Falls of Tallulah — Mountains of Georgia

Virtue, Son & Co. London & Paris

THE

SLAVE STATES

OF

AMERICA.

BY

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF

"AMERICA, HISTORICAL, STATISTIC, AND DESCRIPTIVE."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

FISHER, SON, & CO.

NEWGATE ST. LONDON; RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

CHAP. I.

Journey from Charleston to Columbia — Capture of a live alligator — Excessive heat — Night-hawk — Daybreak — Field negroes — Slavery — Song of forest birds — Fields of cotton, corn, and indigo — Sunrise — Night-mists — Country fevers — Deserted village — River Congaree — Arrival at Columbia — Wealthy planters — Frequency of husbands marrying many wives — Unimpassioned character of American attachments — History of Columbia — Seat of government — Plan of the city — College and State institutions — Course of studies — Peculiarities of Southern society — Churches and religious sects — Population, white and black, condition of each — Legal decisions on negro cases — English fashionable novels — Lady Bulwer and Miss Martineau — Sand-hill country seats ... 1

CHAP. II.

From Columbia to Augusta — Lexington — Healthiness of this region — New description of cotton recently grown here — Early song of birds — Leesville — Country-houses — Mosquito-hawk — Edgefield — Approach to Augusta — Cotton cultivation — Great increase in the quantity produced — Different kinds of cotton grown — Entry into Hamburgh — Caravan of slaves — Arrival at the Planter's Hotel — Entire destruction of the hotel by fire — Losses sustained by this sudden conflagration — Supposed to be the work of discontented slaves — Frequent adoption of this mode of revenge — Conduct of Southern students towards abolitionists 35

CHAP. III.

Departure from Augusta for Athens — Journey to Greensborough — Anecdote of a zealous Methodist preacher — Stage-route to Athens — Ascending country — Oak lands — River Oconee — Rattlesnakes abounding on the lower banks — Excessive drought — Crops of wheat and oats — Introduction of Baden corn — Extreme productiveness — Mulatto corn and cotton by amalgamation — Arrival at Salem — Violent storm — Halt at Watkinsville — Arrival at Athens 53

CHAP. IV.

Public funeral of the late Judge Clayton—Oration delivered over his corpse —Startling statement of prevailing infidelity—Robberies by negroes— Grotesque exhibition of the militia-muster—Phi-Kappa and Demosthenian societies—Description of Athens—Population, character, and manners—Organization and government of the University—Classical names of places—Strength of local attachment—Literary taste of the South— Entire expulsion of the negroes to Africa advocated—The blacks considered to be the "great beast" of Scripture—The church declares that "slavery is not a moral evil"—Appearance and manners of a Southern debating club — Brilliant evening party at the University — Style of Southern beauty, dress, and manners—Botanical garden—Night-blooming Cereus—Mineralogical collection—Indian antiquities 60

CHAP. V.

History and condition of the Cherokee Indians—Territory assigned to the Indians west of the Mississippi—Opposite opinions as to the policy of uniting the Indians—Numbers, character, and condition of the Choctaws —Numbers of the Creeks, their territory and government—Smaller tribes —Indigenous races of Western Indians—The Pawnees, their present uncivilized state—Kickapoos—Indian prophet—Provisions for educating the Indians—Missions established among the tribes—Whole number of Indians on the North American continent—Human sacrifice of a Sioux girl taken in war 97

CHAP. VI.

Environs of Athens—Springs of Helicon—Cotton factories—Blacks and whites employed together—Slave labour and free—Dissatisfaction at the mode of levying taxes—Whitney's cotton-gin—Fourth of July oration— English and American orators—Slight influence of ladies on manners in America—Description of American parties by a native writer—Nocturnal removal of a house by negroes—Negro girls used as footmen behind carriages—Excessive affectation of delicacy—Anecdote of a Dutchman and a Moravian preacher — Protracted meetings of the Presbyterian church 111

CHAP. VII.

Journey to the Madison Springs—Forest Scenery—Birds—Madison Springs —Carnesville — Specimen of an American village—Carnesville to the Falls of Tukoa—Log-church and graves—Deep solitude—Uprooted trees -Forest sunset—Inhospitality of a Georgian farmer—Curraghee moun-

tain—Falls of Tukoa—From Tukoa to the Falls of Tuloola—Log-huts —White settlers — Splendid view from the mountains — Visit to the Cataract of Tuloola—Splendid scenery—From Tuloola to the Tugaloo river—Descent of the mountain—Cottage girl—Silkworms and silk—Fashions from New York—Farmers emigrating to the Mississippi—Sheriff and executioner 140

CHAP. VIII.

Description of Greenville—Increased value of land—The Pine Mountain —Wolf and fox hunting—Rattlesnakes and serpents—Remarkable table-rock—Political celebrations—Singular toasts—Influence of women on politics—Flatteries of the sex—Homage to men in power—Laconic editorials—English settlers in Greenville—Extortion of coach proprietors—Taken before a magistrate—Successful issue of the case..... 175

CHAP. IX.

Journey to Flatrock—Turnpikes — Residence of Mr. Baring — Country-houses of the South—Beautiful scenery—Crossing the Blue Ridge—Rivers flowing westward to the Mississippi—Arrival at Asheville—French Broad River—Horses and mules—Primitive canoes—Warm Springs—Baths—Religion and gambling—Slave-breeding—Men selling their own offspring..... 192

CHAP. IX.*

History of the State of North Carolina—Charter of Charles the Second—Principal events—Insurrection of the "Regulators" against the lawyers —Progressive increase of Population, free and slaves—Extent of area, and boundaries of the State—Excursion beyond the mountains, by Finlay and Boone—Mineral wealth—Iron mines—The Gold Region—Commerce —Seaports—Canals—Railroads—Chief towns—Raleigh—The new State-house—Literary fund—Legislature—Judiciary—University—Academy—Religious bodies 215

CHAP. X.

Departure from the Warm Springs—Journey along the banks of the French Broad River—Beautiful trees—Spreading vines—The Pleasant Bank —Fluctuations in temperature—The Painted Rocks—The Chimnies—Entry into the State of Tennessee—Mountain precipices—Deep glens—Tree-frogs—Splendid view—Bears in the wood—Log-hut—Visit to a great Cave—Stalactytes—Pulpit, organ, and spring—Night Journey—

CHAP. II.

From Columbia to Augusta—Lexington—Healthiness of this region—New description of cotton recently grown here—Early song of birds—Leesville—Country-houses—Mosquito-hawk—Edgefield—Approach to Augusta—Cotton cultivation—Great increase in the quantity produced—Different kinds of cotton grown—Entry into Hamburgh—Caravan of slaves—Arrival at the Planter's hotel—Entire destruction of the hotel by fire—Losses sustained by this sudden conflagration—Supposed to be the work of discontented slaves—Frequent adoption of this mode of revenge—Conduct of Southern students towards Abolitionists.

On Saturday the 15th of June, we left Columbia for Augusta, and having taken the whole of the stage for ourselves, we had the advantage of room and comfort, which, in this hot weather, was especially agreeable.

Leaving Columbia about four o'clock, we crossed the Congaree river by the bridge over which we entered the town from Charleston, and soon got into the woods, which continued all the way, with little intermission, till we reached the village of Lexington, about thirteen miles from Columbia.

Lexington is a very favourite name in the United States, there being not less than eighteen towns already so called—after Lexington in Massachusetts, about eleven miles from Boston, where the first blood was shed in the revolutionary war. That, however, is still a small place, having not more than 1,500 inhabitants. There is a Lexington in New York State, with 2,500 inhabitants. But the largest town of this name is in Kentucky, containing 7,000 inhabitants. There are no less than three Lexingtons in Pennsylvania, and three in Ohio; the others are

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, so that they are widely scattered. Three miles beyond Lexington we arrived at a single post-house, called, as is the custom here, after the name of the man who kept it, Rawles's, where we were to sleep for a few hours, having reached this at eight o'clock, intending to start again in the morning at two.

The house, though humble, was one of the neatest and cleanest of its kind. In the piazza or balcony in front, it had water, with a tin wash-basin, soap, and a rolling towel, provided for the passengers; and in the interior it had clean beds and wholesome fare, which we enjoyed greatly. The old host, nearly eighty years of age, was courteous, intelligent, and communicative; and his sons and daughters were affable and obliging. He had taken a part in the revolutionary war, being then a young man about twenty; he fought in several of the battles and skirmishes that took place in South Carolina, with the British troops, who came up thus far from Charleston. He was a native of this State, and had never been out of it. His principal occupation had been farming, and to this his chief attention was still directed; though, in conjunction with this, he had kept this post-house, for it could hardly be called an inn, for twenty-six years. Our road for the greater part of the way from Columbia thus far had been sandy, and the pine-forests on each side dry, of the description of land usually called "pine-barren;" and it may give some idea of the healthiness of this region, to mention a fact stated to us by Mr. Rawles, namely, that during all the twenty-six years he had

resided here, no single case of fever or any other sickness had occurred among any of his household, though in the low country of the same State, the climate was so unhealthy in summer and autumn, that even the white natives were unable to remain on their plantations in July and August.

Cotton-planting is the chief occupation of the farmers in this region; and we heard here of a new species of cotton, said to have been recently brought from a field of the Petit-Gulf-Cotton, in Alabama, which has these peculiarities. It grows much taller than the ordinary plant, reaching eight or nine feet, instead of four or five. It has lateral branches unusually short, being not more than four or five inches from the main stem; and these bear clusters of six or seven pods on each branch. It has leaves like the ordinary cotton-plant, but in other respects it resembles the okra, or, as it is called in the East, the barmeah. It ripens much earlier than other cotton; and is, therefore, likely to escape the worm, which commits great havoc on the late crops of the South. The cotton is much finer than any other of the short-staple kinds, and commands a price of four or five cents more per pound; at the same time, the produce of the plant is much more abundant. It is but new at present, and the seed is accordingly scarce and dear; but little doubt is entertained that it will soon be very generally cultivated; and, like the new introduction of the *morus multicaulis*, 100,000 trees of which were advertised for sale on one farm alone while we were at Columbia, it will add greatly to the wealth of the country.

After a quiet and refreshing sleep, we arose at two

o'clock in the morning, and resumed our journey in the same conveyance. The road lay still through the thick forest, with only here and there an open patch of cultivation on either side. The coolness of the night was a most agreeable relief to us after the burning days we had recently experienced; and as the road was still sandy, and our coach passed noiselessly through its deep mass, we enjoyed the full chorus of the feathered throng, as they began their early matins at the first peep of dawn, and made the woods ring with their vocal melody. The opening of the day was also beautiful, from the many gorgeously tinted clouds and richly varied hues of the eastern sky, that preceded the rising of the sun; while the freshness of the morning breeze, and the balmy odours of the many wild flowers which rose among the undergrowth of the forest, added greatly to our pleasure.

At seven o'clock we arrived at another of the single post-houses that are stationed along the road; and we found this even superior in cleanliness and comfort to the one in which we slept. It was kept by a widow lady and her children, the husband being recently dead; and though there were not more than three or four dwellings within a mile of it, the place was called Leesville, from the builder and owner of the post-house, whose name was Lee. Nothing could be more comfortable than the appearance of the whole establishment; and we enjoyed our clean and comfortable breakfast accordingly. We saw here two fine specimens of the sparrow-hawk, about the size of pigeons, with dark-brown speckled feathers on the back and neck, large head,

large black eyes, and a strong curved beak. They were let out from a pigeon-house, in which they were kept, every morning; and they usually found occupation and provender enough in destroying the sparrows around the house and gardens, and thus protecting the fruit from their devastation. It was sometimes necessary, however, to shoot small birds in addition to this, to satisfy their craving appetites, and attach them to the house. In these secluded situations the nighthawk is also a very useful auxiliary, and fortunately they abound. While the sparrowhawk makes the smaller birds its prey, for which its talons, head, neck, and beak, are admirably fitted; the nighthawk, which resembles a large swallow in its appearance and flight, confines its pursuit to insects. From an hour or two before sunset, to dusk, it may be seen chasing its prey, and turning in quick flight and with sharp and sudden bendings after the insects, of which it destroys incredible numbers, and thus saves the trees, shrubs, and flowers from their ravages. Another description of destroyer is common here, called the mosquito-hawk, a large insect of the moth species, which seems created to devour mosquitoes, and is accordingly never destroyed itself by man. It is placed in bedrooms for the express purpose of chasing and destroying the little venomous and troublesome creatures, that delight to revel on human blood; and the service it renders in this way are highly acceptable. This part of the system of Nature, by which it would seem that all creatures are intended to destroy and devour one another, from the insects that are eaten by the bird, to be itself again eaten by

other birds; and the various quadrupeds and fishes that prey upon each other, and afterwards yield food to man, who is himself to be devoured by worms in his turn—is among the many mysteries, which will, perhaps, be revealed to us hereafter, but which has always seemed to me among the most inscrutable of the many which forbid all hope of being penetrated here.

We continued our way from hence on to Edgefield, still through dense forests, with more of undulation of surface than before, but with no other peculiarity, and reached this place, a county-town, distant from Columbia sixty-two miles, and from Augusta twenty-two, about one o'clock. Here, in the midst of an apparently thriving town, with a fine brick Court House, and a large number of dwellings and stores, we alighted at a spacious and apparently promising hotel; but when we sat down to the dinner which it provided, the fare was so bad, and the whole aspect of the table so dirty and revolting, that we were unable to partake of anything. The contrast was the more striking, after the clean and comfortable accommodation which we had enjoyed at the houses of much less promise, on the previous part of the road; and added another to the many proofs we had already received, that, in American hotels, a fine exterior is not always a sign of good fare within; and that in the humblest halting-places on the road, greater comforts may sometimes be enjoyed, than in houses with the loftiest pretensions.

