THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ASTRONOMICAL POSITION .--- Between latitudes 38° 55' and 41° 21' north, and longitudes 1° 33' and 3° 04' east from Washington, or 73° 58' and 75° 29' west from Greenwich

BOUNDARIES .- Northern : New York :- eastern : New York, from which it is divided by the Hudson River and Atlantic Ocean ;- southern : the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay; and-western: Delaware and Penn-

sylvania, the Delaware bay and river being the line of division. MENSIONS.-The greatest length of the State, north and south, between Carpenter's Point and Cape May is 167 miles; ar 1 its breadth varies from 40 to 96 miles, being narrowest in the middle. The land area is estimated at 8,320 square miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY .- The north-western part of the State is hilly, rather than mountainous, being traversed by several prolongations from the ridges of the Alleghanies. These hills nowhere rise to a great height, but they abound in bold and varied scenery, and are interspersed with fertile and pleasant valleys, comprising some of the best lands. Schooley's Mountain, the most prominent of these elevations, is much resorted to in the summer season, on account of its salubrious atmosphere and for the purpose of using its mineral waters, which possess

The eastern line of the State is formed by a bold ridge of trap rock, called the Palisades, or Cloister Hill, which presenting a precipitous wall to the river, at several places, as at Weehawken, 200 feet high, gives an air of grandeur and wildness to the scenery. This wall of rock ends about 20 miles along the shore, and forms one of the principal objects which distinguish the noble panorama of the Hudson River, and many historical recollections and national traditions are connected with

The southern part of the State, from Raritan Bay and Trenton to Cape May, consists of a great sandy plain, nowhere rising more than 60 feet above the sea, except at the Navesink Hills, which although only 300feet high form prominent objects on the general level, and from the the general statistics of which in 1850 were as follows: ocean are the first land sighted by the approaching mariner. From the low, projecting sand-bank called Sandy Hook, opposite the

Narrows, to the similarly formed point of Cape May, the whole eastern coast consists of a long line of sandy beaches, here and there interrupted by inlets, and inclosing narrow, shallow lagoons, behind which extends for several miles a low marshy tract. This coast is constantly changmg-several old inlets have been closed and new ones opened since the settlement of the country; and being exposed to the heavy surf of the Atlantic, and affording no efficient harbors, it has been the scene of many dreadful shipwrecks. Barnegat, Great Egg Harbor, and Little Egg Harbor inlets are the principal points of access to the inland waters. The south-western coast, on Delaware Bay, consists chiefly of a strip of salt marsh, which gradually terminates in the predominating sandy plain. On the shores of the Delaware River the land is more elevated, the line being intersected by the mountain ridges tending eastward from the State of Pennsylvania, and over a ledge of which, crossing the Delaware River at Trenton, the waters are carried. The middle section of the State presents a beautiful and fertile region, in which agriculture is pursued with the most eminent success. This is also the great fruit-growing section of the State.

RIVERS, BAYS, COASTS, ETC .- The rivers of New Jersey are better adapted for economical purposes than for navigation. None of them admit of the passage of vessels of a large size. The Hackensack and the Passaid fall into Newark Bay. The former, which rises in New York near the line of this State, is navigable for sloops to Hackensack village, 15 miles from its mouth, and the latter which rises in Morris County, after receiving several considerable streams from the north-west and south, has a fall of 72 feet at Paterson. The Great Falls of the Passaic are surrounded by a scene of wild beauty, but much of their natural magnificence has been destroyed by turning their waters for mill purposes, and it is now only in time of flood that their normal grandeur is recognized. From these falls the course of the river is south, and it is navigable for small vessels from Acquackannock to its confluence with the bay, a distance of 12 miles. About five or six miles above Paterson the river has another descent of 51 feet by two leaps and a rocky rapid in the distance of half a mile—these descents are called the Little Falls of the Passaie. The Raritan, which is navigable for small craft to New Brunswick, 17 miles up, rises to the south of the hills; and having collected the waters of its several tributaries, it takes a course eastward almost across the State, and falls into Raritan Bay opposite the southern point of Staten Island. The principal streams in the southern part of the State are Great and Little Egg Harbor rivers, which admit of sloop navigation for about 20 miles inland, and Maurice River, which falls into Delaware Bay. The streams emptying into Delaware River are numerous, but short and not navigabl

Although bounded on three sides by navigable water, New Jersey is very deficient in harbor accommodation. The sea-coast and shores of Delaware Bay present many inlets and coves, but none accessible to vessels of large draft. Raritan Bay, between Sandy Hook and Staten Island, affords a ready communication from Amboy, the principal seaport of the State, to the ocean. Newark Bay to the north of Staten Island, has navigable communication through the "Kills" (a narrow strait) with New York and Raritan Bays. Delaware Bay washes the of the State is Cape May, the northern point of the entrance from the ocean into Delaware Bay. Sandy Hook, the southern cape of Raritan Bay, is a low sandy island about three miles in length, and is constantly extending by the accumulation of sand and other debris, and is thus always influencing and changing the currents to and from the Bay of New York.

