. This was a barbarous and cruel action; and, if he did this by order of the court of Spain, it was a base return indeed for the most important services, and tended much to discourage the spirit of adventure. I have heard that Columbus, by his will, ordered the chains in which he was sent home, to be buried with him, but, for what reason, I am not able to say. It is however evident that he was not long kept in chains after he returned home; for, in the year 1502, we find that he made his fourth, and probably his last, voyage to Hispaniola; from thence he went over to the Continent,—discovered the bay of Honduras; thence sailed along the main shore easterly 200 leagues, to Cape Gracios à Dios, Veragua, Porto Bello, and the Gulph of Darien.

The jealous and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving those golden advantages which they had promised themselves, and, lost to the feelings of humanity and gratitude, suffered their esteem and admiration of Columbus to degenerate into ignoble envy. Hence arose those neglects and vexations which he endured in the latter part of his life. But the courts of Spain were so just to his memory, after his death, notwithstanding their ingratitude towards him during his life, that they buried him magnificently in the

cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him with this inscription ;

“ COLUMBUS  
HAS GIVEN  
A NEW WORLD  
TO THE KINGDOMS OF  
CASTILE AND LEON.”

SHORT



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SHORT SKETCH  
OF THE  
LIFE AND CHARACTER  
OF  
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

---

I HAVE heard persons in England confidently assert, that General Washington was born in this country; but I know to the contrary, as I have several times, in my journies through America, passed through the county where he was born, as well as that where his mansion is; and am acquainted with those who know his family and connexions. His ancestors went from England to America as long ago as the year 1657. He is the third in descent after their migration; and was born February the 11th (old stile) 1732, in Westmoreland county, on the northern side of the river Rappahannock, in Virginia, within 50 miles of the spot where his seat is.

His

His father's family was numerous, and he was the first fruit of a second marriage. His education having been principally conducted by a private tutor, at fifteen years old, he was entered a midshipman on board a British vessel of war, stationed on the coast of Virginia, and his baggage prepared for embarkation: but the plan was abandoned, on account of the reluctance his mother expressed to his engaging in that profession.

Previous to this transaction, when he was but ten years of age, his father died, and the care of the family devolved upon his eldest brother. His eldest brother, a young man of the most promising talents, had a command in the Colonial troops employed against Carthage; and, on his return from the expedition, named his new patrimonial mansion 'MOUNT VERNON,' in honour of the Admiral of that name, from whom he had received many civilities. He was afterwards made Adjutant-general of the militia of Virginia, but did not long survive. At his decease, the eldest son by the second marriage inherited this seat, and a considerable landed property. In consequence of the extensive limits of the colony, the vacant office of Adjutant-general was divided into three districts, and the *future hero of America*, before he had attained his twentieth year, began his military service by a principal appointment in that department, with the rank of Major.

When

When he was but little more than twenty-one years of age, an event occurred which called his abilities into public notice. In 1753, while the government of the colony was administered by Lieutenant-governor Dinwiddie, encroachments were reported to have been made by the French, from Canada, on the territories of the British colonies at the westward. Young Mr. Washington, who was sent with plenary powers, to ascertain the fact, treat with the savages, and warn the French to desist from their aggressions, performed the duties of his mission with singular industry, intelligence and address. His journal and report to Governor Dinwiddie, which were published, announced to the world that correctness of mind, manliness in style, and accuracy in the mode of doing business, which have since characterized him in the conduct of more arduous affairs. But it was deemed by some, an extraordinary circumstance, that so juvenile and unexperienced a person should be employed on a negotiation, with which subjects of the greatest importance were involved; subjects, which shortly after, became the origin of a war between England and France, that raged for many years throughout every part of the globe.

As the troubles still subsisted on the frontiers, the colony of Virginia raised, the next year, a regiment of troops for their defence. Of this corps,

Mr.