We changed our conveyance here, from the small four-inside coach, to the large nine-inside, in general use throughout the country; but found the larger

one the least comfortable of the two, from its great weight occasioning it to roll about so much more in the uneven and hilly roads over which the remainder of our way lay. These coaches are built with great strength, without which, indeed, they could not endure the shocks and joltings they receive; and therefore they are unavoidably very heavy. They are almost all constructed at Troy, near to Albany, in the State of New York, whence they are sent, in pieces, to various parts of the Union, and put together by coach-builders when they arrive. This, at least, is the practice in the distant States, to which it would be difficult and expensive to convey them when built; but to places near the seat of their manufacture, they are conveyed whole. They cost, at the first hand, about 600 dollars, or 120*l.* sterling when new; though I think in England such coaches could not be made for that sum.

As we approached Augusta, the cotton-fields became more frequent; and I ascertained that here, as elsewhere, the high price of cotton during the present year had induced all the landowners to devote every acre they could command to the planting an increased quantity of this article. Land of every description at all adapted for cotton growth, had, therefore, risen in demand and in price; and in many places, uncleared-land, thickly covered with forest-trees, could not be had for less than ten dollars an acre; the usual Government price being only a dollar and a quarter. In some few instances, land partially cleared had been rented by the year, because the proprietor would not sell, as in this country, proprietors are almost always cultivators of their

own soil, and the relation of landlord and tenant rarely exists. As much as three dollars an acre had been paid for annual rent only, which was thought very high, and only such as the present high price of cotton would justify.

The vast quantity of cotton now raised in this and other States of America, was little anticipated even half a century ago; for when, in 1784, a duty was proposed in Congress on the importation of foreign cotton, it was not generally supposed that it could be grown in the United States. Some few only thought it possible; and one of the representatives from this State, South Carolina, is stated to have remarked on this occasion, that it was contemplated by some of his constituents, to try the experiment of cultivating cotton there; and some were sanguine enough to believe, that if good seed could be procured, they might probably succeed. Soon after this, indeed, when a small quantity of cotton was landed from an American vessel in Liverpool, and entered as the produce of the United States, it was seized as contraband, and deemed to be the production of some other country, probably India, Turkey, or Brazil; as it was not then believed that cotton could be grown in any part of the new republic of North America. In little more than half a century since that time, it now exports nearly two millions of bales annually; and there seem every probability that it will be doubled in a few years, as millions of acres within the States now growing cotton are yet uncleared, and wait only increased population to be converted to the same profitable purpose. Nor can there be, for many years to come, any doubt of its increasing consump-

tion, as rapidly as it can be produced. Continued peace in Europe, and the consequent advance of its population in possession of the means of enjoyment, must lead to an increased demand for an article that enters so largely into personal apparel and domestic use; for every increase of means among the bulk of the people, must lead to an increased expenditure in these essential elements of cleanliness and comfort.

There are three kinds of cotton grown at present: the nankeen cotton, which produces a brownish-yellow wool, and can be made up without dying, so as to look like dark nankeen, similar to that made in Malta; and two descriptions of white cotton, one with green and the other with black seeds. The nankeen and the green-seed cotton are both short-staple, and are grown in the upland parts of the States. The black-seed is the long-staple, and is grown on the sea islands along the borders of the Atlantic, where, or in the vicinity of the sea, it is thought it can only be produced. The quantity grown is therefore less, but the price is higher than the others, as the staple is long, fine, silky, and white, and therefore adapted for the very finest fabrics.

It was sunset as we entered Hamburgh, the town recently built on the Carolina side of the Savannah river, and right opposite to Augusta. We saw here, a number of waggons and carts, in which negroes had been brought from the north, on their way from Virginia, where they are extensively bred for this purpose, down towards Georgia and Alabama, where they are in great demand for the increasing cultivation of cotton, though many of them, we learnt, were likely to be bought up here. The price of a com-

mon field-negro we ascertained to be from 800 to 1,000 dollars; of an artisan, a carpenter, or smith, 1,500 dollars; and of a smart active boy of fourteen, about 500 dollars; women of an age to begin the bearing of children, from 600 to 800 dollars, according to their good appearance and strength of constitution. The manner in which they were huddled together for conveyance, was greatly inferior in comfort to that in which sheep, calves, and hogs are carried to market; and the consciousness of the hard fate awaiting them, which was visible on the countenances of most, made them look much more wretched than "sheep led to the slaughter."

A glaring instance of the attempt to keep back the truth on this subject was pointed out in a paper which I met with at the hotel where we changed our coaches, the "National Gazette," of Philadelphia, of the 11th of June, and which had just arrived by the last post from thence. It was so apposite, and is at the same time so truly illustrative of the influence of party-feeling in this country on the subject of slavery, that it deserves to be transcribed. Mr. Paulding, the present Secretary of the United States' Navy, was for a long while a popular writer of books, and being of the democratic side in politics, he was recently appointed to his present office. The Democrats, in violation of the first principles of their political creed, are in general the most zealous supporters of slavery, and the fiercest denouncers of the Abolitionists, though there are many Whigs who are hardly less zealous than they. Mr. Van Buren is supported by nearly the whole South, because of his hostility to Abolitionism, and it is thus that his

adherents commend themselves to his patronage. Here is the article from the Gazette, in proof—

"The 'Louisville Journal' exposes an instance of truckling to party opinion, in the conduct of Mr. Paulding, which is not unworthy of the great moral Janus himself. Several years ago, ere the Secretary of the Navy indulged the hope of a cabinet post; and before the mystical Kinderhook confession of faith was given to the world, he wrote a series of 'Letters from the South,' well known to the reading public. He was, then, if we may form an opinion from the following paragraph, which is found in the first editions of those 'Letters,' an opponent of slavery, or at least of certain practices under the system.

"'The sun was shining out very hot, and in turning an angle of the road, we encountered the following group: first, a little cart drawn by one horse, in which *five or six half-naked black children were tumbled like pigs together*. The cart had no covering, and they seemed to have been actually broiled to sleep. Behind the cart marched three black women, with head, neck, and breasts uncovered, and without shoes or stockings; next came three men, bareheaded, half-naked, and *chained together with an ox-chain*. Last of all came a white man—a white man, Frank!—on horseback, carrying pistols in his belt; and who, as we passed him, had the impudence to look us in the face without blushing. *I should like to have seen him hunted by bloodhounds*. At a house where we stopped a little further on, we learnt that he had bought these miserable beings in Maryland, and was marching them in this manner to some of the more Southern States. Shame on the State of Maryland! I say—and shame on the State of Virginia! and every State through which this wretched cavalcade was permitted to pass. Do they expect that such exhibitions will not dishonour them in the eyes of strangers, however they may be reconciled to them by education and habit?'

"Recently the 'complete works' of the Secretary of the Navy have been published, but the reader will look in vain for the passage quoted above. True to his patron, Mr. Paulding now ranks among the 'Northern men with Southern principles,' and his 'complete works' exhibit, instead of the anti-slavery picture which he formerly drew, an essay in *defence* of the institution, of which the annexed extract is a specimen—

"'The second cause of disunion will be found in the slave-population of the South, *whenever* the misguided, or wilfully

malignant, zeal of the advocates of emancipation, shall institute, *as it one day doubtless will*, a crusade against the constitutional rights of the slave-owners, by sending among them fanatical agents and fanatical tracts, calculated to render the slave disaffected, and the situation of the master and his family dangerous; when appeals shall be made, under the sanction of religion, to the passions of these ignorant and excited blacks, calculated and intended to rouse their worst and most dangerous passions, and to place the very lives of their masters, their wives, and their children, in the deepest peril; *when societies are formed* in the sister States for the avowed purpose of virtually destroying the value of this principal item in the property of a Southern planter, when it becomes a question mooted in the legislatures of the States, or of the General Government, whether the rights of the master over his slave shall be any longer recognized or maintained, and when it is at last evident that nothing will preserve them but secession, then will certain of the States of our beautiful constellation 'start madly from their spheres, and jostle the others in their wild career.' "

This is a melancholy proof of the influence of position and party-spirit, not in changing men's opinions (for it probably does not effect that) but in inducing them to profess opposite ones, in the truth or soundness of which they do not themselves believe, for the sake of office and of gain. But, alas! this abandonment of truth, and propagation of falsehood for political and party-purposes, is not confined to the functionaries of the United States; for England could furnish examples equally numerous and disgraceful. But, in whatever country such abandonment of principle is shown, public odium should cover the names of the renegades with shame.

We crossed the Savannah river, and reached Augusta at eight o'clock, and after our long, hot, and sandy ride, were glad to find good quarters in the Planter's Hotel. The tranquil and agreeable rest which we enjoyed there, however, on the first day after our arrival, was like the calm which pre-

cedes a storm; for in the middle of the night that succeeded it, namely, on Monday the 17th of June, we had to experience all the horrors of a raging fire, and to be burnt out from this hotel with such suddenness and rapidity, as to require instant flight to save our lives.

It was about two hours past midnight, when the first alarm of fire was given, the discovery being accidentally made by a gentleman returning home late through the streets; and he, perceiving no sign of movement in the hotel itself, though one end of it was in flames, ran to the door, and roused up some of the slaves sleeping in the passages. These, as soon as they had recovered from their stupor, awoke others, and these again assisted to awaken the inmates; but from the common practice of locking the bed-room doors, to prevent the night-pilfering of the slaves, who are the only servants, it was with the greatest difficulty that some could be awakened at all, so that the fire had passed through nearly half the building, before any one had been roused from their beds; and two-thirds of the hotel was in flames, before those in the remoter parts of the house were up and in motion. At the time of our being called, the appearance was so alarming, that we thought it most prudent not to remain a moment, but, throwing over us the few loose garments at hand, we rushed into the street, where from fifty to sixty persons, lodging in the hotel, had already assembled in a similar condition; many, indeed, had only the night-clothes in which they retired to rest; and the greater number of them had abandoned everything to the flames, considering themselves sufficiently fortunate

to escape with their lives. Our faithful man-servant, James Wright, a native of Belfast, in Ireland, whom we had had with us during all our Travels in America, though especially enjoined to withdraw from the house, and not incur the least risk of danger by attempting to save anything, thought fit, in his zeal, to disregard this injunction; and having gained access to our bed-room by one of the galleries or passages, he made a rope of bed-sheets by knotting their ends together, and in less than five minutes lowered down all the trunks that were accessible, and then throwing out the bed-mattresses to soften his fall, he leaped from the window on them, a height of upwards of twenty feet, as by this time the passages were all wrapt in flames, and the very rafters of the bed-room from which he leaped, had begun to fall on the floor, so that escape by any other channel was impossible. Happily he sustained only a slight injury by the fall, from which he soon recovered. Our own loss was not so great as that of many, but a thousand dollars would not cover the value of the articles lost by us in this conflagration, while no money could replace the drawings, sketches, minerals, herbarium and flora, of *many months'* collection, which there was not time to gather up and collect together, in the darkness, smoke, and confusion that prevailed, so that these were all consumed by the flames.

The hotel was one of the oldest and largest in Augusta; it was four stories in height, and contained 104 bed-rooms. Excepting the basement walls, the whole building was constructed of wood, chiefly pitch-pine; and the bar-room and cellars, as usual,

were filled with spirituous liquors. The recent hot and dry weather had also increased the combustibility of all wood-work; and these combinations of causes will account for the amazing rapidity with which the flames spread. It was certainly not more than an hour from the first alarm being given of the fire, before the whole edifice was level with the ground, and entirely reduced to ashes. The conflagration, when at its height, resembled a vast pyramid of solid flame, of about 300 feet at the base, and 200 feet in perpendicular height. The heat given out by this mass was so intense, that persons could not approach nearer than within 100 feet, without being scorched. Fortunately, there was not a breath of air stirring, and the hotel was an isolated building, surrounded by a large open space on all sides. If it had not been so disconnected, the fire would, no doubt, have so extended itself on all sides, as to burn down half the city, as was the case at New York in 1835, Charleston in 1838, and Port Gibson in the present year. The establishment of fire-companies and engines here, is so imperfect as to render them almost useless in arresting conflagrations after they have made any progress; and from the combustible nature of the materials used in building, the flames spread so rapidly as to baffle all attempts to subdue them when they have attained their height. Here there were but two engines, and neither of these arrived till the building was destroyed. Of one of them, the hose was so short as not to reach to the river, where alone water could be procured; and of the other, the condition was so rusty and stiff, as to make it difficult to work; all which seemed the more

surprising to me, when I learnt that so recently as 1829, a great fire destroyed 930 houses in Augusta in the short space of three hours, leaving indeed but very few buildings of all the city unconsumed!

The inhabitants came in great numbers to look at the fire as a sight, but few of them did anything towards its suppression. As to the negro slaves who were among the crowd, it may well be supposed that they would not be likely to volunteer their services in any dangerous enterprise, as it is not the custom to reward them liberally, and all motive to such exertion is therefore destroyed.

In the investigation which took place subsequently, as to the cause of this fire, there was reason to believe that it was not accidental, but the work of some of the slaves belonging to the establishment. The proprietor, Judge Hale, was a humane and kind master; but he resided in another house, nearly a mile from the hotel, and confided the management of it to others; moreover, he had lately been ill, and had not visited the hotel for several days. The manager and his assistants, being less just and considerate than the master, exercised, it was said, undue severity on the slaves, or at least on some of them, and imprisonments and whippings were matters of frequent occurrence. In such cases, it is a very usual mode of revenge with the slaves, to burn down the houses of their oppressors; for by this means they often succeed in breaking up an establishment in such a manner as to lead to a sale of their own persons; and then they have a chance of release from existing tyranny, by being transferred to a new master, with a hope at least of better treatment.

Such are the effects of the slave-system on the feelings and conduct of those on whom the lives and properties of their masters are so constantly dependent; and yet, all who seek to relieve the owners as well as the slaves from the thousand evil consequences of which this system is the prolific source, by abolishing compulsory service, and substituting free labour in its stead, are branded as the enemies of the slaveowner and the slave, and denounced as the accursed of the earth!