GEOLOGY, MINERALS, ETC .- The geological structure of New Jersey has been explored by scientific men, and many of the most useful minerals have been discovered within its limits. All the rocks referable to the primitive, secondary, and transition eras exist: gneiss, sienite, graywacke slate, calcareous rocks, etc., are the principal formations in the northern region. Iron in all its forms occurs abundantly, and copper which appears in the secondary formations, is found near New Brunswick, Belleville, and Somerville, in considerable quantities. The mine near Somerville contains native copper, carbonate and phosphate of copper, green and red oxyde of copper, native silver, green quartz, ophase, phrenite, etc. In the mountain section, which extends in breadth varying from 15 to 35 miles, the geological formations are strongly blended. Rocks of a pretty uniform character, however, are found in the primitive ridges, but they are of a coarse and uneven texture, and on the surface aggregated with quartz and feldspar. Sometimes they contain shorl, garnet, hornblende, epodite, and mica. Granite, gneiss, and sienite are formed in this section by the blending and combination of these materials; and at some points the primitive greenstone is seen. The richest and most productive iron mines are also found here; as also large quantities of graphite. Black mica is found on the Ramapo River, near the Monroe works, and highly magnetic iron ore in Schooley's and Musconetong mountains. Wallkill Valley, west of the Hamburg Mountains, is noted for the number and variety of its minerals; the bottora of the valley rests on crystalline limestone and marble. The first bed of mineral, which is at Franklin Furnace, appears like a black

new metallic combination it has received the name of Franklinite. It is composed of 60 per cent. of iron, 16 of zinc, and 17 of red oxyde of nganese. This ore is not only irreducible to iron, but it obstructs the fusion of other ores. Large masses of this mineral are also found at Sterling. In Schol's Mountain, capacious mines of magnetic iron ore are worked, and the same exists throughout the primitive region. At Mendham a beautiful marble is found. The zinc mines of Sussex are among the most valuable in the world. Foliated or lamellar zinc is abundant in these mines; the ore, however, is chiefly in the form of red oxyde associated with iron and manganese. From this ore, a paint, more durable than those having lead as a base is largely manufactured. CLIMATE, SOILS, ETC.-The soils vary materially with the topography of the country. The mountain section is principally in its normal state, only now and then a cultivated farm being seen on the hill-sides. The soil best adapted for agriculture is found in the alluvial valleys, nor is the sandy plain in the south unfruitful. Clay and marl abound. The vegetation of New Jersey is similar to that of the central region of the United States generally: on the mountains, oak, pine, and other forest trees abound, and in many instances occupy large tracts, in which the BANKS. - On the 1st January, 1851, there were 26 banks in operation. wild animal still ranges. Abundance of stunted oaks and other trees cover the southern plain. The middle section is the most highly improved and wealthy part of the State, and is noted for its apples and peaches. The climate of New Jersey is in many respects similar to that of southern New York, but is much influenced by locality and elevation : in the north, where the hills are highest, it is much cooler than in the south, where the influence of the ocean is felt, and where a low situation and reflecting sands accumulate heat in the superincumbent atmosphere. n those parts, where the mephitic vapors of the swamps taint the air with their poison, agues and fevers of malignant type prevail. The hilly region and the shores, however, are eminently salubrious. CIVIL DIVISIONS, POPULATION, ETC.-New Jersey is divided into 20 counties,

,	Names of	No. of	No. of s. Families,		Populat	tion.		Farms	Indust. Estab-	County
	Counties	Dwellings.		Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves	. Total.		lishm'ts	
A	tlantie	. 1 584	1,608	8.743	217	1	8.961	827	62	May's Landing.
B	ergen	. 2,606	2,776	13,060	1,624	41	14,725	1.128	71	Hackensack.
	urlington .		7.650	41,094	2,109	-	43,203	1,638	452	Mount Holly.
	amden		4,253	23,192	2,230	-	25,422	731	148	Camden.
	ape May.		1,226	6.186	247		6.433	285	4	Cape May C. H.
	umberland		3.486	16,059	1,180	-	17.189	884	190	Bridgeton.
	ssex		13,898	71.616	2,328	6	78,950	1,745	886	Newark.
	loucester		2 690	14,085	620		14,655	954	141	Woodbury.
	udson		4.047	21,319	500	8	21,822	254		North Bergen.
	unterdon .		5.886	28,173	808	8.9	28,990	2,486	309	Flemington.
	ercer		4.993	25,950	2,036	6	27.992	1,051	191	TRENTON.
	iddlesex .		4.945	27,255	1,869	11	28,635	1,523	196	New Brunswick.
	onmouth .		5.402	27,915	2,323	75	80,813	2,014	877	Freehold.
	orris		5,545	29,131	1,008	19	80,158	1.843	242	Morristown.
	cean		1.791	9.892	140		10.032	379	52	Toms River.
	assaic		4,293	21.928	615	31	22,569	610	247	Paterson.
	dem		3,620	17.892	2.075	_	19,467	1,313	142	Salem.
	merset		8.576	17,950	1.711	31	19,692	1,550	137	Somerville.
	188ex		8.922	22.648	840	1	22.989	1,653	184	Newton.
	arren		3,978	21,976	880	2	22,858	1,587	841	Belvidere.
	Total	81.064	89.080	465.509	28 S10	226	489 555	23 905	4.874	

DECENNIAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Duto of	Absolute Population.				Proportion of Classes.			Ratio of Movement.			
Census, Whites.			Total.	Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Total.	
1790169,95	2,762	11.423	184,139	92.80	1.50	6.20				_	
1800195,123	5 4.402	12,422	211.949	92.06	2.08	5.86	+14.S1	+59.38	+8.75	+15.10	
1810226,861			245.555					+78.17	-1265	+15.86	
1820257.409			277,575					+60.77		+13.04	
1830300,260			320,823							+15.58	
1840851.5%			373,306							+16.36	
1850465.509	23.810	286	489.555	95.09	4.86	0.05.	+32.40	+13.15	-64.99	+ 81.14	

Of the population of 1850, the number of persons "deaf and dumb" was 189, of which 184 were whites and 5 free colored; of persons "blind" 207, of which 178 were whites and 29 free colored; of persons insane" 379, of which 370 were whites and 9 free colored; and of

persons "idiotic" 419-of which 406 were whites and 13 free colored. PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY .- Largely engaged in all the great branches of national industry, New Jersey, in proportion to its population, ranks second to no other State in all that constitutes public wealth. The central and southern portions of the State are principally agricultural; in the north, mining is the great interest, and in the east, manufactures. Commerce has its principal outlets in the cities opposite New York and Philadelphia; but along the whole coast and the courses of its rivers an active domestic trade is carried on.

1. Mining .- The mineral resources of the State are being rapidly developed. Throughout the hilly section of the north, iron, copper, zinc, and other metals are extensively mined. Building material of all kinds is quarried, and among these are found those useful alike in economic and ornamental architecture. Many of the marbles are so fine as to equal those of Italy for statuary.

2. Agriculture .- The number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June. 1850, was 23,905, containing 1,767,991 acres improved, and 984,955 acres unimproved lands, valued together at \$120,237,511; and the value of farming implements and machinery amounted to \$4,425,503. The live-stock consisted of-horses, 63,955; asses and mules, 4,089; milch cows, 118,736; working oxen, 12,077; other cattle, 80,455; sheep, 160,488; and swine, 250,370-valued in the aggregate at \$10,679,291; value of animals slaughtered during the year then ending was \$2,638,552. Of wool there was produced, 375,396 pounds; of butter, 9,487,210 pounds; and of cheese, 365,756 pounds. The grain crops amounted to-wheat, 1,601,190 bushels; rye, 1,255,578 bushels; Indian corn. 8,759,704 bushels; oats, 3,378,063 bushels; barley, 6,492 bushels; and buckwheat, 878,934 bushels; and among other productions are noted-tobacco, 310 pounds; peas and beans, 14,174 bushels; potatoes-Irish 3,207,236, and sweet 508,015 bushels; hay, 435,950 tons; cloverseed 28,280, and other grass-seed 63,051 bushels; hops, 2,133 pounds; flax, 182,965 pounds; flax-seed, 16,525 bushels; silk cocoons, 23 pounds; maple-sugar, 2,197 pounds; molasses, 954 gallons; beeswax and honey, 156,694 pounds; wine, 1.811 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products \$607,268, and of market-garden products \$475,242. Home-made manufactures were produced to the value of \$112,781.

3. Manufactures .- The aggregate capital invested in manufactures on the 1st June, 1850, is returned at \$22,184,730; the value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year previous, had been \$21,992,186; the amount of wages paid per month averaged \$766,899, and the value of the products of the year was \$39,713,586. The number of establishments in operation at the date specified was 4,374; and of these 21 were cotton factories; 41 woolen factories; 108 iron works-10 making pig, 45 eastings, and 53 wrought iron; and 133 were tanneries. Besides these enumerated, there are in the State extensive manufactures of locomotives, steam machinery, glass, Indian rubber goods, patent leather, jewelry, hats and caps, paints, starch, soap, paper, harness, and earthenware. The principal seats of manufacturing industry are Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, and Camden.

4. Commerce.-The foreign commerce of New Jersey is mostly transacted at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, and hence the direct commerce reported is only a small moiety of the whole. For the year ending 30th June, 1850, the exports were valued only at \$1,655, and the imports at \$1,494; and the shipping entered amounted to 1,601 tons, mountain mass, but it contains iron ore very little magnetic, and as a and that cleared to 1,131 tons. The shipping owned in the State at the

date specified was 80,300 tons, and the shipping built during the year preceding amounted to 6,242 tons. New Jersey has a flourishing coast ing trade, and its trade with the neighboring cities is immense. 5. Fisheries.—The shore and oyster fisheries of this State are very

valuable, and from this source the markets of New York receive a large portion of their supplies. In 1850, there were 101 fishing stations returned, and the capital invested in the same amounted to \$109,678. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS .- New Jersey has numerous railroads, and several important canals. These have been constructed chiefly with the view of accommodating the transit trade; but there are others which depend equally on local business. The canals are the Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan Canal; and the principal railroads are those stretching between New York and Pennsylvania, and forming links in the great line of travel, north and south. All these lines are of essential value to the internal trade, as well as that in transit through the State. In the southern part of the State, starting from Camden, there are railroads to Absecom and Cape May, built chiefly to accommodate the agricultural interest.

Liabilities - capital, \$3,754,900; circulation, \$3,046,658; deposits, \$2,411,861; and due other banks, \$373,453; and assets-loans and discounts, \$7,058,977; real estate, \$270,546; other investments, \$183,468; due by other banks, \$1,578,068; and specie, \$622,884. Since this return the free banking law has gone into operation, and numerous banks been established under its provisions.