Mr. Fry, one of the professors of the college, was appointed Colonel, and Major Washington received the commission of Lieutenant-colonel. But Colonel Fry died the same summer, without ever having joined; and, of course, left his regiment and rank to the second in command. Colonel Washington made indefatigable efforts to form the regiment, establish magazines, and open roads, so as to pre-occupy the advantageous post, at the confluence of the rivers Allegany and Monongahela, which he had recommended for that purpose, in his report the preceding year. He was to have been joined by a detachment of independent regulars from the southern colonies, together with some companies of provincials from North Carolina and Maryland. But he perceived the necessity of expedition, and, without waiting for their arrival, commenced his march in the month of May. Notwithstanding his precipitated advance, on his ascending the Laurel-hill, fifty miles short of his object, he was informed that a body of French had already taken possession, and erected a fortification, which they named, *Fort du Quesne*. He then fell back to a place called, *The great Meadows*, for the sake of forage and supplies. Here he built a temporary stockade, merely to cover his stores; it was from its fate called, *Fort Necessity*. His force, when joined by Capt. M'Kay's regulars, did not amount to four hundred effectives. Upon receiving information

mation from his scouts, that a considerable party was approaching to reconnoitre his post, he sallied and defeated them. But in return he was attacked by an army computed to have been more than fifteen hundred strong, and after a gallant defence, in which more than one third of his men were killed and wounded, was forced to capitulate. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, but were plundered by the Indians, in violation of the articles of capitulation. After this disaster, the remains of the Virginia regiment returned to Alexandria, to be recruited and furnished with necessary supplies.

In the year 1755, the British Government sent General Braddock to America, who, by the junction of two veteran regiments from Ireland, with the independent and provincial corps in America, was to repel the French from the confines of the English settlements. Upon a royal arrangement of rank, by which "no officer who did not *immediately* derive his commission from the King, could command one who did." Col. Washington relinquished his regiment, and went as an extra Aid-de camp into the family of General Braddock. In this capacity, at the battle of Monongahela, he attended that General, whose life was sacrificed in attempting to extricate his troops out of the fatal ambuscade, into which his over-weening confidence had conducted them. Braddock had several horses shot under him before he fell himself; and there

was

was not an officer whose duty obliged him to be on horseback that day, excepting Colonel Washington, who was not either killed or wounded. This circumstance enabled him to display greater abilities in covering the retreat, and saving the wreck of the army, than he could otherwise have done. As soon as he had secured their passage over the ford of the Monongahela, and found they were not pursued, he hastened to concert measures for their farther security with Colonel Dunbar, who had remained with the second division and heavy baggage at some distance in the rear. To effect this, he travelled with two guides all night, through an almost impervious wilderness, notwithstanding the fatigues he had undergone in the day, and notwithstanding he had so imperfectly recovered from sickness that he was obliged in the morning to be supported with cushions on his horse. The public accounts in England and America were not parsimonious of applause for the essential service he had rendered on so trying an occasion.

Not long after this time, the regulation of rank, which had been so injurious to the colonial officers, was changed to their satisfaction, in consequence of the discontent of the officers, and the remonstrance of Colonel Washington; and the supreme authority of Virginia, impressed with a due sense of his merits, gave him, in a new and extensive commission, the command of all the troops raised, and to be raised, in that colony.

It would not comport with the intended brevity of this sketch, to mention in details the plans he suggested, or the system he pursued, for defending the frontiers, till the year 1758, when he commanded the van brigade of General Forbes's army in the capture of Fort du Quesne. A similar reason will preclude the recital of the personal hazards and achievements which happened in the course of his service. The tranquillity on the frontiers of the middle colonies having been restored by the success of this campaign, and the health of Colonel Washington having become extremely debilitated by an inveterate pulmonary complaint, in 1759, he resigned his military appointment. Authentic documents are not wanting to shew the tender regret which the Virginia line expressed at parting with their commander, and the affectionate regard which he entertained for them.