The most recent instance that has been made public, of the fierceness with which the spirit of Southerners breaks out against Abolition and Abolitionists, wherever they may be, is in the following paragraph taken from the New York Observer of June 8, just received at Augusta:—

"Two young men, one of them a law-student, and the other a member of the senior class of Yale College, have been fined six dollars each, for breaking up an Abolition meeting at New Haven, on the 13th inst., by throwing eggs at the speaker (Gerritt Smith,) making a noise," &c.

Mr. Gerritt Smith is the son of a wealthy citizen of New England, who, at his death, left the munificent sum of 100,000 dollars, or 20,000*l.* sterling, to be devoted to philanthropic and benevolent purposes; and the son following in the footsteps of his revered parent, subscribes yearly large sums for the promotion of education, religion, and other objects of the greatest public good. Among other donations, he lately gave 10,000 dollars to the fund raising in the North, for the promotion of negro emancipation; and this may account for the especial hatred of all the slaveholders of the South, and their connections,

which this act has drawn upon him. The young students here named, as throwing eggs at the speaker, and otherwise disturbing the Abolition meeting at Newhaven, are mentioned in another paper, as being from the South, which will account for their active zeal. But when two young men in such a rank of society as these, students at the principal university of the country, and intended for the bar and the bench of the South, can commit outrages of this description, for the small penalty of six dollars each they will, no doubt, procure this cheap gratification of their vindictive feelings whenever the opportunity offers.

After remaining a sufficient time in Augusta, to repair, as well as we could, the most important part of our losses in the apparel, and other travelling necessaries, burnt at the Planter's Hotel, we were glad to quit a scene of such painful associations; the more especially, as the boarding-house in which we had taken up our quarters after the fire, was right opposite to the ruined pile, so that we could not look out of our window without having the wreck from which we had so recently escaped, constantly before us.

CHAP. III.

Departure from Augusta for Athens—Journey to Greensborough —Anecdote of a zealous Methodist preacher—Stage-route to Athens—Ascending country—Oak lands — River Oconee— Rattlesnakes abounding on the lower banks—Excessive drought —Crops of wheat and oats—Introduction of Baden corn— Extreme productiveness—Mulatto corn and cotton by amalgamation—Arrival at Salem—Violent storm—Halt at Watkinsville—Arrival at Athens.

At six o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 21st of June, we left Augusta for Athens, in the northern part of the same State of Georgia, intending to go from thence through the mountains into North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, on to the mineral springs among the ranges of the Alleghanies, which are greatly resorted to by the opulent families of the Southern and Western States, during the hot summer months.

Our route from Augusta to Greensborough, was by railroad, for a distance of eighty-four miles, and being through an almost continuous forest of pines, it offered nothing new to our observation. The rate of speed was about fifteen miles an hour while

in motion, or twelve miles including stoppages, as we were seven hours going the eighty-four miles, stopping to breakfast, and several times to replenish fire-wood and water during the way; and the rate of charge was five cents a mile.

At Greensborough, which is an old, though still a very small place, not containing more than fifty houses, we dined at one o'clock, and here the rail-road terminating for the present—though it is intended to carry it all the way to Athens—there were stage-coaches in waiting to convey passengers from the north, west, and south, to their respective destinations. Among the buildings pointed out to us at Greensborough by a gentleman of our party who was born there, and was now nearly sixty years of age—which makes Greensborough a very old settlement for this part of America—was the Methodist church, a rude building of rough planks, suited to a sect, who have the undoubted precedency of all other denominations, in pioneering the way for the Gospel in the wilds and woods of this continent. The class of preachers whom they send forth to "cry in the wilderness," are often as rough and rude as their churches, but not the less zealous or self-denying, because of their want of polish or refinement, though sometimes giving utterance to sentiments and expressions, which they would themselves find it perhaps difficult to explain. One of these pioneers of the forest, was preaching in the Methodist church at a period when the country not far from this was possessed by the Cherokee Indians; and in the attempt made to eject them from their lands,

they had recourse to arms for resistance. The white settlers, accordingly, often felt the edge of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife, as they continue to do in Florida at the present moment. In addition to the usual means of defence adopted by the whites, prayers were put up in the different congregations for delivery from this scourge; and at the end of an appeal of great fervour to the Almighty for protection, the preacher in this church exclaimed, "Spare us, good Lord, and deliver us from this evil; but if it be thy will to scourge us with thine afflictions, and chasten us with thy wrath—if, in short, it be thy pleasure to let us fall into the hands of savages, O let it be into thine, O Lord!" To which the congregation, of which our informant represented himself as being one, responded in the fervent manner which characterizes the devotion of the Methodists, "Amen, Lord, amen,"—their feelings being, no doubt, too completely absorbed in the consideration of the perils that surrounded them, to admit of any rigid criticism of their pastor's language or meaning.

From Greensborough we proceeded in a four-horse stage-coach, well appointed, and with an excellent driver; and having only six passengers inside, we had abundant room. Our journey to Athens was forty miles, and the fare ten cents per mile, just double the rate by the railroad, while our speed on the average was five miles an hour. The road became hilly within a few miles after our leaving Greensborough, and all the way onward we appeared to be ascending. The soil changed from sandy to a red indurated clay, and we soon lost the pine-forests, and came into woods of red and white oak,

which furnished better shade, and afforded an agreeable relief to the eye.

In our way, about twelve miles from Greensborough, we passed over the Oconee river, which descends from hence till it joins the Ocmulgee, below Macon, and these together form the Altamaha, discharging itself into the Atlantic at Darien, below Savannah. The river was very low, in consequence of the scanty supply of water from above, no rain having fallen in this quarter since the month of March. The stream was here about fifty yards broad, and we crossed it in a flat ferryboat drawn by a chain. We learnt that on the banks of the river, rattlesnakes abounded, and one of our fellow-passengers stated that he had seen one caught or killed near this stream, which measured upwards of nine feet in length.

We were joined here by a communicative and intelligent planter, just from his plantation, from whom we learnt that the excessive drought had been already fatal to a large portion of the crop of cotton now in the ground. Indeed, this was sufficiently visible to the eye, many fields exhibiting stunted plants, their colour being hardly distinguishable from the dust of the earth that covered them. Some crops of oats were in a similar condition; but many fields of wheat had been reaped, and the sheaves were now gathering in, the wheat harvest being generally over in the middle of June; and the maize or Indian corn was in a very flourishing condition. We learnt from this gentleman that there had been lately introduced into this State, a new description of grain, called Baden corn, from its successful

cultivator, a Mr. Baden, of Maryland, who had taken the pains to select the best ears or cobs of corn from his own fields, and plant them in the most favourable position; going on from year to year in this manner, in the belief that he should thus greatly improve its quality, and increase its productiveness. For the first five years, there was no very perceptible difference; but in the sixth it became visibly improved; and this process being continued for twenty-five years in succession, had produced a corn of such additional productiveness, that it now yields about 250-fold, while the ordinary rate of increase in the common corn, is not more than 100-fold, or 120 in the best years. The buckwheat is also cultivated here, and yields two crops of grain in the year. It was stated, that in the cultivation of the white and the brown cotton, in parallel ridges, which is sometimes done, it will often happen that from the mingling of the blossom-flowers, or the fine powder blown from them, a sort of mulatto-cotton, or mixed kind, will be produced by the amalgamation; and the same thing has been observed of the red corn and the yellow, each of which will give, by mingling, a portion of its tinge of colour to the other. Of the brown or nankeen cotton very little is exported, as it is wrought up into nankeen cloth here, and is largely consumed in the apparel of the country-people for summer wear; none of it, we were told, had ever been sent to England, as far at least as our informant knew. It is somewhat dearer than the white cotton, and makes most durable cloth; but by repeated washing, the colour gradually grows lighter and lighter, and

if washed and bleached often, it will fade away entirely, and become quite white.

About ten miles beyond the river Oconee, we came to a village called Salem, a very favourite name in the United States, of which there are not less than thirty-eight places so called in the different States of the Union. The oldest and largest of these is the Salem of Massachusetts, near Boston; but in addition to this there is one in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, one in Connecticut, one in North Carolina, one in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, one in Indiana, and one in Illinois; two in New Jersey, two in Georgia, three in New York, three in Virginia, five in Pennsylvania, and fourteen in Ohio! Little did the ancient founders of the Salem of Melchizedek, on Mount Zion, in Judea, anticipate so extensive a multiplication of the name of their City of Peace, in a world to them entirely unknown!

We had scarcely arrived at Salem before the sky began to be overcast, and in less than a quarter of an hour the heavens were of an inky blackness, threatening an immediate and violent storm. The driver persisted, against our wish, in going forward, instead of our taking shelter at Salem till the storm should be over, as it was likely to be of short duration; and we accordingly encountered it in all its force. The gusts of wind which first came, were so powerful as to prevent the horses advancing, and the dust and sand were blown up in such thick clouds, as to render it impossible to see the edges of the road from the centre. We were obliged to close the curtains and windows of the coach, and remain in perfect darkness, while the horses stood still, with their

heads lowered to the ground, and the driver placed his back to the gale. This darkness was first penetrated by the most vivid lightning and peals of thunder, succeeded by torrents of rain, which almost deluged the road; and notwithstanding all our exertions to exclude the water from the coach, it penetrated at every crevice, and soon wetted it in every part. The storm did not last more than half an hour; yet such was its violence, that large trees were uprooted and thrown across the road, obliging us to turn in to the adjoining woods, and go round them; and in the hollows of the fields between the ridges of the cotton and corn plants, the water lay on the surface apparently five or six inches in depth, while in every declivity, torrents were formed, some of which were difficult and even dangerous to traverse.

Eleven miles from Salem, we came to Watkinsville, a still smaller village, where we took tea, or supper, about eight o'clock; and though this was the longest day in the year, and the thermometer had been above 90° at noon, it was now so cold as to make a blazing wood-fire agreeable. Continuing on from this place by a more steeply ascending road, for about eight miles further, we reached Athens soon after ten, and alighted at the Planter's Hotel.

As the elevation of this town is at least 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, we had a much cooler atmosphere than we had experienced for many months. Our first night, after the thunderstorm, was especially agreeable; and for the first time for many weeks past, we were free from the annoyance of mosquitos, which abound in all the low country from April to November.

CHAP. IV.

Public funeral of the late Judge Clayton—Oration delivered over his corpse—Startling statement of prevailing infidelity—Robberies by negroes—Grotesque exhibition of the militia-muster—Phi-Kappa and Demosthenian societies—Description of Athens—Population, character, and manners—Organization and government of the University—Classical names of places—Strength of local attachment—Literary taste of the South—Entire expulsion of the negroes to Africa advocated—The blacks considered to be the "great beast" of scripture—The church declares that "slavery is not a moral evil"—Appearance and manners of a Southern debating club—Brilliant evening party at the University—Style of Southern beauty, dress, and nanners—Botanical garden—Night-blooming Cereus—Mineralogical collection—Indian antiquities.

On the morning of the first Sunday after our arrival at Athens, we attended the public funeral of the venerable Judge Clayton, one of the most distinguished members of the community here. The service was solemn and impressive. The judge, though a man of great integrity, and unexceptionable morality, was throughout life an avowed unbeliever in Christianity. He was one of the first graduates of the University of Athens, and its most zealous friend and patron: he was learned, intelligent, virtuous, and universally honoured and esteemed, both for his public and private character; yet he made no scruple to avow himself openly a

deist; and this, too, it would seem, without in any degree lessening his standing in society. About twelve months since, he was struck with paralysis—being then fifty-five years of age; and feeling that death could not but be near at hand, his mind and heart became subdued. He expressed a desire to see the minister of the Methodist church; and the result of the interview was, that the judge, as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the first shock of his paralysis, publicly joined this church, by going up to the altar, in the face of the whole congregation, on a Sabbath morning, when the church was full, and there giving in his public adhesion as a communicant and member. From this time onward, he continued in close fellowship with the Methodist body; and died in the fullest and most unreserved communication of his steadfastness in the faith, accompanied with deep regrets that he had lived a life of unbelief, by which he had lost "oceans of happiness"—this was his expression—to himself, and set a dangerous example to others.

These circumstances gave unusual interest to his funeral, as it was to be made the occasion of a public address over the body of the deceased, by his own pastor, who had attended him in his last moments. The time chosen for the service was the forenoon of the Sabbath; and each of the three churches of Athens suspended their regular morning worship, for the purpose of uniting their respective congregations in one. The place of assembling was the chapel of the University, the largest of the public buildings here; and at nine o'clock, the hour appointed, it was filled in every part, the lower floor being occupied by the

white population, the females in the centre, and the males at the sides, and the galleries being filled by negroes, one side by the men, and the other by the women; this separation of the sexes being usual among the Methodists, in all their assemblies for public worship. On the platform were seated the whole of the clergymen of the town, including Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist. Immediately before them, and elevated so as to be seen by the whole audience, was placed the coffin containing the corpse. This was borne into the chapel by six gentlemen, personal friends of the deceased, who carried it on two longitudinal poles; they wore white scarfs or sashes, thrown over the right shoulder, and fastened in a knot on the left side, with crape ribbons hanging or floating from the right arm. The coffin was made of oak, and quite plain, there being neither handles, escutcheon, gilt or silver nails, covering or pall of any description, but everything was characterized by the extremest simplicity.

The Methodist pastor, Mr. Smith, of Charleston, conducted the funeral service, which differed in nothing from the ordinary routine of public worship, in the succession of prayer, singing, and preaching, except in the sermon being one especially adapted to the occasion. It was marked by great solemnity, powerful argument, and forcible appeal, and sufficiently imbued with sorrowful feeling, to make it at once devotional and affectionate. The bereaved family of the deceased occupied the pew immediately in front of the corpse, while the numerous personal friends of the late judge, surrounded these mourning survivors; and the united effect of the scene, and the

address of the speaker, was such as to fill the assembly with tears. Excepting the Quaker funeral which we witnessed at Saratoga in the summer of the last year, I never remember to have seen or heard anything more impressive, or better adapted to awaken the most indifferent to the duty of preparing for death, than the scene before us on this occasion.