GOVERNMENT .- The constitution under which the State is organized was adopted on the 13th August, 1844, and went into operation on the 2d September of the same year. Every white male, 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State and five months in the county, is allowed o vote. All elections are by ballot. The Legislature consists of a Senate and Assembly. Each county is entitled to one senator, and the members of Assembly, not more than 60 in all, are apportioned among the counties in ratio of their population. One-third the senators and all the representatives are chosen annually. The Governor, who must be at least 30 years of age and a seven years' resident, is elected for three years. There is no Lieutenant-governor, but in case of disability or death, the President of the Senate takes the Governor's place. The judiciary consists of a court of errors and appeals, a chancery court, a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, etc. Judges are appointed by the Governor. New Jersey returns five representatives to the federal Congress.

FINANCES, PUBLIC DEBT, ETC .- The resources of the treasury for the year ending 31st December, 1850, amounted to \$138,544, of which sum \$9,961 was a surplus from former years; and the disbursements amounted to \$125.543. The absolute debt of the State amounted to \$71,810; while the property owned by the treasury amounted to \$1,455,658, of which however, only \$290,987 was then productive. Valuation of taxable property, (estimated) about \$200,000,000. ools, Academies, and Colleges.-The number of primary and pub-

lic schools in the State, on June 1st, 1850, was 1,479, with 1,590 teachers and 78,205 scholars-annual income, \$216,992; of academies and other schools 219, with 437 teachers, and 9,569 pupils-annual income \$226,388; and of *universities* and *colleges* 4, with 49 teachers, and 470 students—annual income, \$79,700. The amount of public funds disbursed on account of education for the year then ending was \$65,687. Adults unable to read and write, 18,665; namely, 14,248 whites, and 4,417 free colored persons; or 12,787 natives, and 5,878 persons of foreign origin.

IBRARIES .- The number of libraries in 1850 was 128 (containing 80,885 volumes), and of these 77 (43,903) were public; 10 (4,080) school; 35 (8,564) Sunday school; 4 (24,000) college, and 2 (338) church libraries. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The number of newspapers, etc., in 1850, was 51, circulating 44,454 copies, or 4,098,678 copies annually. Of

these 6 were issued daily, 43 weekly, and 2 semi-monthly; and in respect of their characteristics 6 were literary and miscellaneous, neutral and independent, and 44 political. CHURCHES .- The number of churches in the State in 1850 was 813,

accommodating 346,133 persons, and valued at \$3,680,936. Of these accommodating 040,155 persons) were Methodist; 149 (81,650) Presbyterian; 108 (43,425) Baptist; 66 (39,146) Dutch Reformed; 52 (19,647) Episcopal; 52 (25,545) Friends; 22 (9,485) Roman Catholic; 8 (2,835) Christian; 8 (3,500) Congregational; 7 (2,400) Free; 7 (2,900) Lutheran; 5 (1,450) Union; 3 (1,000) Universalist; 2 (800) Tunker; 2 (450) Unitarian; and 10 (2,150) churches of minor sects.

ITIES, TOWNS, ETC .- Trenton, the seat of government, is situate on the Delaware, at the head of steamboat navigation, and is separated from South Trenton by Assunpink Creek. Lat. 40° 13' 10" north, and long. 74° 45' 29" west. The public buildings are the State House, the State Lunatic Asylum, the State Prison, etc. Several manufactures are carried on, and the city has a considerable commerce, it being the terminus of several railroads, and of the Delaware and Raritan Cana The Delaware River is here crossed by bridges. This city is memorable on account of the battle fought here on the night of December 25th 1776, when General Washington crossed the Delaware, and captured 1,000 Hessians. Population 6,461. Newark, on the Passaic River, is the largest city of the State, and is noted for the extent and variety its manufactures. Population 38,894. Paterson, at the Falls of the Passaic, also a manufacturing city, is the seat of the cotton interest, and has also large machine and locomotive shops. Population 11,334. New Brunswick, on the Raritan, is the terminus of the Delaware Canal. and a place of some considerable trade. It is also the seat of Rutger's College. Population 10,019. Burlington, opposite Bristol, on the Delaware, and Camden, opposite Philadelphia, are both flourishing placesthe former is the seat of a college, and has 4,536 inhabitants, and the latter has flourishing manufactures, is the terminus of several railroads, and contains 9,479 inhabitants. Princeton is the seat of the College of New Jersey, the oldest institution of learning in the State, and has 3.021 inhabitants. The other principal places are Belleville, 3,514 inhabit

ants; Bergen, 2,758; Bloomfield, 3,385; Bordentown, 2,725; Chester, 3,601; Dover, 2,385; Elizabethtown, 5,583; Gloucester, 4,559; Green wich, 3,726; Hackensack, 3,506; Hillsboro', 3,409; Hoboken, 2,668; Jersey City, opposite New York, 6,856 and Van Vorst, now united with it, 4,617; Middletown, 3,251; Newton, 3,279; North Bergen, 3,578; Orange, 4,385; Plainfield, 2,447; Rahway, 3,306; Salem, 3,052 Wantage, 3,934; Woodbridge, 5,141, etc. HISTORY .- In 1664 the Duke of York sold from his grant (obtained that

year from Charles II.) the district between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, who called it New Jersey, and appointed Philip Carteret its governor. In 1673, the colony was taken by the Dutch, who resigned it in 1674. About this time the province was divided into East and West Jersey, which were sep arately sold and resold, and troubles steadily increased until 1702, when both were surrendered to Queen Anne, who united them under the government of New York, of which Lord Cornbury was governor. In 1738, a separate government was instituted by the crown, which lasted until 1776, when the first Constitution was adopted. During the Revolutionary war, some of its hardest battles of that eventful period were fought in this State

THE STATE OF NEW YORK-No. II.