His health was gradually re-established. He married Mrs. Custis, a handsome and amiable young widow, born the same year as himself, and possessed of an ample jointure. He then settled, as a planter and farmer, on the estate at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, where his seat now is. After some years he gave up the planting of tobacco, (which is exceeding hurtful to the soil, and very slavish to the hands employed) and went altogether into the farming business. He has raised seven thousand bushels of wheat, and ten thousand of Indian corn,

or maize, in one year. I copy this as I find it in several accounts; but I should suppose that he commonly raises much more upon such an excellent tract of land as he has upon the river Pawtomack; for a friend of mine in South Carolina told me, that the year his father died, was then raised on his plantation upon the river Pee Dee, twenty-five thousand bushels of Indian corn, besides a very considerable quantity of Indigo, and a thousand head of swine, &c.

Although the General has confined his own cultivation to this domestic tract of about nine thousand acres, yet he possesses excellent lands in large quantities in several other counties. His judgment in the qualities of soils, his command of money to avail himself of purchases, and his occasional employment in early life, as a surveyor, gave him opportunities of making advantageous locations, many of which are much improved.

After he left the army, until the year 1775, he thus cultivated the arts of peace. He was constantly a member of assembly, a magistrate of his county, and a judge of the court. He was elected a delegate to the first Congress in September 1774, as well as to that which assembled in the year following. Soon after the war broke out, he was appointed by Congress, Commander in Chief of the forces of the United Colonies. He was unanimously chosen as the fittest person on the Continent for that ardu-

ous



ous and difficult post. He was very unwilling to accept it, and when he did, he desired that Congress might be informed that he would never receive any kind of compensation for his services, except barely the expences of his table. To which resolution he ever afterwards religiously adhered.

It is the less necessary to particularize, in this place, his transactions in the course of the late war, because the impression which they made is still fresh in the minds of the people. But it is hoped posterity will be taught in what manner he transformed an undisciplined body of men into a regular army of soldiers. Commentaries on his campaigns would undoubtedly be highly interesting and instructive to future generations.

The conduct of the first campaign, in compelling the enemy to abandon Boston by a bloodless victory, will merit a minute narration: but a volume would scarcely contain the mortifications which he experienced, and the hazards to which he was exposed, in 1776 and 1777, in contending against the prowess of Britain with an inferior force. His good destiny, and consummate prudence, prevented want of success from producing want of confidence on the part of the public; for want of success is apt to lead to the adoption of pernicious counsels, through the levity of the people, or the ambition of their demagogues. Shortly after this period sprang up the only cabal that ever existed during his public life,

to rob him of his reputation and command. It proved as impotent in effect, as it was audacious in design. In the three succeeding years, the germ of discipline unfolded; and the resources of America, having been called into co-operation with the land and naval armies of France, produced the victorious conclusion of the campaign of 1781. From this time the gloom began to disappear from the political horizon of America, and the affairs of the union proceeded in a meliorating train until a peace was ably negotiated by the American ambassadors in Europe, which took place in 1783, eight years from the commencement of hostilities.

No person who had not the advantage of being present when General Washington received the intelligence of peace, and who did not accompany him to his domestic retirement, can describe the relief which that joyful event brought to his labouring mind, or the supreme satisfaction with which he withdrew into private life. From his triumphant entry into New York, upon the evacuation of that city by the British army, to his arrival at Mount Vernon, after the resignation of his commission to Congress, festive crowds impeded his passage through all the populous towns; the devotion of a whole people pursued him with prayers to Heaven for blessings on his head, while their gratitude sought the most expressive language of manifesting itself to him as their common father and benefactor.