Mr. Smith was followed in his address by Mr. Hoyt, the Presbyterian clergyman, who had also had opportunities of personal communication with the deceased, between the period of his first paralysis and his death, and who, therefore, thought it his duty to corroborate much that had been said by the previous speaker, as to the openly avowed scepticism and infidelity of the late judge up to that period, and his sincere conversion to a belief in the truth of Christianity, in which faith he died. In the course of his address, however, he stated, that though he had been a minister of the gospel for upwards of twenty years in this country, this was the only well-authenticated instance that he had met with, during all that time, of a man who, like the judge, had been thirty years an unbeliever, and had afterwards avowed his conversion to the truth. He had generally found that men died as they lived, and that real conversion from long-established and openly-avowed infidelity was very rare. He, moreover, asserted his conscientious conviction, that the great majority of the men whom he saw before him, were in the same condition of unbelief, as that in which the deceased had passed nearly the whole of his life; and though many of them, perhaps, attended religious ordinances for the sake of standing well with their neighbours, yet he

feared very few of them had any active belief in the truth of Christianity, but were infidels and sceptics, living without God and without hope in the world: all which seemed to be silently received as matter of course, and, as far as I could judge, excited neither surprise, nor any symptom of dissent, from any portion of the congregation.

At the close, the corpse was borne to the grave by the same personal friends of the deceased who brought it to the chapel, and was followed there by his sorrowing family, and a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, the greater number in carriages, and many also on foot.

In the evening of the same day, we attended the anniversary of the Athens Bible Society, at which I had been specially invited, and strongly pressed to deliver an address, especially as to the state of those pagan countries of the East, with which my travels had made me acquainted, and the influence of their idolatrous worship on the morals and happiness of the people; a duty I readily consented to discharge. At this meeting, some statements were made by the agent of the American Bible Society, to which this association of Athens was an auxiliary, that were as startling as those made by the Presbyterian clergyman in the morning, as to the number of sceptics and infidels joining in the ordinances of religion. The agent, Mr. Goulding, a native of Georgia, mentioned, that there had been no meeting of the Bible Society in this section of the State for the two years preceding this; and that the whole sum raised in the entire State for the purpose of assisting the American Bible Society in their operations, the chief aim of

which was to place a copy of the Scriptures in every family not already provided with it, was only eleven dollars and twenty-seven cents!—such was the utter indifference of the people in the South to the spread of the gospel! He read some documents, by which it was shown that in many of the ninety-three counties of this State, more than one-half the families were without a copy of the Bible; and that, not from an inability to purchase it, but from indifference to its possession. I had always been so accustomed to regard America as so pre-eminently distinguished for its profession of religion, and veneration for the Scriptures, that I had not expected there would be found a single family in it, except the most destitute, without a copy of the Bible. But to show that the case of Georgia was not, after all, so incredible as I at first thought it, the agent presented me with several printed reports of the American Bible Society for perusal, in one of the most recent of which, I found this striking picture of the condition of the State of New York; one of the wealthiest, most populous, and most advanced in literature and general civilization, of the Union, called, indeed, the "Empire State," from its admitted superiority in power and in influence over all the other; and whose chief city is the head-quarters of Bible and Missionary operations, both for this country and for foreign lands. Yet, this is the statement of the printed report of the American Bible Society, as to the condition of the Empire State, in respect to its possession of the Scriptures—

"In the western part of the State of New York, where a general supply of the Bible was effected four or five years since, there

have been found, in the present year, on careful investigation, facts like these. In one township in Orleans county, 35 families have been found destitute of a Bible, in another township 51, in another 85. In Erie county have been found, within the limits of six townships, 505 families without a Bible, and in eight townships in Chatauque county, 305 families in the same situation. In six townships in Saratoga county, there have been found as follows, 21, 27, 35, 38, 57, and 60 destitute families. Can there be a doubt, that if the same thorough inquiries were made, wants analogous to these would be found in all our Western States, and indeed in almost every part of the country?"

This question is abundantly answered by the inquiries made in Georgia, where, after a searching investigation of the principal counties, the number of families destitute of the Bible appears to be much greater, in proportion to the population, than in the State of New York.

After the statement of facts made by the chairman and the agent, and the addresses delivered by Mr. Smith and myself in support of the object of the meeting, which was to re-organize the auxiliary society, and to raise funds to carry forward its design of supplying every family in the State with the Scriptures, a collection was made; and many new names were entered as members, now uniting themselves for the first time to the Bible Society.

In a conversation with the agent, whom I had supposed to have come from the parent society of New York, I learnt that he was commissioned by authority from thence to act as agent for this State; but that he was a native of the South. He added, that all the religious societies of the North found it necessary to employ Southern men as their agents in the Southern States; for when a Northern man

came, there was always such dread of his bringing the "poison of Abolitionism" secretly under his cloak, that Southern people held aloof, and could not be brought into any cordial co-operation with him, however good the object he came to promote. So does this system of slavery engender jealousy, fear, and distrust, and fill the bosoms of its supporters with continual apprehension and alarm!

During this Sunday that we were engaged in "religious exercises," as the phrase here is, the slaves of the hotel were availing themselves of our absence, to commit the petty thefts to which they are nearly all so strongly addicted. A pocket-book, containing a few dollars only in bank-notes, was taken from my bed-room, and a valuable gold watch, which cost 300 dollars, was taken from the bed-room of a wealthy planter, staying at the hotel for his health. Strict search was made on the premises, and around it; and my pocket-book and papers (but without the bank-notes) were found buried in a part of the garden, to which the impression of a naked man's feet had been traced; the broken chain and seals of the watch were found also, buried not far from the same place: but the watch was not recovered. On inquiry, as to whether these thefts were frequent or not, the landlord admitted that they were very common, and were, as he believed, committed chiefly, if not entirely, by slaves coming to the hotel in attendance on their masters. Having little to do, they have abundant opportunity to survey the rooms at leisure; and when all the house-servants are engaged in attending on the inmates at their meals, they enter the bed-rooms, and pilfer

whatever they can find, secreting it till they take their departure, and then carrying off their spoils with them. For this there is no remedy, but that of keeping everything of value in your pockets, or safely locked up in the trunks; and, then, never to leave the bed-room for ever so short a time without locking it, and taking away the key.

Considering the manner in which these slaves are brought up, without instruction of any kind, and the manner in which they are robbed of the just value of their labour by their masters, it is hardly to be wondered at that they should feel no compunction at robbing others whenever a safe opportunity presents itself, and thus avenging themselves on the white race for the wrongs they suffer at their hands. What enables them to carry on such practices almost with impunity, is the unwillingness of the parties robbed, and of the master of the house in which the robbery takes place, to make any rigid inquiries as to the perpetrator; because the discovery of the thief will injure his master more than himself. If, for instance, the thief should be discovered, the master cannot turn him away, without losing the price he paid for him; nor can he punish him with any severity, without exciting such feelings of hatred as may display themselves in the burning down his house, or otherwise destroying his property: and if he ever intends to sell the slave, the fact of his having been convicted and punished as a thief, would greatly lessen his value. For these reasons, therefore, such matters are usually hushed up; and the successful robber seeing this, is encouraged, of course, to prosecute his career on all tempting occasions.

On the Monday after our arrival, we witnessed a grotesque exhibition of the militia muster, similar to that seen at Rochester in the summer of the last year. By the law of the State, every male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not legally exempted, must be enrolled as a militia-man, and attend the stated musters throughout the year, under penalties for noncompliance. As this is felt here, as elsewhere, to be a duty as irksome as it is thought useless, and one from which the great majority of the community would gladly relieve themselves if they could, there seems an universal determination to bring these musters into contempt. Accordingly, while the commanding officer, under whose review they were to pass, was dressed in a field-officer's full uniform of blue and silver, and mounted on a fine charger richly caparisoned; the battalion that marched before him was as grotesque as the most ingenious caricaturist could make it. About a dozen of the whole number had muskets, some with bayonets and some without; and these were carried in as many different ways as there were pieces. The rest of the troop, about one hundred in number, carried sticks, umbrellas, waggoners' whips, and large planks or rails. Their dresses, too, were as varied as their arms; some wore cloth coats, others white cotton jackets, and many were in their shirt sleeves; while hats of all kinds, black, white, and straw, broad-brimmed and narrow, made up the motley dress of this strange company; and in marching, the aim seemed to be to make the line as irregular as possible, and cause every man to step out of time. In short, they seemed to labour under

the influence of a *symmetrophobia*, and to do everything in the opposite way to that in which it should be done. The students of the university, about 120 in number, were also summoned to this muster; and as they formed a corps by themselves, they endeavoured to outvie the militia-men of the town in the grotesqueness of their appearance, and the irregularity of their movements. The band of the townsmen were composed of two black drummers, two fifers, and a long drummer; but that of the students was composed of three of their own number, playing on flutes, one of the D, or regular concert size, one of E flat, and one of B flat; and as these all played the same strain in different keys, the discord may be well imagined.

On the following day, June 25, I received from the Phi-Kappa Society of the University of Athens, a communication stating that I had been unanimously elected an honorary member of that association, and soliciting my attendance at a meeting of its members, for the purpose of being initiated in due form. In compliance with this wish, I was escorted in the evening, by some members deputed to this duty, to the hall of the society, and there, with more formality of ceremony than I had at first expected, I was introduced to about forty of the students assembled in conclave, with a president, two vice-presidents, two censors, and other officers, seated in due form. After hearing the constitution and rules of the society read by the clerk, and an address made to me by the president, I was welcomed by the simultaneous rising and bowing of the whole assembly, as an initiated member. The compliment had to be

acknowledged, of course, by a speech in reply to the president's address; and at the close of this, another simultaneous rising and salutation took place, when the meeting was closed.

There are two societies of this description attached to the University, the regular members of which are all students; and the distinction of honorary membership is conferred on those strangers visiting Athens, whose name and reputation are calculated, in the opinion of its officers, to do honour to the institution. The oldest of these societies is the Demosthenian, which is coeval with the University, being about thirty-five years old. The youngest is the Phi-Kappa Society, which is about twenty years of age. The former numbers fifty-five members, and the latter forty-five.—The object of both is the same—to afford a field for exercise in debate on all topics except theological; and, by a generous rivalry and emulation in intellectual displays of composition, declamation, and written and oral efforts, to develope and mature the respective powers of the members, so as to fit them for the active duties of life, and prepare them for the bar or the senate, to which the greater number of them aspire. On the Saturday of each week, the studies of the University are suspended, and this day is devoted by the two rival societies, to the prosecution of their respective labours, their recitations and debates often occupying the entire day. At the period of "Commencement," as it is termed, which occurs in the first week in August of every year, when the degrees and prizes are awarded, after a public examination of the students, a day is set apart for the meeting of the rival

societies in conjunction, and an oration is delivered by some distinguished person specially invited and appointed for this purpose.

We remained at Athens a fortnight, during which I delivered two Courses of Lectures on Egypt and Palestine, in the Methodist church; and they were more numerously attended, in proportion to the population, than in any of the Southern towns, not excepting even Charleston. I became acquainted during my stay with the president and all the professors of the University, and with very many intelligent and agreeable families, so that altogether our stay here was very pleasurable.

It was about forty years ago that this spot was set apart by the State for the foundation of a University, and a tract of land amounting to 50,000 acres was given as an endowment for the same. On this land the sum of 140,000 dollars was raised by way of loan or mortgage; but as a portion of this was in bonds and notes not redeemed when due, the legislature took the whole amount, and gave for it, in money, 100,000 dollars, which, being placed at interest in the State Bank, yields an income of 8,000 dollars annually, as the present permanent revenue of the University. The governor of the State, Milledge, after whom the legislative capital of Georgia is called Milledgeville, made a personal grant, from his own private property, of sufficient land for the buildings and offices of the University, and the State made an advance of 10,000 dollars towards the building-fund. In this manner, the University was first founded. Its subsequent support has been maintained by the annual revenue of 8,000 dollars,

by the tuition-fees, and by occasional grants from the State for the library and other purposes.

Soon after the building of the first college, which is called Franklin College, and which was completed in 1801, families from various parts of the State began to settle here, for the advantage of educating their children; and a Female Academy was soon superadded to the college, for the education of the young men. This has gone on increasing every year, so that there are now at least one hundred good dwelling-houses, inhabited by families of easy competency, living on fixed incomes, and about an equal number of smaller dwellings, inhabited by persons in trade.

The appearance of the town is very pretty, especially at this, the summer season of the year. The mansions are almost all detached buildings, constructed of wood, with porticos, pediments, and piazzas, surrounded with spacious and well-planted gardens; and as all the houses are painted white, with green venetian blinds, they afford a striking relief to the deep-green foliage in which they are embosomed. There is but one regular street of business, in which the houses are continuous; and this is as yet built on one side only, the rest of the dwellings are scattered like separate villas, and the surface being greatly undulated, and the wood or forest-trees approaching close to their borders, the whole appearance of the village is picturesque and romantic.

The University Buildings form a quadrangle, covering about three acres of ground; and comprehending the rooms for the students, a large chapel, with Doric portico in good taste, the halls of the Demosthenian

and Phi-Kappa Societies, and the residences of the professors. The only other public buildings are three churches, all built of wood, and very plain, the largest of which is the Methodist, the next the Presbyterian, and the smallest the Baptist.

The population of Athens is estimated at about 2,500, of whom not more than half are white, including the students, the remainder being slaves engaged in domestic service. Of the white inhabitants, the greater number are families who have come here to reside from the low country, on account of the superior healthiness of this spot, or for the education of their children, or both. There are consequently more persons of education, taste, and good manners, than is generally found in so small a community; and this, with the presence of the professors and students, makes the society unusually good, which forms a powerful attraction, and brings people in from the plantations of the interior, to make this their permanent home. Such is the general competency and comfort of all classes, that every house seemed well furnished, and every family kept a carriage, while fine saddle-horses were also abundant.