CITIES AND TOWNS .- New York contains thirteen cities and numerous populous towns and villages. The cities are New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego, Poughkeep-sie, Auburn, Schenectady and Hudson. The population of these at various times has been as follows :

CITIES.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
New York	60,489	96,373	123,706	166,086	203,007	270,089	312,710	371.223	515,547	629,810
Brooklyn	3,298	4,402	7.175	10,790	13,662	25,312	41,913	72,769	127.618	205,250
Buffalo	-	1,508	2,095	3,189	8,653	15,861	18,213	29,773	42,261	74,214
Albany		9,356	12,630	15,971	24,238	28,109	33,721	41,139	50,763	57.333
Rochester		-	1,502	4,729	- 9,269	14,404	20,191	25,265	36,403	43,877
Troy	-	3,885	5,264	7,859	11,556	16,959	19,334	21,709	28,785	33,269
Syracuse		-	-	-	2,565	4,103	6,502	10,712	22,271	25,107
Utica		-	2,972	5,040	8,323	10,183	12,782	12,190	17,565	22,169
Oswego			992	1,132	2,703	4,802	4,665	5,113	12,205	15,816
Poughkeepsie	3,246	4,122	5,726	5,935	7,222	8,529	10,006	8,681	13,944	12,763
Auburn		-		8,019	4,486	5,368	5,626	6,176	9,548	9,476
Schenectady.	2,589	3,372	8,939	4,068	4,268	6,272	6,784	6,555	8,921	8,389
Hudson	3,364	8,997	5,310	5,004	5,392	5,531	5,672	5,657	6,286	6,720
Total	78,335	127,015	172,211	232,872	306,344	415,522	498,019	616,962	892,117	1,144,193

The aggregate population of towns having from 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, of which, in 1855, there were seventy-one, was 525,671, being an increase of about 160,000 in the ten years then ending.

New York, the metropolitan city of the State and of the United States, is situated at the head of New York Bay, and on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson River with the bay and harbor of New York and the strait called East River, which latter connects the bay with Long Island Sound. The island on which the city is built has an extreme length of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles and an average width of a mile and a half, with a maximum width of two and a half miles; and contains about 14,000 acres. It is separated from the mainland on the north by Harlem River, a navigable water-course eight miles long, connecting the Hudson and East rivers. Lat. (City Hall) 40° 42' 40" north, and long. 74º 01' 08" west from Greenwich, or 3º 00' 22" east from Washington. The island, with which the city is co-extensive, was originally much diversified, and in its upper portion, where least populated, it still retains much of its original character. With the increase of population improvements have been made according to a uniform plan-in laying put avenues and streets, grading them, providing them with sewers, etc. The as yet thickly built portion of the city does not extend beyond 50th Street, about four miles above the City Hall; but beyond this there are several suburban villages, and it is probable that within 20 years the island, in its whole length, will be one dense mass of houses. The main thoroughfare is Broadway, extending from the Battery to 25th Street; it is 80 feet wide, and with its public buildings, theatres, hotels, and splendid stores and dwellings presents at all times an imposin scene. The other streets particularly deserving of notice are the Bowery on the east and nearly parallel with Broadway; Canal Street and Grand Street, crossing Broadway about a mile up; Wall Street, opening from the east into Broadway in its lower part, and containing some of the finest public edifices, and still better known as the centre of stock and monetary operations; South Street, along East River, and West Street along the Hudson, both occupied chiefly by shipping houses; Pearl, Pine Cedar, and Broad streets, the principal localities for dry goods jobbin and importing houses; Nassau Street, noted for its publishing houses Water and Front streets, occupied chiefly by wholesale groceries, etc The squares and other open places are, perhaps, less numerous and attractive than might be desired, though the general spaciousness and directness of the streets may make such not so indispensable

The public architecture in New York is of a very superior character and the number of public buildings is being constantly increased. The City Hall, occupying a commanding position in the Park, is a very im posing structure of marble and freestone, and rising above the structure is a fine cupola, on the top of which a colossal statue of Justice has been placed. The extent of the building, 216 feet long by 105 feet wide. affords ample space for the numerous municipal offices and courts. The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall Street, is a massive granite building surmounted by a dome 124 feet above the ground. The edifice is 200 feet long and from 144 to 171 feet wide, and 77 feet high to the top o the cornice ; in front is a recessed portico of 18 Ionic columns, each a single solid block, 38 feet high, and weighing 43 tons, and among the numerous rooms is the Rotunda, 80 feet in diameter, and crowned by a dome, supported in part by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble The Custom House, at the head of Broad Street, is a splendid Doric structure of white marble modeled after the Parthenon at Athens. The present Post-Office, formerly the Dutch Church, is a miserable building for such a purpose, but is to be replaced by one worthy of so large a city. The Halls of Justice, commonly called "The Tombs," are buil in the Egyptian style. The building occupies the block surrounded by Centre, White, Elm, and Worth streets, and is used as a police court and house of detention. The City Penitentiary is located on Blackwell's Island, in the East River, and is a very extensive and imposing serie of buildings. On the same island are-the Lunatic Asylum and Almshouse, buildings more remarkable for their magnitude than architectural pretensions. The new State Arsenal, on Fifth Avenue between 62d and 64th streets, is a massive Gothic structure, in the castellated style, surmounted by eight towers 69 feet high, four in front and one at each angle of the building. The churches number about three hundred, and many are costly and n tructures. Of these the Pr ans, Episcopalians, and Methodists have each about 50, the Baptists 35, the Roman Catholics and Dutch Reformed each 25, and the Congregationalists and Jews each a dozen ; and all the other sects have one or more places of worship.