refactor. When he became a private citizen, he had the unusual felicity to find, that his native state was among the most zealous in doing justice to his merits; and that stronger demonstrations of affectionate esteem (if possible) were given by the citizens of his neighbourhood, than by any other description of men upon the continent. But he has constantly declined accepting any compensation for his services, or provision for the augmented expences which have been incurred by him in consequence of his public employment, although proposals have been made in the most delicate manner, particularly by the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The virtuous simplicity which distinguishes the private life of General Washington, though less known than the dazzling splendor of his military achievements, is not less edifying in example, or less worthy the attention of his countrymen. The conspicuous character he has acted on the grand theatre of human affairs, the uniform dignity with which he sustained his part, amidst difficulties of the most discouraging nature, and the glory of having arrived through them at the hour of triumph, have made many official and literary characters, on both sides of the ocean, ambitious of a correspondence with him. These correspondencies unavoidably engross a great portion of his time; and the communications contained in them, combined with the numerous periodical publications and newspapers which

which he peruses, render him as it were the *focus of political intelligence for the new world*. Nor are his conversations with well-informed men less conducive to bring him acquainted with the various events which happen in different countries of the globe. Every foreigner of distinction, who travels in America, makes it a point to visit him. And while he resided upon his plantation, members of Congress, and other dignified persons, never passed his house without calling to pay their respects. As another source of information, it may be mentioned, that many literary productions are sent to him annually, by their authors in Europe; and there is scarcely one work written in America on any art, science, or subject, which does not seek his protection, or which is not offered to him as a token of gratitude. Mechanical inventions are frequently submitted to him for his approbation, and natural curiosities presented for his investigation. But the multiplicity of epistolary applications, often on the remains of some business which happened when he was Commander in Chief, sometimes on subjects foreign to his situation, frivolous in their nature, and intended merely to gratify the vanity of the writers, by drawing answers from him, is truly distressing, and almost incredible. His benignity in answering, perhaps increases the number. Did he not husband every moment to the best advantage,

tage, it would not be in his power to notice the variety of subjects that claim his attention.

To apply a life, at best but short, to the most useful purposes, he lives as he ever has done, in the unvarying habits of regularity, temperance, and industry.

He rises, in winter as well as summer, at the dawn of day; and generally reads and writes some time before breakfast. When he is at his seat in Virginia, he breakfasts at seven o'clock on three small Indian hoe cakes, and as many dishes of tea. Then he rides to his different farms, and remains with his labourers until a little past two o'clock, when he returns and dresses. At three he dines, commonly on a single dish, and drinks half a pint of Madeira wine. This, with one small glass of punch, a draught of beer, and two dishes of tea, which he takes early in the evening constitutes his whole sustenance till the next day. Whether there be company or not, the table is always prepared, by its elegance and exuberance, for their reception; and the General remains at it for a hour after dinner, in familiar conversation and convivial hilarity. It is then that every one present is called upon to give some absent friend as a toast; the name not unfrequently awakens a pleasing remembrance of past events, and gives a new turn to the animated colloquy. General Washington has been rather more cheerful since the conclusion of the war than  
while

while he was in the army. His temper is rather of a serious cast, and his countenance commonly carries the impression of thoughtfulness, yet he perfectly relishes a pleasant story, an unaffected sally of wit, or a burlesque description, which surprises by its suddenness and incongruity with the ordinary appearance of the object described. After this sociable and innocent relaxation, he applies himself to business, and about nine o'clock retires to rest. This is the routine, and this the hour he observes, when no one but his family is present; at other times, he attends politely upon his company until they wish to withdraw.

He has never had any children of his own, but Mrs Washington had a son by her former husband, and he died in the time of the war, and left two children, a son and a daughter, who live with their grandmother and will doubtless succeed, if they live, to a considerable part of the General's estate.

Agriculture is the favourite employment of General Washington, and in which he has made great improvements. To acquire and communicate practical knowledge, he corresponds with Mr. Arthur Young, who has written so sensibly upon the subject, and also with many agricultural gentlemen in America. As improvement is known to be his passion, he receives envoys from every quarter with rare seeds and results of new projects. He likewise makes copious notes, relative to his own experiments,

ments, the state of the seasons, the nature of soils, the effects of different kinds of manure, and such other topics as may throw light on the farming business.

On Saturday in the afternoon, every week, reports are made by all his overseers, and registered in books kept for that purpose: so that at the end of the year, the quantity of labour and produce may be accurately known.