The board of trustees of the University is formed of twenty-seven of the most eminent men in the State, including the governor, several of the judges, barristers, physicians, and private gentlemen of fortune. The faculty consists of a president, six professors, and two tutors, with a librarian and secretary. The students, at present 127 in number, are divided into the classes of seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen.

The period for entering college in the freshman

class, must not be earlier than fourteen years of age; and the students often remain till they are past twenty-one. The whole expenses of a student for a year do not exceed 180 dollars; and the charge is thus apportioned—tuition in every branch, 50 dollars; board, 114 dollars; washing, 9 dollars; fuel, 7 dollars; so that 36*l.* sterling covers the entire cost of board, lodging, washing, attendance, and instruction! There is an annual public examination at "Commencement," as it is called, which occurs on the first week in August, when degrees are conferred, and prizes awarded; and on this occasion, the families and friends of the students repair to Athens from all parts of the country, so that the town is literally full. This lasts for about a week, and is succeeded by a week's vacation. The great vacation is, however, in the winter for ten weeks, from the 1st of November to the 16th of January, as this is the period of the year in which it is safest and best for such of the students as live in the low country, to visit their families and friends.

The salaries of the professors do not exceed 1,500 dollars, or 300*l.* sterling a year; but this may be deemed equivalent to 500*l.* a year in England, as to its sufficiency for maintaining themselves and families, according to the moderate scale of expenditure with the best classes here. In the museum of the College is a good collection of minerals, extending to upwards of 2,000 specimens; and belonging to the University is a large botanical garden, though in a different part of the town, in which are a great variety of beautiful and rare exotics, as well as a large collection of native plants.

There are two newspapers in Athens, each published weekly, the "Southern Banner," democratic, and the "Southern Whig," conservative, Both are Anti-abolition papers, but the "Banner" especially; indeed here, as elsewhere, the Democrats accuse the Whigs of being favourable to Abolition; and take especial merit to themselves, as the champions of liberty, though they are the exclusive advocates and defenders of the institution of domestic slavery! From such of the papers as I had an opportunity of seeing, they appeared to me to resemble those of Carolina in one of their best features, a freedom from personal vituperation, which is so characteristic of the North and the West; and a specimen of which I cut out from one of the latest Mississippi papers that came into my hands, the "Marshall Republican," published at Holly Springs, on the 1st of the present month, June, 1839. This is the paragraph:—

"BASE VILLANY!—We have just learnt that that dirty imp of iniquity and doer of Whig dirty-work, Latham, the degraded liar and contemptible blackguard of the *Memphis Enquirer*, has put in circulation, through his vile sink of falsehood and detraction, a report that this paper has ceased. We will thank our Democratic contemporaries to notice the fact of our being alive, and able to thrash any lying Whig scribbler who disputes our existence or our veracity."

The inhabitants of Athens seem very proud of the name of their village, and call themselves Athenians. There is also a village, called Rome, in the adjoining county, and the inhabitants of this are, of course, called Romans. In the state of Ohio, however, they are so extra-classical, that they have

three places called Rome, and three called Athens; and in one instance the township of Rome is in the county of Athens; while in other States there are no less than fourteen places bearing this classical name. This taste for Greek and Roman names extends to the steamboats navigating the inland waters, as well as to the towns and villages; as may be seen from the following paragraph taken from a newspaper of recent date:—

"A recent New Orleans slip states, that the steamboat *Tarquin*, from *Rome*, lost a wheel-house by coming in contact with the *Tiber*, which was racing with the *Rocky Mountains!*"

This subject of American names, which has long engaged the attention of foreigners, is at length beginning to attract the notice of native writers also; and I do not think that their singularity could be made more apparent than it has been by one of the Northern papers, from whence the following is transcribed—

"American Names.—The editor of the 'Boston Mercantile Journal' has commenced a vigorous attack upon what he calls the bad taste of American people, in giving names to places. Among the most obnoxious which he has selected from 'Mitchell's Map of the United States,' he enumerates, among others, the following:—Bean Blossom, Bloody Run, Boggs, Bono, Bon Pas, Funkstown, Paint, Pumpkin Town, Scuffle Town, Trap, Whisky Run, Beepec Bobble, Oil, Olive Green, One Leg, Moon, Modestown, Metal, Mary Ann, Mary Ellen, Logtown, Long-a-Coming, Frogtown.

"Our neighbour of the 'New York Gazette,' says he can find from memory fifty other names quite as pretty and poetical. By way of specimen he enumerates—Slingtail, Shirt-Tail Bend, Hog's Calamity, Burst-up, Blatherskite, Tumbleburgh, Bumble Bee, Snakehampton, Blarneyville, &c.

"As the above lists are interesting, we must 'take the responsibility' of making a further addition of several poetic names. These names may not be found upon any map, but the places are, nevertheless, well known to the people inhabiting them and their neighbourhood. Without going beyond the limits of Duchess County, we may enumerate Bang All, Hard Scrabble, North Star, Kidneykill, Eel Pot, Skunk's Misery, Tinkertown, Pond Gut, Nigger Squeeze, Ass's Bridge, Bull Hill, Mutton Hollow, Canoe Hill, Scabby Valley Square, Longtown, Nine Partners, Hell Hollow, Rum Tub, &c. In other parts of the State there are places called Poke Eye, Satan's Kingdom, Poke Weed, Break Neck Hill, Monkey Town, Sodom, Thieves' Refuge, Devil's Half-Acre, Cow Bay, Skunny Munk, Smoky Hollow, Sleepy Hollow, Anthony's Nose, Spite the Devil, &c.

"But these names, whatever we may think of their sound, were doubtless given by the original settlers, after the manner of the Hebrews of old, to signify the early events connected with their history. They are truly rural and American, therefore, and may be put down as exhibiting about as good taste as those *literary* places sprinkled everywhere, called Homer, Hector, Virgil, Pompey, Cicero, Cato, Scipio, Hannibal, Camillus, Romulus, Fabius, Sallust, Ovid, Seneca, Brutus, Babylon, Jerusalem, Nineveh, Jericho, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Italy, Venice, Persia, Chili, Peru, Jamaica, Rome, Moscow, Paris, Liverpool, Naples, Madrid, Lyons, Cairo, Batavia, &c. all of which, if we mistake not, may be found within the limits of the State of New York."—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

But these classical names are not confined to the State of New York; on the contrary, they are as plentifully scattered over the Southern and Western States, as they are over the Northern and Eastern; and the inconvenience of these endless repetitions and multiplications must soon become so great as to lead to the necessity of a revised nomenclature for the towns, when, if it be found impossible to furnish enough of original names in sufficient number and

variety to need no repetition, it will be found best, no doubt, to return to the Indian names of streams, mountains, woods, and plains, many of which are as beautiful, as they are appropriate.

The people of the Northern and Southern States differ very much from each other, in the slight tie which local attachment has on the former, and the strong hold which this passion has on the latter. I had been deeply impressed with this difference in all the Southern States I had yet visited; and as we advance into the interior, we find this passion grow stronger and stronger still. This feeling is well embodied and expressed in the following recent effusion from the pen of Alexander B. Meek, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, in the adjoining State of Alabama—

"Land of the South!—imperial land!
How proud thy mountains rise!
How sweet thy scenes on every hand!
How fair thy covering skies!
But not for this,—oh, not for thee,
I love thy fields to roam;
Thou hast a dearer spell to me—
Thou art my native home!

"Thy rivers roll their liquid wealth,
Unequalled to the sea;
Thy hills and valleys bloom with health,
And green with verdure be!
But not for thy proud ocean-streams,
Nor for thine azure dome,
Sweet sunny South, I cling to thee—
Thou art my native home!

"I've stood beneath Italia's clime,
Beloved of tale and song,
On Helvyn's hills, proud and sublime,
Where Nature's wonders throng;

By Tempe's classic sun-lit streams,
Where gods, of old, did roam ;—
But ne'er have found so fair a land
As thou—my native home!

"And thou hast prouder glories too
Than Nature ever gave:
Peace sheds o'er thee her genial dew,
And Freedom's pinions wave;*
Fair Science flings her pearls around,
Religion lifts her dome ;
These, these endear thee to my heart—
My own loved native home!

"And 'heaven's best gift to man' is thine;
God bless thy rosy girls!†
Like sylvan flowers, they sweetly shine;
Their hearts are pure as pearls!
And grace and goodness circle them,
Where'er their footsteps roam:
How can I then, whilst loving them—
Not love my native home!

"Land of the South!—imperial land!
Then here's a health to thee :—
Long as thy mountain-barriers stand,
Mayst thou be blessed and free!
May dark dissention's banner ne'er
Wave o'er thy fertile loam:
But should it come, there's one will die,
To save his native home!"‡

The literary taste of the South, whether evinced in its newspapers, magazines, or larger works, may

* Over the whites only, of course.

† The girls of the South are universally pale.

‡ This means, "dissention" on the subject of "domestic institutions," and a determination to die in defence of Slave-property, if attacked by the Abolitionists.

be called of the florid composite order, with a singular admixture of the most opposite principles; especially of the most unbridled democracy, and an earnest defence of the institution of slavery. One of the most amusing specimens of this taste that fell under my observation during our stay here, was the prospectus of a new weekly journal, to be called "The Pioneer," announced to be published in Augusta on the 1st of October in the present year. It was intended to be "devoted to the literature, institutions, and amusements of the South;" and to form another means of excluding the productions of the North, founded on the same principle of fear of Abolition, which has led to the multiplication of seminaries of education for Southern youth; the establishment of Southern Temperance journals for Southern readers, and the employment of Southern agents for Southern Bible Societies. Mr. Charles Wyatt Rice is named as the editor of this new literary journal; and the following extracts from its prospectus will exhibit the exuberant and high-flown style of Southern composition. The editor thus opens his address.

"The South is the natural home of literature. She has ever been so. Homer strolled and sung under the rays of the fervid sun; Italy and Greece have, from their first wakening into being as civilized nations, afforded their poets and orators. The literary pilgrim ever bends his step to the South of Europe, as his most favoured shrine; while there, fond memories throng to his mind, of the epic strains of Homer, the soothing measures of the Mantuan Swan, the exulting odes of Horace, and the biting sarcasms of Juvenal. While in later times he reclings to the memory of the tearful strains of Dante, the epic measures of the madman Tasso, the soft strains of Petrarch, and the pleasing

images of Boccacio. And while thus fondly recalling to memory all these, he remembers that they drew their inspiration from the fervid sun of Italy and Greece. He feels in the balmy air he breathes, in the brilliant heavens that form the canopy above him, in the brilliancy of the sunset that glows in the horizon, and in the tints that the air and clime spread over the earth, the inspiration that formed and developed the genius of those whom he now so fondly regrets.

"Such food for inspiration does the literary pilgrim find on the classic shores of Italy and Greece, and under the fervid sun of the South. And is it possible that a kindred clime in the Western Hemisphere presents no parallel to this? Do the same sun, the same brilliancy of the canopy of the clouds, the same glorious sunsets, the same rich tints upon the landscape, afford no inspiration here? A wilder, a more abrupt scenery than Italy or Greece can boast, speak in living tones to their beholders. While with these an Italian softness of landscape upon the Ashley, the Savannah, and other favourite streams, glorious waterfalls and streaming cascades, are everywhere claiming their worshippers in those who dwell among them.

"But, more than all these, do the leisure and opportunities for mental cultivation that her *domestic institutions* afford her citizens, present strong grounds of belief that the South is destined to become the centre of literary interest. As this leisure and this opportunity for mental cultivation *find no parallel in any other country*, it is natural to believe that the South is destined to become to the world, in a new era, what Greece was to the world in the old."

This delicate phrase, "domestic institutions," as has been before observed, is the one in common use all through the South, to designate slavery; and here, it is lauded as affording to the white race a "leisure and opportunity for mental cultivation, which finds no parallel in any other country." But as this is not eulogy enough, the editor follows it up by a more open and undisguised defence of these

cherished "domestic institutions," and pledges himself to defend them against every attack, and to make this one chief feature of his paper. This is his language on this subject—

"We believe that the institutions of the South are founded in the *immutable laws* of the God of nature. We believe that on them will be built a fabric of glory and greatness to the South. We believe especially that they afford to the Southern States the means of outstripping the rest of the world in their literary career. And we know that these are times of peculiar danger to these institutions; we know that they are now attacked by the insidious foe, as well as by the open enemy. We shall, therefore, place our Journal as a sentinel on the watchtower of Southern institutions, ever watchful for attacks, and ever ready to repel them."

While on the subject of Southern literature, I cannot omit adverting to a most extraordinary production that I met with at Athens, published during the last year, 1838, by a citizen of Georgia, John J. Flourroy, from whom I received a long visit during my stay here. This writer advocates the singular notion, that the negro race are the accursed of God, and designated as the "great beast" in the Apocalypse of St. John, and that as such there is no hope for America while the black race remain in it. He is, therefore, an advocate of "colonization" in the broadest sense of the term, and will be content with nothing short of the complete expulsion of the whole race, and their settlement in their original country, Africa. He greatly blames the Catholics and Protestants for deeming each other respectively "the beast" spoken of in the Revelation; and calls on them to correct this error. But the whole work is so curious, that such portions of it as may be neces-

sary to give an idea of its style of thought and composition, should be placed before the reader in the author's own language, prrserving the use of the italics and capitals of the original. Here is the opening of his work—

"This volume was designed to do away certain misconceptions which exist between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Churches, regarding the Beast and Babylon of the Apocalypse. The two white Churches, through their authorities or Priests, have unhappily applied to each other, the persons and meaning of all these monsters. And growing fierce over the idea, that it is sinful and *unpardonable to love each other ! !* the Catholics have almost always hated the Protestants, and have in turn received as free and hearty draughts of the like animosity from Protestant zealots!! Thus *Christians* have *abhorred*, where they had better have LOVED EACH OTHER; and from misunderstandings, I think, too obvious to a plain comprehension of the Bible, and certainly unwarranted by its spirit: nor is any cause seen of a nature sufficiently vast to authorize so much overt variance in Christianity, at least, to the view of the CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER. And, I do not believe either church, the Beast 'issuing from the bottomless pit,' and 'going into perdition;' nor that to love either sanctuary with pure devotion as houses of Christ, will affix on any forehead the 'mark of the beast,' and render any person liable to perdition. My reasons for thus believing, I shall proceed now to state at length."