The educational establishments of New York are extremely numerous, and, besides its excellent public schools, include several great col legiate and professional institutions. Among the principal are-Colum bia College, the University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons. the University Medical College, the New York Medical College, the General Theological Seminary, etc., and numerous academies and high schools, public and private. The chief literary institutions and librarie are-the Historical Society, the Geographical and Statistical Society, th Law Institute, the Society Library, the Mercantile Association, t American Institute, the Lyceum, etc., and the noble Astor Library founded by the late J. J. Astor at a cost of \$400,000. The hospital asylums, and benevolent institutions are both numerous and well-pro vided; and few cities are better supplied with places of amusemen than is New York. The cuy is supplied with water by the Crotor Aqueduct, a vast work completed in 1842 at a cost of nearly \$15,000,000 The water is brought from a lake or pond, formed by damming up th Croton River, by a covered aqueduct 40 miles long, and capable of supplying daily 60,000,000 gallons of water

The commerce of New York has, with occasional fluctuations, been steadily progressive. The returns for the past 25 years are as follows:



to 737,509 tons, that as enrolled to 538,161, and that as licensed (under 20 tons) to 12,563 tons. Of the registered shipping, 89,105, and of the enrolled shipping 107,692 tons represented the steam marine. The coasting and internal trade greatly surpass that with foreign countries; and besides the vast tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, there are gen-erally about 2,000 coasting vessels lying in the harbor at the same time. The commercial intercourse with the interior and with the States westward is secured by the Hudson River and the very complete system of railroads and canals terminating on its borders; and no less than 11 lines of railroads diverge from New York, placing it in direct com-munication with all the more important trading stations of the Union. There are also "avenue railroads" through all the principal north and south thoroughfares of the city

Though mainly distinguished for its vast commerce, New York is at the same time the greatest of American manufacturing cities. At the census of 1850 the persons employed in productive and manufacturin lishments numbered nearly one-sixth of the entire population-t number of establishments was 3,387, the capital invested \$34,232.829 and the manufactured products for the year were valued at \$105,218,308 The principal establishments in the city are its iron founderies and machine shops, breweries, distilleries, sugar refineries, brass founderies carriage factories, hardware works, etc., with manufactories of piano fortes, furniture, jewelry, and all the usual branches of useful and orna mental goods required for ordinary use or luxury in a wealthy metrop. olis. The publishing trade is also one of the great industries of the city. There are 56 banks in New York, and 16 savings' institutions and 104 fire, 15 marine, and 21 life insurance offices.

To estimate the resources of such a city is almost impossible ; but a good idea of its wealth may be formed from the annual assessments for taxation. In 1856 the total value of taxable property was \$513,939,279 and the amount of tax levied for the support of the city government an tutions was \$7,075,425. The aggregate wealth of but few of the States of the Union amounts to a sum like this.

Brooklyn, the second city of the State in population, is located at the west end of Long Island and opposite New York, with which it connects by numerous steam ferries crossing the East River. The site is elevated, and fronting on the river the heights in one part are 70 feet above mean tide, affording a splendid view of the harbor and shipping. This city must be considered simply as an expansion of New York, and as one o its suburbs; but it is a handsome and well-governed place, and much more cleanly and generally better built than its metropolitan. The streets and avenues are wide and spacious, and in the outer districts there are several public squares, of which Washington Square, or Fort Greene, is the largest and most picturesque, occupying the highest par of the city. In architecture it is particularly rich: among its publ buildings are its splendid City Hall (a marble building, 162 by 102 feet, and 75 feet high, consisting of three stories and a basement, and sur mounted with a dome, the top of which is 150 feet above the ground) occupying a conspicuous site at the head of Fulton Street; its hundred churches, many of them exceedingly handsome and ornate; its literary and charitable institutions-among the first, the Athenæum, the Cit Library, the Lyceum, etc., and among the latter the City Hospital, th Orphan Asylum, the Marine Hospital, the Graham Institution, etc.; and its public schools, very numerous and probably better conducted than in any other city. Brooklyn is also a place of extensive manufacturin dustry, commerce, and trade. Fulton Street, in old Brooklyn, and Grand Street, in the Eastern District, vie with many of the great thoroughfares of New York in the amount and variety of their merchant stores, and almost the whole lower part of the city, from the Atlantic Docks to Newtown Creek, is taken up with manufacturing establishments, ship-yards, etc., and many species of manufacture are conducted bughout the city limits. As a port it is subsidiary to that of New LOCKPORT. York, and, in fact, is a part of it, and is the great depôt for naval stores, grain, etc. The Atlantic Dock, at the south end of the city, is one of the largest in the Union, and is well provided with warehouses. Its surface covers 41 acres, and its depth is sufficient for the largest shipping. On the south side of Wallabout Bay, which makes up toward the FISHKILL ... north-east part of the city, is the United States Navy Yard, occupying ROME ... about 40 acres, and inclosed on the land side by a stone wall. It is one of the chief naval dépôts, and contains a vast amount of material and HER every facility in its ship-houses, workshops, and dry-docks for the purposes of its establishment. Near by is the United States Marine Barracks (a miserable wooden building), and on the opposite side of the bay, New York (a miserable wooden building) and on the opposite side of the bay, New York (a miserable wooden building). on elevated ground, the fine hospital edifice. Greenwood Cemetery is at the southern extremity of the city. Brooklyn was first settled in POMFRET ... 1625, and was incorporated as a town in 1806 and as a city in 1834. ELMIRA ... 1854 the city of Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick (now formg what is called the Eastern District) were annexed to it.