Order and œconomy are established in all the departments within and without doors. His lands are enclosed in lots of equal dimensions, and crops are assigned to each for many years. Every thing is undertaken on a large scale; but with a view to introduce or augment the culture of such articles as he conceives will become most beneficial in their consequence to the country. He raised, one year, two hundred lambs, sowed twenty seven bushels of flax seed, and planted more than seven hundred bushels of potatoes. In the mean time the publick may rest assured, that there is manufactured, under his roof, linen and woollen cloth, nearly or quite sufficient for his numerous household.

Thus he has long set an example to his countrymen worthy of their imitation, in diligence, temperance, frugality, and improvement in the noble and most useful science of agriculture; which is now, and must be for ages to come, the great source  
of

of the riches and glory of the United States of America.

When the General resigned his commission to Congress, in 1783, and withdrew to a private life, he fully and firmly intended never more to engage in any publick employment whatever, civil, political, or military. But in the year 1787, the necessity of a more efficient plan of government became so evident, that a convention of the best, ablest, and wisest men in the States was appointed to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and to compose such a form of government as should appear most likely to answer the great purposes designed,—*the safety, honour, and happiness* of the Union. But which form was nevertheless to be afterwards submitted to the people at large, for their consideration, discussion and approbation. General Washington was chosen one of the delegates for Virginia, and when the convention met, he was unanimously chosen President of the same. The new Constitution may glory in having him for one of it's actual framers; for, he never did business by proxy, but always attended in person.

The Constitution was sufficiently adopted in 1788, to begin it's execution; accordingly, the month of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the new legislative authority to commence. In the mean time, General Washington was, according to the new Constitution, unanimously chosen

Pre-



President of the United States. This drew him forth from his beloved retirement once more; he heard the earnest supplications of his country, and obeyed it's call. He took the reins of government into his hands in this most difficult season; under his administration, the United States have risen, from the lowest state of indigence, weakness, and disgrace, in the short period of three years and a half, to a very high state of power, opulence and dignity,

It is in vain for me to attempt to do justice to his character; while true merit is esteemed, or virtue honoured, mankind will never cease to revere the memory of this hero; and, while gratitude remains in the human breast, the praises of Washington shall dwell on American tongues.

He seems to me to possess in himself the united characters of Hero, Patriot, Warrior, Politician, Statesman, Legislator, Magistrate, &c. and, in addition to these, to be the man of honour, sympathy, and sincere friendship; and, above all, he truly FEARS GOD, and is a SINCERE CHRISTIAN. He was brought up, and still continues, an Episcopalian, but is a firm opposer of all establishments, and ecclesiastical tyranny, and a universal friend to mankind.

He generally goes to the Episcopalian church every Sunday, without any parade, or vain pomp;  
rides

rides with his lady in a chariot with a single pair of horses, without any guard or attendants. I am told that he frequently goes to the church called, *St. Paul's*, in Philadelphia; where one DR. MAGAW is minister, and has for his colleague, Mr. JOSEPH PILMOOR, a very popular preacher, well known both in England and America; though, no doubt, he sometimes goes to hear DR. WHITE the Bishop of the Episcopal church in Pennsylvania, who is one of the most amiable men alive.

These few traces of the General's life and character, drawn from the best authorities, are intended for the instruction and amusement of the public.

A N

## ACROSTIC.

GREAT man of merit, influence, and might,  
 Endu'd by Heav'n with truth, and wisdom's light,  
 On this return of thy auspicious day,  
 Receive the tribute of my humble lay;  
 Gen'ral, Dictator, Ruler, Patriot, Friend,  
 Enjoy thy country's honours to the end.

When God Almighty, gave creation birth,  
 And laid the firm foundations of the earth,  
 Settled the laws which all his works obey,  
 He saw, and he appointed thee thy sway,  
 In that choice land where freedom first arose,  
 Nor fear'd, nor fell before her num'rous foes;  
 Gave an example which shall always shine;  
 There wast thou born, fair freedom's land is thine.  
 On thee hath Heav'n caus'd glory to descend,  
 Nor will it fail to crown thy happy end.