An examination is then made of the Apocalypse of St. John, commencing with the passage, "A star fell from heaven, and to him was given the key of the bottomless pit;" and from these it is deduced that Ham, the father of the African race, was the "beast of great authority, with seven heads and ten horns." After this the author thus proceeds—

"Greater authority is given us from the Bible to suppose Ham and his progeny the evil monsters, than to suppose the not cursed

Catholic children of Japhet, the same. And why? Because it is impossible that Christ would designate Japhet's posterity, who have benefited the world so much, and who are the only men (white men) alive, who carry the Gospel abroad to the most distant regions (the Apostles, and the Saviour himself were white,) as the vilest of creatures next to Satan; and have overslipped entirely the children of Ham, who are, and have been from the days of Noah, *corrupt* and *corrupting*, and *Africa always a land of savage murderers, and abominable whoremongers, difficult to reclaim, and obstinately anti-christian;* though to them the Gospel was preached in Apostolic times, simultaneously with Europe; and which black race refused, or neglected to profit by the good seed there sown; while the Europeans took and profited most happily by the heavenly sowing."

An elaborate examination of Jacob Bryant's Mythology of the Ancients, and of Faber's Work on the Prophecies, follows this, and leads to a Dissertation on the varied colours of the human race—the white, the red, and the black, with the different hues produced by their amalgamation. The prophet Isaiah is then referred to, for another proof that the negroes are considered in holy writ as the enemies of the church; and the use made of the authority of this prophet shows to what an extent the perversion of Scripture may be carried. Here is the passage—

"Before I close the prophecy of Isaiah, to go to two succeeding other holy men, I beg leave to exhibit a single verse, which seems to point to the race of Ham with an unmoving finger, in the 33d chapter, where the enemies of the church are denounced—verse 19th: "And thou shalt see a fierce people; of a deeper speech than thou canst perceive, and of a *stammering tongue* that thou canst not understand." This, I am sure, has more application to Egyptians, in the first instance, whose 'deeper speech,' or uncouth *hieroglyphics*, are deeper than we can perceive, because they need Egyptian interpreters—though in the sequel they are nothing but the trash of learning, or 'two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff,'

not worth the finding out. In the second instance, it has a remarkable application to our negroes, who always speak English badly, and stammer; and do so, no doubt, in all other tongues, when among other nations, as well as in their own African tongue—they stammer everywhere, at home and abroad—the application to them is too apparent for mistake—for all other nations having the same opportunity and the like means of long residence among us, in our houses as servants, would have mastered our tongue in a single generation; but the negroes never one in five."

In conclusion he contends that even where Papal tyranny and corruption seem to warrant the Protestant notion of Rome being "the great beast" of the Apocalypse, it was owing to indirect influence, flowing from *African* sources that these evils were engendered; for he says—

"That the Babylon of the Revelation, sitting on a scarlet-coloured beast, was only the influences of the Negro race, supported by the Dragon and Devil, in all those refinements of fashion, money, harlots, wine, kings, and idols, which are abominations growing out of the systems of Government and Paganism introduced by Ham. And this Babylon does not mean Rome. For the utmost violence of the Romish Inquisition, or Church Tyranny, was felt in Spain, and advised by the Spanish Cardinals, and the Cardinals from and contiguous to, Africa. And it was from Spain, by a Spanish husband of Mary's of England, Philip, that the Inquisition was introduced into England, at which Archbishop Cranmer, and other eminent and most pious men, were executed. And now an examination into the Spanish pedigree, or the ancestors of Spain, will show that much Moorish and African blood yet remains in the people, and the great majority of them are part negro—Philip himself had a woolly head, though brown skin."

What, however, will astonish Christian readers more than any of the preceding passages, startling as they are, is the use made by this Southern writer, of the authority of Christ himself for the denuncia-

tion of the negro race! This is the passage in which the author makes this extravagant assertion—

"That the Saviour himself showed something, plain enough, of the above truth, or at least a very strong suspicion that way—by alluding to dogs, as not fit to throw our bread unto; and when a woman of Canaan, a Syro-Phœnician, asked him to heal her daughter, he hesitated to notice her, and at last said, though he afterwards granted her request, 'It is not meet to cast the children's bread to dogs;' thus designating her black race as *dogs*, to whom we must not cast bread; or in other words, must scrupulously avoid; and when the Apocalypse says 'Dogs' are without with 'whoremongers' in the lake of fire—and not admitted into the New Jerusalem—we have the finale of the picture, in mighty corroboration of my opinions of the Real Babylon."

The newspapers of Athens contain their full share of notices of runaway slaves, who appear to be just as anxious to escape from the power of the whites, as this "Expulsionist" is to rid his country of the blacks. Among the signs or tokens by which these slaves are to be recognized or known, one of the notices states, of a negro supposed to have gone off after his wife, who was living in another part of the country—"He is much marked with the whip."

In no place during our stay in the United States, did we hear so much of the immorality and depravity of the slave population as here. According to the testimony of all parties, the negroes were so addicted to lying and stealing, that they were not to be trusted out of sight or hearing; and instances were related to us, in which poisonings and secret murders had been committed by them on their own relatives, to prevent disclosures. Some had revenged themselves for offences committed by brothers and sisters, by stealing articles, and placing them secretly in the pockets

of those they wished to injure, then accusing them, and becoming witnesses to convict them of the crime, for which they suffered stripes, imprisonment, and death; the accusers often subsequently confessing their wickedness, and boasting in the success of their plots. In short, it would seem impossible, according to the account of those who are surrounded by it, that any state of society can be more depraved than this. And yet, the Christian churches here, with one accord, maintain a general silence on the subject of slavery, unless provoked by some peculiar circumstances to make a public declaration on the subject; and then, it is in palliation of this "domestic institution," as it is called, and in denunciation of Abolitionism. The following is taken from the "Southern Christian Advocate," the Methodist Journal of the South, and needs no comment—

"The Georgia Conference, a year ago, declared that slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is not a moral evil; and the South Carolina Conference, at its session shortly afterwards, had the following proceedings on the subject.

"*Resolved* 1st. That it is the sense of this Conference, that slavery, as it exists in these United States, is not a moral evil.

"*Resolved* 2nd. That we view slavery as a civil and domestic institution, with which, as ministers of Jesus Christ, we have nothing to do, further than to ameliorate the condition of the slave, by endeavouring to bring both him and his master under the benign influence of Christianity."

During our stay at Athens, I attended, on Thursday, the 27th of June, a debating club, formed of the resident gentlemen of the town, not connected with the University. It was held in a spacious room over the Post-office, which served also for the reading-room of the club, and was amply supplied with newspapers

from all parts of the Union. The meeting commenced at three o'clock, and continued till seven. The members in attendance were few, but they were all above forty years of age, and nearly all had titles, as general, colonel, major, &c. The appearance of the room when we entered it, was more like some of the scenes described by Mrs. Trolloppe in the West, than I had ever before seen. The floor was of newly-planed pine-wood, without mat or carpet, and it was covered with saliva and tobacco juice, from the chewers of the club, for whom no spitting-boxes appeared to have been provided, and, therefore, every minute at least, some member was seen and heard to project his contribution to the floor, which was spotted over like the leopard's skin.

The chair was taken by the President, a general, and the Secretary called the meeting to order, but this did not produce the least alteration in the aspect of the meeting. The few members who were scattered about the room, sat each after his own fashion. One gentleman placed his legs on the table, and exhibited the soles of his boots to the President. Another hung back in his chair, while it stood on its two hind legs only, with his feet placed on the upper front bar of the chair, in which attitude he rocked himself to and fro like a nurse hushing a baby to sleep, and everything was marked by the greatest indifference to decorum.

The question for debate was "Ought the State to have the right to educate the children of its citizens?" The first speaker was, by the rules of the club, the gentleman who placed the question on the books for discussion. He spoke for about an

hour, in support of the affirmative of this question; and argued the case closely and well; but being a more than usually copious chewer of tobacco, he spit on the floor at the end of almost every sentence, rolling his quid from side to side in his mouth during the interval. Once, during his speech, he asked for a tumbler of water, which one of the members brought him from a wooden bucket, placed in the centre of the room, with a wooden ladle to drink and fill the glass with; and he then threw away his quid, stopped to rince out his mouth four or five times with the water, which he projected out of the window, near which he was speaking; he then took a fresh quid from a large black square mass of compactly pressed tobacco, which he carried in his waistcoat pocket, and resumed his discourse, spitting on the floor until a large pool had been formed before him; and at the close of his address, the rincing of the mouth, and the renewal of the quid, was repeated.

This gentleman, who we understood was a man of fortune and leisure, not engaged in any business or profession, was followed by three speakers in succession, who maintained the negative of the question; and, very much to my surprise, nearly the same arguments that are used against the adoption of any measures by the State for the promotion of general education in England, were repeated here. Each of these gentlemen spoke about half an hour, and delivered their sentiments with great force and in accurate language. They all copiously loaded the floor with tobacco-juice, so that the odour began to be extremely disagreeable, especially as the afternoon

was warm; the thermometer being at 90° in the shade. The fifth speaker at length took up the affirmative of the proposition, as to the right and duty of the State to educate the children of its citizens, or, in other words, to provide funds, and establish a system of National Education, by which the children of all those who were either unable or unwilling to confer on them the advantage of primary instruction, at the expense of the State.

At the close of this speech, the hour for adjournment drawing near, the chairman expressed a desire to hear my sentiments on this subject. To this I at first demurred, expressing my reluctance to offer opinions on a question which some might think not properly within my sphere of action, as a foreigner; and I was therefore desirous of leaving it in the hands of the native citizens, who were, no doubt, the best judges of what system would be most acceptable to themselves. But this objection being overruled, and a general expression being uttered of a wish to hear my sentiments on the question, I at length complied, and spoke for about half an hour, maintaining the affirmative of the subject, replying to the objections urged by the three opposing speakers; and citing the successful example of the Prussian system, as the most perfect, and that of New England as the next best and nearest example, both of the wisdom, justice, policy, and practicability of the State educating the children of its citizens. After this, the chairman summed up the arguments on each side; and gave his decision in favour of the affirmative view of the question, and thus terminated the debate.

On the evening of the same day, we attended a very brilliant party, given by Dr. Church, the president of the University, to the professors and senior students of the two first classes, who had passed their examinations during the week, and to all the principal families of Athens and its neighbourhood, who were invited to meet them. The party was very elegant, and highly intellectual. There were about 200 persons present, who remained together from eight o'clock till midnight. I do not remember ever to have seen a greater number of beautiful countenances than among the young ladies of this party; their ages ranging between fifteen and twenty. The style of beauty was like that of Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans: small delicate figures, fair complexions, but not so deadly pallid as at the North; great symmetry of features, brilliant black eyes, finely arched eyebrows, and full dark hair. The style of dress was not so stiff and formal as at the North, and more quiet, or less showy: white muslin being almost the only material of their robes, and pearls and white ribbons, with here and there a few delicate flowers, being the only ornaments seen. A young bride of fifteen, with her husband, were of the party, though their marriage had only taken place three days before; and many were surprised when I stated that English brides rarely mingled with large parties till a few weeks after their nuptials. The ladies, though so young, appeared to have more resources for conversation, and more power, as well as ease or freedom of expression, than ladies of the same rank or class in the North. Their manners too were more frank, cordial, and warm, which contrasted

agreeably with the seeming caution and frigidity of the Northern ladies. A group of sisters sang and played more agreeably and with more accuracy than is generally witnessed in American parties; the taste for music being far from general, and skill in vocal execution very rare, in this country. Indeed, the peculiarly thin and wiry voices, and universally nasal and drawling tones of the American ladies, must make it very difficult for them ever to execute vocal music with that power and expression, which a rich and melodious voice can give even to the simplest air warbled from an Italian throat.

The gentlemen seldom acquire sufficient skill on any instrument to play well, so that there are no instrumental accompaniments; and in not more than two or three parties have we ever heard male and female voices blended together in singing. In general appearance and manners, the gentlemen of this party were superior to those usually seen in such assemblages at the North, and their conversation was quite as remarkable for its intelligence. I doubt whether any town in England or France, containing a population of little more than a thousand persons—for that is the extent of the white inhabitants here—could furnish a party of two hundred, among whom should be seen so much feminine beauty, so much general intelligence, or so much ease, frankness, and even elegance of manners. If the Athens of Georgia shall continue to retain these features of superiority as it increases in size and population, it can hardly fail to exercise an Attic influence on the surrounding country, which in time may rival that of the Athe-

nians of Greece over the people of the Peloponnesus. But as the Athens of Georgia is hardly more than thirty years old, and is still a mere village rising in the woods, with primeval forests pressing close around its borders, it will require some years at least to develope, mature, and consolidate the elements of social and intellectual superiority, which are now but just budding forth.

The climate of Athens is peculiarly healthy; and in the spring and autumn of the year, is as agreeable as it is salubrious; the atmosphere being dry, and the thermometer ranging between 40 and 80 degrees. But in the summer it sometimes rises to 100 degrees, and is often at 95 degrees; while in winter it goes below zero; and in the winter before last was at 10 degrees below that point. The inconvenience of sudden changes in the same day is also often felt here; and 40 degrees difference in the range of the thermometer in the twenty-four hours has often been experienced. Still, pulmonary complaints are not nearly so frequent as in the North; and the yellow fever, which has already appeared at New Orleans and Charleston, is unknown here, nor in the hottest season of the year do the residents think it necessary to remove for their health.