Buffalo, capital of Erie County, and the principal city on Lake Erie, built near the eastern extremity of that water, is the great entrepôt between the lake country and the seaboard. The harbor, formed by Buffalo Creek, is capacious and well protected from storms by a breakwater, and sufficiently deep for the largest lake vessels, and every accommodation has been provided for its large and increasing commerce. The shipping of the port in 1850 amounted to 39,679 tons, and in 1855 to 76,952 (of which 38,262 steam) tons. In the latter year the total enrances and clearances amounted to 3,333,232 tons, and the aggregat value of the imports and exports, foreign and coastwise, was \$303,023,000, or an amount equal to two-thirds of the whole foreign commerce of the United States ! The principal materials of this commerce are the manufactures of the East and foreign countries, groceries, etc., and the products of the fields, forests, and mines of the West. The commerce of Buffalo is also augmented and greatly facilitated by the Erie Canal, here terminating, and the numerous railroads which centre at this point. The manufactures of the city are also extensive, chiefly consisting of the various manufactures of iron, machinery, cars, etc.

Albany, on the west bank of the Hudson, 145 miles north of New York city, is the political capital of the State and the eastern entrepôt of the vast commerce between the East and West. It is built on the slope of a hill and along the river flat, and approached from the east has a fine appearance. Here terminate the Erie and Champlain canals and numerous important railroads, and here also sloop navigation on the river Its manufactures are various and extensive, including hardware, ma chinery, railroad cars, carriages, stoves, etc., and its breweries are the most extensive in the Union. Albany is also one of the greatest lumber markets in the world. The local trade of the city is active, and many of the warehouses and stores equal those of New York in the variety, value, and splendor of the merchandise exhibited. The city is not distinguished for regularity in its plan nor elegance in its domestic architection tecture; but it contains several spacious public places and many buildings which compare well with those of other large cities.

Rochester, capital of Monroe County, is built on both sides of the Genesee River, seven miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 229 miles west of Albany, and 68 miles east of Buffalo by the Central Railroad. At this point the Genesee Valley and the Erie canals form a GALEN... junction, and also several important lines of railroad. It is the largest town on the great central avenue, and is equally noted for its commerce and manufactures. Its flour-mills are, perhaps, the most extensive in BETTER

lying chiefly on the vast water-power derived from the river falls. Troy, capital of Rensselaer County, is built on the east side of the

tion. Its commerce consists chiefly in the transhipment of merchandisc to and from the canals, river, and railroads; but the city has also a large commerce of its own, furnished with material from its numerous workshops. As a manufacturing city, indeed, it is one of the first in the State, and produces large quantities of machinery, hardware, railroad cars, etc. It is also noted for its breweries and as an extensive lumber market. On the opposite side of the river is West Troy, also a manuacturing place, and which may be considered as a suburb of the city.

Syracuse, capital of Onondaga County, is situated at the south extrem ty of Onondaga Lake and on the Erie Canal and Central Railroad, about midway between Buffalo and Albany. The canal is here joined by the Oswego Canal, extending along the Oswego River from Lake Ontario, and the Central Railroad, by a line from Oswego and another from the south via Binghamton. The central position it thus enjoys is highly conducive to its prosperity, and has made it a commercial station of importance. It is also an important manufacturing town, and in its vieiny are several villages engaged in the manufacture of sa

built and is the seat of the State Lunatic Asylum and several other public buildings. Its manufactures are extensive and flourishing, and ts commerce rapidly increasing.

Ontario and on both sides of Oswego River. It is the natural port of Syracuse, and has a large trade with Canada. In 1855 its shipping amounted to 42,460 (5,199 steam) tons, and the entrances and clearances to 1,607,000 tons. The value of its imports and exports in the same year amounted to \$146,235,000. The port is connected with Syracuso by the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad and the Oswego Canal.

miles above New York. It is the largest place between Albany and New York, and has a large and various manufacturing interest and a aluable commerce both by land and water. Auburn, capital of Cayuga County, is a thriving city on the old line

The State Prison at this place is one of the largest in the world. Schenectady is built on the right bank of the Mohawk, and on the line

enjoying extraordinary facilities for commerce is almost stationary in its population. It is the seat of Union College. Hudson, capital of Columbia County, is situated at the head of ship navigation on the Hudson River and on the Hudson River Railroad 116 miles above New York. It is both a commercial and manufactu ing town, and was formerly extensively engaged in the West India trade and more recently in the whale fisheries.