Pre-

Preserve, O Lord, a life to man so dear,  
 Regard that chief, who doth thy laws revere ;  
 Enthron'd within our hearts, he rules by love,  
 Supremely favour'd by the God above ;  
 In him, with joy and wonder, we behold,  
 Disinterested love, contempt of gold ;  
 Engag'd his country's welfare to pursue,  
 Now are its highest honours all his due ;  
 There let them rest, nor envy dare to view.

Of all his toils, America to raise  
 Friends of true greatness, all will give him praise.

The wond'rous man who wielded sword and pen,  
 How great a benefactor he hath been!  
 Endear'd his name to all his countrymen.

United in himself at once we view,  
 Nice judgment, prudence, patience, valour too ;  
 In his fam'd character, at once we find,  
 Those virtues which are sing'lar in mankind ;  
 Engaging mildness, join'd with martial skill,  
 Determin'd resolution to fulfil ;

Serious devotion, and benevolence,  
 Truth, probity, sincerity, good sense ;  
 Alike prepar'd for closet, cab'net, field,  
 The same in war or peace, his country's shield.  
 Enjoy, O favour'd land ! this blessing lent ;  
 Such is GEORGE WASHINGTON, your President,  
 O land

O land of freedom, plenty, happiness,  
Forever may the Lord thy dwellings bless:

Newly discover'd land, where freedom reigns,  
Over thy hills, and vales, and fertile plains,  
Revere and love the God who made you free,  
That rais'd a champion for your liberty,  
Happy, O land, in such a chief as he. }

Awake my noblest strains, and hail the day,  
My heart is warm, and all my words obey ;  
Enchanted, I could dwell upon the song,  
Rich with enliv'ning scenes; a glorious throng!  
In that delightful country, we may find  
Comely religion with fair freedom join'd,  
And ev'ry blessing that can bless mankind. }

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1792.



*List of Books, &c. published by the Author.*

	L	S	D
14 Funeral Sermon for Mr. Wesley	0	1	0
15 Wonderful Account of Mr. De Ben- neville, who lay as dead 41 hours, and revived —	0	1	0
16 The Lord Jesus worthy of the Love of all Men, two Discourses, on 1 Cor. xvi. 22. —	0	1	0
17 The Everlasting Gospel, &c.	0	1	6
18 The Beauties of the Millenium	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
	TOTAL	2 16	3

*Now in the Press, and will be published in January  
next, 1793,*

THE  
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subscribers, 6s.

# SCHEDULE

of the

## Whole Number of PERSONS within the several DISTRICTS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES,

ACCORDING TO AN ACT

"Providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the *UNITED STATES*," passed March 1, 1791.

DISTRICTS.	Free white Males of 16 years and upwards including Heads of Families.	Free white Males under 16 years.	Free white Females including Heads of Families.	All other free Persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont	22,435	22,328	40,505	252	16	85,539
New Hampshire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885
Maine	24,384	24,748	46,870	538	none	96,540
Massachusetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	none	378,787
Rhode Island	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946
New York	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,453	184,139
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094
Maryland	55,915	57,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina						240,000
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
	Free white Males of 2 years and upwards including Heads of Families.	Free Males under 21 years of Age.	Free white Females, including Heads of Families.	All other free Persons.	Slaves.	Total.
South West. Ter.	6,271	10,277	15,365	361	3,417	35,691
North West. Ter.						5000
						3,925,253

Truly stated from the original Returns deposited in the Office of the Secretary of State.—*Oct.* 24, 1791.

T. JEFFERSON.

N.B. South Carolina made no Returns, and therefore the Inhabitants of that State are only given by Computation.

In Point of Size, the Towns in the United States may be ranked in this Order;—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, &c.—In point of Trade; New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, Baltimore, &c.

Omitted in the Explanation of the Plate, s—Connecticut-street.