In the Botanical Garden belonging to the University, the tropical plants are obliged to be carefully covered up all the winter; by this means, and the use of the greenhouse, they are enabled to rear a number of beautiful exotics. Among them are several of the night-blooming Cereus, one of which opened its flower during our stay here; and being

on a fine moonlight night, my family and a large party went to see its opening, as it flowers but once, and all its beauty vanishes before sunrise.

The Mineralogical collection at the Museum of the University contains some very interesting specimens of native minerals, though it is only six years since the collection was begun. In addition to the minerals are some Indian antiquities, dug chiefly out of mounds, many of which are curious, and strikingly resemble the Mexican antiquities collected by Mr. Bullock, of England, as well as those in the Museum of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

In possession of one of the professors, but not belonging to this collection, we were shown a slab of stone, which contained the distinct impress of a human foot, a little larger than the ordinary size, and with the toes spread wide apart, as if the individual had never worn either sandals or shoes. This, we were told, was brought from a remarkable hill, about ninety miles distant from this, in a northerly direction inclining to west, called the "The Enchanted Mountain." It is about five hundred feet in elevation, steep of ascent, and well wooded, for three-fourths of its height, but the upper part is bare rock. On the topmost surface of this, is a long line of footsteps impressed in the stone, to the depth of half an inch; the impressions being of the right and left foot alternately, and at just the natural distance measured in a walking pace. Besides the impressions of the feet of adults, there are those of children made in the same manner, and also of unshod horses; there being in one case a slide of a horse's foot, as if slipping along on a greasy substance. This track—

or "trail," as it is called, when applied to the marks left by Indians, who go through the woods and over the prairies in single file—is thought by some to be the impression of real feet made on this substance, (which resembles soap-stone) when it was in a soft or clayey state, and that it has since become hardened. It is thought also that these marks were not made in passing over the summit of a hill, but while what is now its summit was the surface of a plain, a portion of which has been gradually elevated into the mountain it now forms, by some expanding or up-heaving force of confined gas from below, according to the theory of Professor Lyall, who adduces many such instances, in his excellent Work on Geology. Others, unable to believe this, suppose these impressions of feet to have been made by some of the Indians on the summit of the hill, to support some traditionary or superstitious belief or usage, connected with the Enchanted Mountain; but, besides the difficulty of conceiving such a labour to be executed by the Indians, I may state, that as far as a very close inspection of the stone would allow me to judge, there was not the least trace of the marks of a chisel, or any other instrument, on the surface of the stone. On the contrary, it bore all the appearance of a plastic substance, impressed with human feet not more than one-eighth above the present natural size, and differing only from the impressions of modern feet, by the toes being more widely spread, as if never confined by shoes or sandals. Not far from this, there had recently been dug up the bones of some huge animal, much larger than those of any mastodon or mammoth hitherto discovered.

CHAP. V.

History and condition of the Cherokee Indians—Territory assigned to the Indians west of the Mississippi—Opposite opinions as to the policy of uniting the Indians—Numbers, character, and condition of the Choctaws—Numbers of the Creeks, their territory and government—Smaller tribes—Indigenous races of Western Indians—The Pawnees, their present uncivilized state—Kickapoos—Indian prophet—Provisions for educating the Indians—Missions established among the tribes—Whole number of Indians on the North American continent—Human sacrifice of a Sioux girl taken in war.

HAVING become acquainted with a legal gentleman at Athens, who had been formerly attorney and counsel for the Cherokee Indians, the tribe that was removed, during the last year only, from the territory which they occupied in this State, to their new region west of the Mississippi, I had an opportunity of learning, partly from himself, and partly from documentary and other accurate sources, many interesting particulars respecting this tribe. Nearly the whole of the north-western section of this State was, until very recently, in the occupation of the Cherokees, who numbered about 16,000 persons, and were much more advanced in civilization than any other of the aborigines of this continent. They had well-cultivated farms, pleasant villages, and some of their more opulent chiefs lived in well-built houses, excellently furnished with tables, sofas, carpets, mirrors, beds,

and table-services of china, glass, and plate. Both males and females adopted the European dress; the latter were well instructed, and some of them had pianofortes, on which they were able to play. One of their tribe, an Indian, named George Guess, invented a syllabic alphabet—though he knew no other language than Cherokee—containing fifty-two characters: the Mohawk or Iroquois had only fifteen. Such was its success, that young Cherokees learnt by it to write letters to their friends in the short space of three days, and a newspaper was published in this character in 1826, called the "Cherokee Phœnix," half in English and half in Cherokee, each part being a translation of the other. Their principal chief, John Ross, though a perfect Indian in complexion and physiognomy, (whom I had seen at Washington,) dressed well in the European mode, and wrote accurately-expressed letters, of which I saw several, both in the original and in copies. After many difficulties and great reluctance on their part, the general government of the United States succeeded in obtaining their unwilling assent to a treaty for their removal to other lands beyond the Mississippi. But so unpopular was this treaty with the bulk of the tribe, the chiefs alone being the negotiating parties, that previous to 1837, not more than 6,000 had removed, and the larger portion of 16,000 for a long time persisted in their determination not to do so. At length, however, the pressure on them by the general government, who appointed one of its most distinguished generals, with an adequate force, to execute the treaty, and compel their removal, if they still hesitated was such as they could no

longer resist, and accordingly the whole number, during the summer of the last year, left this country, and went to join their red brethren in the West.

The territory set apart for the whole of the Indian tribes thus transplanted from the east to the west of the Mississippi, is greater in area than all England and Scotland combined, being about 600 miles in length by 200 in breadth, and containing 80,000,000 of acres of land. The number of Indians among whom this territory is divided, do not exceed 95,000 persons in twenty-two tribes; about 20,000 being natives of the western lands, and 75,000 transferred from the eastern side of the Mississippi. The whole of the tract is said to be well watered, sufficiently wooded, healthy, and extremely fertile—equally well adapted to agriculture and pasture, and possessing iron and lead ore, and salt-springs, with a considerable extent of prairie land, especially on its western border.

Some well-informed persons entertain a belief that these tribes, thus placed in juxtaposition and communication with each other, will form a Federal Union, and become exceedingly formidable, especially as the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, and the Cherokees, have each a knowledge of reading and writing, and have written laws for their own government, and regular forms of legislation. These Indians are therefore desirous of having some code of international law for their adoption and use, to be passed by the United States' government, and made binding on them by their ratification of it. Others, however, conceive that anything which can tend to

cement their union, will make them too formidable for the white settlers near their territory; and therefore think it is best to let them continue a divided people; so that, by wars and dissensions among themselves, they may be weakened, and ultimately destroyed. According to the most recent and accurate accounts, the following is the condition of the principal tribes in that territory.

The Choctaws, who exceed 15,000, have a tract near the Red River, and on the borders of Texas, about 200 miles long and 150 miles broad. They have nearly 200 white men married to Indian females, living among them as part of their tribe, and about 600 negro slaves. They have houses and cattle, waggons and ploughs, and cultivate corn and cotton, having raised 600 bales of the latter from their fields in the last year. They have also 1,000 spinning-wheels, 1,000 cards, and 400 looms, supplied them by the United States' government—besides mills for grinding flour and sawing timber, all worked by water-power. There are eight native merchants among them, who imported in the past year about 80,000 dollars' worth of goods.

For their government, they have adopted a written constitution, upon republican principles, with slight exceptions. It provides for a general council, or legislative body, to consist of the three principal chiefs, and thirty counsellors chosen annually by the people; that is, ten in each district. The legislative council meets once a year. It is supplied with a speaker and clerk. Two of their chiefs have the veto prerogative, but when an act is passed by two-

thirds of the legislative council, it becomes a law. Eighteen *light horsemen* are kept always ready to enforce the laws of the nation.

They have enacted some wholesome laws relative to the crimes of murder, theft, lost property, fences, widows and orphans, witchcraft, &c. Legal counsel and trial by jury are allowed to all. Severe enactments have been made against the introduction of ardent spirits; and these are enforced with becoming zeal, so that the evil of intemperance, which is so fearfully destructive to Indians generally, is now little known in the Choctaw country.

The English mode of dress has been adopted to a considerable extent, especially among the females, and is daily becoming more common. Many of the Choctaws may properly be classed with civilized men, while a large portion of the residue are little inferior to them in point of improvement.

They have nine schools supported by the United States' government, the teachers receiving 500 dollars each annually; and in these, 210 youths of the Indians are educated, besides 67 at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. There is a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Baptist Mission among them, with Churches and Sunday Schools belonging to it, and supported by each; the tuition to the natives being in all cases gratuitous.

The Cherokees, who exceed 20,000 in all, have a tract of still greater extent than the Choctaws, between the rivers Arkansas and Missouri, embracing about 2,500,000 acres. They are chiefly agriculturists, but have several lead mines and salt works, 8,000 horses, 20,000 horned cattle, 25,000 hogs,

200 waggons, several ploughs to every farm, many hundred spinning wheels, and 200 looms, besides saw and grist mills in abundance.

Their form of civil government resembles that of one of the American States, with an upper and lower House of Representatives, each having a President and Secretary, meeting yearly in autumn, but convened specially at other times by the principal chiefs, of whom there are three. Each district has two judges, and two sheriffs (who are called "light-horse-men," because their long journeys require them to be well mounted,) to see the laws executed. They have several merchants of their own tribe, with capitals of from 5,000 to 15,000 dollars each, and a native physician who received a medical education in the United States. They have also a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Baptist Mission, with Churches and Sunday Schools belonging to each.

The Creeks, who are about 20,000 in number, have a large tract which adjoins that of the Choctaws on the south, the Cherokees on the north and east, and the great prairies on the west. There is no wooded country, it is said, between them and the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly 500 miles, the whole of that space being occupied by level prairies of good soil, but without forests, and generally uninhabited by any Indian tribes, from the want of wood and water. The Creeks are almost wholly agriculturists, and have their fields enclosed with rail-fences. They cultivate corn so extensively, that they have sometimes had 50,000 or 60,000 bushels above their own consumption, for sale and exportation. They spin, weave, sew, knit, and fol-

low other pursuits of industry; have permanent dwellings, mills, and looms. They are governed by written laws, resembling in spirit those of the United States, enacted by a council of the nation, convened as often as circumstances may require, and sheriffs or light-horsemen to execute their decisions, and that of the judges. They have also three missions residing among them, with Churches and Sunday Schools.

These are the three principal tribes. The others who have gone from this side of the Mississippi have neither of them more than 1,000 persons each; the Delawares and Shawanees having about this number; and the others, including the Senecas, Kickapoos, and Pottawotomies, with some smaller tribes, numbering only from 200 to 500 each. All these are less civilized, and some of them are wretched as well as barbarous, from poverty and want.

Of the indigenous tribes within this Indian territory, the Pawnees are the most numerous, having upwards of 10,000 men. In their habits and condition they are farther removed from those of civilized man, than any tribe which we have noticed. In some instances, they continue to cultivate the earth with the shoulder-bone of the buffalo. This being tied to a stick for a handle, serves the purpose of a spade or shovel. All live in villages, where their huts are crowded closely, without order in their arrangement. Besides their houses of bark, and of flags, they have a few of earth. These are circular and in form of a cone, the wall of which is about two feet in thickness, and is sustained by wooden pillars within. Like their other huts, they have no floor except the earth. The fire is in the centre, and the

smoke escapes directly above. The door is low and narrow, so that in entering, a person must half crawl. The door, as in their other huts, is closed by a skin of some animal suspended therein.

The Kickapoos are one of the smallest of the tribes, but they are remarkable for having a native prophet, called Kenekuk, among them, who has established a religion of his own; and of which the following are the chief features.

He professes to receive all that he teaches, immediately from the Great Spirit, by a supernatural agency. He teaches abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, the observation of the Sabbath, and some other good things. He appears to have little knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity, only as his dogmas happen to agree with them. By some, however, it is thought that he and his party are improving in Christian knowledge and morals.

Besides the speeches of the prophet, their religious exercises consist of a kind of prayer, expressed in broken sentences, often repeated, in a monotonous sing-song tone, equalling about two measures of a common psalm-tune. All the people engage in this; and in order to preserve unison in the words, each holds in his or her hand, a small board, about an inch and a half broad, and eight or ten inches long, upon which is engraved arbitrary characters, which they follow up with the finger, until the last character admonishes them that they have completed the prayer.

These characters are five in number: the first represents the heart; the second, the heart and flesh; the third, the life; the fourth, their names;

the fifth, their kindred. During the service, these characters are gone over several times: the first time the person supposes himself to be on earth; next, to be approaching the door of the house of God, in heaven; then at the door, and so onward to heaven.

Certain men are appointed to use the rod on occasions of worship, for the purpose of maintaining order. The rod, also, is applied by these men as a kind of church-discipline in cases of transgression. The offender, whose crime may be known only to himself, applies to one of the four or five persons who are authorized to use the rod, and states that he has committed an offence, for which he desires the whipper to inflict a given number of stripes upon his bare back. Having received the flagellation, which frequently brings blood, the penitent immediately shakes hands with the executioner and others near, returning thanks for the favour conferred upon him, and declaring that he feels himself relieved from a heavy burden. The prophet indulges in the privilege of a plurality of wives.

The provision made by the United States' government for the education of children in the Indian tribes removed beyond the Mississippi, is not inconsiderable. There is first an annual money-grant of 10,000 dollars from the Congress. Added to this, there have been various annuities in money and grants in land to the several tribes, in aid of this object; for instance—to the Kauzaus, 23,040 acres of good land for education, and 600 dollars per annum to aid them in agriculture; to the Osages, 34,560 acres of land for the support of schools, and 1,200 dollars a year for agriculture; to the Dela-

wares, 23,040 acres of land for education; to the Pottowatamies, 70,000 dollars for the purposes of education and the domestic arts; 150,000 dollars for mills, farm-houses, and agricultural improvements; to the Kickapoos, 500 dollars a year for ten successive years, for the support of a school and books; and 4,000 dollars for fencing, ploughing, and agriculture: to the Pawnees, 2,000 dollars a year for ten years for agricultural implements, and 1,000 dollars for oxen and live-stock; 2,000 dollars per annum for ten years for smitheries and blacksmiths, and 1,000 dollars a year for ten years for schools. These are the grants and allowances to the smaller tribes. To the larger it will be seen to be proportionate.