FOR WHAT REM NAMES.

the Union, and it also manufactures machinery, agricultural implements, stings, cotton and woolen goods, paper, etc., these branches of business

Hudson, six miles above Albany, and at the head of steamboat naviga

Utica, in Oneida County, is a goodly city on the Mohawk River, Erie Canal, and Central Railroad, 95 miles from Albany; and the Chenango Canal and several lateral railroads also come in here. The city is well

Oswego, capital of Oswego County, is situated on the shore of Lake

Poughkeepsie, capital of Dutchess County, is built on the east side of the Hudson River, and on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, 75

of the Central Railroad, 174 miles west from Albany. The outlet of Owasco Lake flows through the town and affords excellent water-power.

of the Erie Canal. It is one of the oldest cities of the State, and although

The following is a list of towns in the State having 5,000 inhabitants and upward. They are noted according to their numerical superiority.

is to more municipal sop		
RKABLE.	1850.	1855.
-Cohoes Falls-Junction of Erie and nited States Arsenal-Niskayuna, a		
Creek—Capital of Ulster Co.—Termi- le and commerce large—Water-cement	16,475	20,PE3
eam boilers, castings, etc.—Burnt by t framed here. W. Albany and 31 miles N. E. Buffalo t and Niagara Falls R.R. crosses the		13,974
t framed here	12,323 8,734	13,380 13,128
uence of Bronx River, 11 miles from	11,415	
ll-Creek Landing, 60 miles above New	4,436	
ll-Creek Landing, 60 miles above New of Providence and Fishkill R.R Central R.RWatertown and Rone, e join Central R.ROld Fort Stanwix	9,240	11,382
e font centrale	10,675	10,720
es Ogdensburg, opposite Prescott, and	8.811	1.1
	7,756	
ocean. Acludes Ravenswood, Astoria, etc Creek-The village, 101 miles N. New trada	8,595 7,208	9,696 9,446
trade	8,041	9,318
these weights and the second secon	4,483	9,157
R.RLarge commerce	8,166	8,486 8,465
Susquehanna-Junction of New York	7,758	8,328
v. of Geneva-Hobart Free College	8,505	8,298
Susqueianna—Junction of New York Id Western R.R. Line—Lumber trade v. of Geneva—Hobart Free College cludes village of New Brighton, six by New York merchants between the Sound and Great South	5,309	8,252
Island Sound, and containing many or Syosset, on the bay so-called, an ner resort for New Yorkers. w York city—The village at head of	7,481	8,142
aer resort for New Yorkers.	6,900	8,047
ce's nurseries	5,376	7,970
several manufactorics.	6,131	7,912
averal manufactories	7,507 7,201	7,80C 7,557
and lead of Fall Creek, 438 feet in mile—N. ter- n R.R.—Manufactories and trade	4,160 6,459	7,554 7,277
n R.RManufactories and trade	6,909 5,570	$7,153 \\ 6,923$
cludes Sag Harbor	5,570 6,501 4,1×6	6,821 6,197
cludes Sag Harbor. port and Niagara Falls R.R. w York city f Watertown and Potsdam R.R. with	5,885	i and and
Lake and on line of Central R.R., here Falls—Beautiful site, etc	5,349 6,145	6,630 6,480
	1	6,476 6,438
Includes Glenn's Falls and other vil., New York and Erie R.R.—S. termi- R. and N. terminus of Corning and Janal—Large lumber and coal depot—		
anal-Large lumber and coal depot- -Springs visited by 30,000 persons in	-	6,334
-Springs visited by 30,000 persons in	4,650	6,307
yracuse. and on Northern R.R.—Iron works. entrance into Luke Champlaln—Iron Isburg and Montreal R.R. Sindalo, Corning and New York R.R. ew York and Erle R.R.—Piermont. York city—Includes village of Sing- ew York city—Catskill Mis.	6,298 5,060 5,618	6,228 6,197 6,080
Buffalo, Corning and New York R.R.,	6,185	6.031 5,838
York city-Includes village of Sing-	4,939	5 758
ew York city—Catskill Mts my—Manufactories, etc	5,454 5,752 4,723	5,710 5,700 5,676
yn-Agriculture	4,723	
is several villages	4,247 6,052	5,632 5,629
ine agricultural town	5,145 4,032	5,516 5,504
Newburg R.R., 11 miles E. Buffalo —Suspension Bridge, etc	$ 3,794 \\ 2,200 $	5,489
New York city-Summer retreats	2,709 4,942	5,449
ett's Harbor—Village on Sandy Creek. the Central R.R., 36 miles E. Buñalo. ntral R.R.	5,694 5,524	5,339
the Central R.R., 36 miles E. Buffalo.	4,461 5,542	5,293
ıy	4,764 4,591 4,925	5,253 5,226
y. R.R.—Flouring mills 1 by Northern Railroad, 61 miles E.		
any	4,609	5,186 5,181 5,151
	4,153	5,118 5,109
	4,102 4,153 5,295 5,833 5,239 5,239 5,122	5,060 5,058
	5,122	5,008