To the Cherokees, 2,000 dollars annually for ten years, for the education of their children in their own country, in letters and the mechanical arts, and 1,000 dollars for the purchase of a printing-press and types. By the treaty of 1835, which stipulated for the removal of the whole tribe, a small portion only having gone beyond the Mississippi before this, the large sum of 150,000 dollars, in addition to 50,000 dollars granted before, making 200,000 dollars in all, is appropriated to the support of common schools, and such a literary institution of a higher order, as may be established in the Indian country, the interest of this permanent fund to be expended by direction of the Cherokee council, under the supervision of the President of the United States. The Creeks have a yearly annuity of 4,000 dollars for schools, and the Choctaws have a provision of 25,000 dollars permanent fund, an annuity of 2,500 dollars for twenty years, and the education of twenty

youths of the nation, free of cost, in the Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky.

In addition to the means thus provided for the education and general improvement of the Indian tribes removed from their lands on this side of the Mississippi, the American Board of Society for Foreign Missions has sent among them a number of pious and devoted men as ministers of the gospel, and these are generally accompanied by their wives, who assist in the business of religious education. These are all supported by the Missionary Societies by whom they are ordained; and on very small salaries, just barely sufficient to give them subsistence. The amount allowed, varies according to the expensiveness of living at each station, and is fixed by the Missionary Societies, so as barely to cover the necessary current expenditures of the several Missions. None of them, therefore, receive any compensation which they can lay up as their own personal property. By this means, the voluntary surrender of the Missionary to labours of benevolence for the benefit of the Indians, places him beyond the influence of temptation to acquire property. He does not receive even a promise of support for his family, should they outlive him; but he trusts all to Providence. By the United States' government, Missionaries are recognized as being in its service, and, like agents, subagents, and others authorized to reside in the Indian country, they enjoy its protection. Should a Missionary be convicted of a violation of the laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, the government would expel him; but this circumstance would not prevent the occupying of the station by an approved Missionary as his successor.

There has been, however, either a falling off in zeal, or a deficiency in means among the Christian community, who have these Missions in charge; for according to an official statement laid before the Board in the last year, it appears that while for two years past, the only addition made to the Missionaries for the three denominations of Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, had been two males and eleven females, the increase of the Indian population within the territory had been 19,730—the Indians, therefore, increasing at the rate of 43 per cent on their previous numbers, and the Missionaries less than 1 per cent on theirs.

The several tribes have each an agent appointed by the United States' government to reside among or near them, and to be the channel of their communication with the government on all matters of business: the salary of such agents, who are usually officers of the army or militia, is about 1,500 dollars a year; and the superintendence of the whole is confided to a Chief Commissioner and Board for Indian Affairs, the former appointed by the President, and the latter composed of the members of the Congress at Washington.

The whole number of the Indians of all kinds is estimated to be as follows:—

1. Tribes removed West of the Mississippi . .	68,669
2. Tribes originally dwelling there	101,000
3. Indians living East of the Rocky Mountains	20,000
4. Tribes West of the Rocky Mountains . .	80,000
5. Tribes within British and Russian Territories	1,520,431
6. Indians of various tribes in Texas and Mexico	3,600,000
Total . . .	5,390,100

The two largest of the tribes west of the Mississippi are the Sioux, who number 27,500, and the Black-feet, who number 30,000. The rest of the tribes vary from 1,500 to 8,000; there being one only, the Sauks of Missouri, which has so small a number as 500. To show, however, the degree of barbarism and cruelty which still reigns among those indigenous tribes of the Far West, and how very far behind the Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees they must still be deemed, I transcribe a communication made from an American gentleman, who was at the fort called Council Bluffs, in October last, and who gives this account of a human sacrifice made in the person of a little Sioux girl, taken prisoner by the Pawnees. The writer says—

"The Sioux and Pawnees, only 160 miles from here, are in constant hostility. This war has continued for about 200 years. So the Indians here (the Pottawatamies) say. The Pawnees in a war expedition into the Sioux country last February, took prisoner a Sioux girl only fourteen years old, whom they kept about two months, until corn-planting, and fattened her as they would a hog. They then determined to make a sacrifice of her. This they kept to themselves. Two days before the sacrifice, a council of eighty of the warriors and head-men of the nation, met to see whether they would accept the offers of two traders of the American fur-company, who offered them valuable presents if they would release her to them, so that they might let her return home. But all would not do. A majority of the council was for a sacrifice, and of course those in favour of her release could do nothing.

"At the breaking up of the council, the prisoner was brought out, and, accompanied by the whole council, was led from house to house, when they gave her a small billet of wood and a little paint, which she handed to the warrior next her, and he passed it on to the next, until every wigwam had contributed some wood and paint. On the 22d of April she was led out to be sacrificed,

but not until she came upon the ground did she conjecture her fate. They had chosen the place between two trees which grew within five feet of each other. They then made her ascend the three bars tied across from tree to tree, her feet resting on the bars below, where a slow fire kindled beneath would just reach her feet. Two warriors then mounted the bars, and there, standing one on each side of her, held fire under her arm-pits until she was almost dead. Then, at a given signal, they all shot arrows in her body so thick, that hardly a pin could be placed between them. The arrows were immediately taken from her flesh, and it was all cut off from her bones in pieces not larger than half a dollar, and put in baskets. All this was done before she was quite dead. Then the principal chief took a piece of the flesh, and squeezed it until a drop of blood fell upon the corn that was just planted, and this was done to all they had in the ground.

"This is the way they treat prisoners of war out here. The foregoing was told me by a friend of indisputable veracity, who was on the ground at the time. In June last, the narrator's wife's brother was taken prisoner by the Sioux, and treated in the same manner.

"I have visited the Ottoes, eight miles from here, and have been forcibly struck with their superstitious burials of the dead. When a warrior of note dies, they kill one of the best horses of the nation on his grave, and then cut off the tail, and tie it to a pole fifteen feet high, and there leave it. They believe the spirit of the horse will serve the spirit of the warrior in the next world."

CHAP. VI.

Environs of Athens—Springs of Helicon—Cotton factories—Blacks and whites employed together—Slave labour and free—Dissatisfaction at the mode of levying taxes—Whitney's cotton-gin—Fourth of July oration—English and American orators—Slight influence of ladies on manners in America—Description of American parties by a native writer—Nocturnal removal of a house by negroes—Negro girls used as footmen behind carriages—Excessive affectation of delicacy—Anecdote of a Dutchman and a Moravian preacher—Protracted meetings of the Presbyterian church.

The environs of Athens furnish many agreeable drives and rides, and among other spots may be named that of the Springs of Helicon, about four miles from the town: though the Athenians of Georgia have not yet realized in them the properties of the Grecian Helicon. The waters are chalybeate, and used by invalids for giving tone to the stomach, and strengthening the digestive powers. There are many ordinary springs of pure water in the neighbourhood of the town, but they had many of them failed in consequence of the severe and long-continued drought. A gentleman residing in the country to the west of this, was, indeed, obliged to send every day ten miles for the supply of water for his household, every spring within that distance having dried up. Before we left Athens, however, three days of heavy and incessant rain had refreshed the thirsty earth, replenished the exhausted springs, and rejoiced all the planters' hearts.

On the banks of the Oconee river—one fork of which runs close by the town of Athens, in a deep

valley, the town itself being on a hill, and the other forks at a distance for a few miles only—are three cotton factories, all worked by water-power, and used for spinning yarn, and weaving cloth of coarse qualities for local consumption only. I visited one of these, and ascertained that the other two were very similar to it in size and operations. In each of them there are employed from 80 to 100 persons, and about an equal number of white and black. In one of them, the blacks are the property of the mill-owner, but in the other two they are the slaves of planters, hired out at monthly wages to work in the factory. There is no difficulty among them on account of colour, the white girls working in the same room and at the same loom with the black girls; and boys of each colour, as well as men and women, working together without apparent repugnance or objection. This is only one among the many proofs I had witnested of the fact, that the prejudice of colour is not nearly so strong in the South as in the North. Here, it is not at all uncommon to see the black slaves of both sexes, shake hands with white people when they meet, and interchange friendly personal inquiries; but at the North I do not remember to have witnessed this once; and neither in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia would white persons generally like to be seen shaking hands and talking familiarly with blacks in the streets.

The negroes here are found to be quite as easily taught to perform all the required duties of spinners and weavers as the whites, and are just as tractable when taught; but their labour is dearer than that of the whites, for whilst the free boys and girls employed receive about 700 dollars per month, out

of which they find themselves, the slaves are paid the same wages (which is handed over to their owners,) and the mill-owner has to feed them all in addition; so that the free labour is much cheaper to him than the slave; and the hope expressed by the proprietor to me was, that the progressive increase of white population by immigration, would enable him to employ wholly their free labour, which, to him would be more advantageous. The white families engaged in these factories, live in loghuts clustered about the establishment on the river's bank, and the negroes repair to the huts allowed them by their owners when they are near, or stay at the mill, when their master's plantation is far off.

The whites looked miserably pale and unhealthy; and they are said to be very short-lived, the first symptoms of fevers and dysenteries in the autumn appearing chiefly among them at the factories, and sweeping numbers of them off by death. Under the most favourable circumstances, I think the Factory system detrimental to health, morals, and social happiness; but in its infant state, as it is here, with unavoidable confinement in a heated temperature, and with unwholesome associations, it is much worse, and I do not wonder that the most humane members of the community deplore the introduction of factories in the South, and wish that the labours of the people should be confined to agriculture, leaving manufactures to Europe or to the States of the North. The machinery of these establishments is made at Frankford in New Jersey, the cotton is grown here, and the wool, of which they use large quantities in the production of a coarse cloth of cotton and wool

mixed, for negro clothing, is imported from Africa to New York, being coarser but much cheaper than wool from any part of Europe, and answering their purpose equally well.

On our return from the Factory, we visited the burial-ground of Athens, which was as yet unenclosed, though I do not remember a similar instance anywhere else in the United States. It was in a pleasing situation on the slope of a hill, going down to the river, with many large oak, hickory, locust, and fir trees, on it. It might, indeed, be made a beautiful cemetery; but though there were several neat and well-executed tombs and monuments, this resting-place of the dead appeared to me the most neglected spot in all the settlement, though it was withiu a few yards of the University, and passed through by the living every day.

The municipal government of Athens is in the hands of a body of Town Commissioners, sometimes called Aldermen, but there is no Mayor nor other office corresponding to this. The Board of Commissioners, who serve gratuitously, are seven in number, and they are elected annually, by universal suffrage and vote by ballot, every white male of twenty-one years of age, residing in the town, having a voice in their election. These Commissioners are empowered by an act of the State Legislature, to tax the inhabitants of the town for the general expenses of public works, such as the making and repairing bridges, roads, &c. and the payment of the only salaried officer employed, who is called the Town Marshall, and who has 500 dollars a year. It is his duty to maintain the peace of the town; and after nine

o'clock at night he is empowered to apprehend all coloured people found out of their dwellings without a pass, and to imprison or flog them at his discretion. This power is, as may be supposed, often abused; and the last Marshall of the Town resigned his office, because he flogged a coloured girl so severely that she died of the punishment, and he refused to make compensation to the owner. Such was the most current version of the transaction among the residents; though on this, as on every other local question, there are sure to be different accounts of everything that transpires. There is no doubt, however, that great severity was exercised, and that the death of the culprit ensued.

The mode of assessing both the State and town taxes here is much complained of. Instead of its being on property or income, the most equitable of all modes of assessment, it is made chiefly on merchandize and stock in trade. The legislators, being mostly landowners, have contrived to exempt landed property and its produce, as well as negroes and cattle, which are *their* instruments of production, and stock in trade, from taxation; while the traders and storekeepers, who have stocks of goods, pay heavily. As the assessment takes place at different seasons of the year, it has been ascertained, that the goods forming the stock of an importer, have been taxed at Savannah in the early part of the year, and when sent up to Augusta, to have been taxed again in the warehouse of the merchant there; and, lastly, in the latter part of the same year, to have been taxed a third time in the store of the retailer at Athens. All attempts to alter this have hitherto

been in vain; as the prejudice of the country people against those living in towns is very strong; and the planters and farmers continually assert that as they are the only people who rise early and work hard, they ought to be exempt from taxation, while the townspeople, whom they consider as a class of mere idlers, ought to pay the public burthens, however heavy they may be.

This unwillingness to pay even that which is justly due, is however a very general feature of the American community; and I have not yet discovered any difference between the Northerners and the Southerners in this respect. They mutually reciprocate the charge that they are each taxed unjustly for the benefit of the other; and in this the Southerners say truly; because the tariff-laws of the North undoubtedly impose heavy taxes on the South for the protection of Northern manufactures; while the people of the North are doing all they can to force on the abolition of slavery, which, say the Southerners, would rob us of our property, and means of conducting agriculture. That the South, however, is as unwilling as the North to pay its just debts, whenever it can evade them, the following fact sufficiently proves. The inventor of the cotton-gin, most generally in use here, Mr. Whitney, was a native of America, and when his invention was completed he took out a patent for it at Washington. This patent was continually infringed upon by dishonest men in his own State, who used it without his permission, or without paying him for the privilege, though he sold this to all applicants for a very moderate sum. Many, however, made a show of

intending to be just, by purchasing the privilege to use this patent-right, and gave an acceptance of a bill under their own hand for the amount at a short date. When such bills became due they were almost uniformly refused payment, or renewed for a longer time on various pretences; and when at length their number became so considerable as to make it necessary to take legal process for their recovery, whenever it was ascertained that the consideration for which the bill was given, was the purchased privilege of using this patent cotton-gin, no jury would find a verdict for the plaintiff, because they wanted that all the planters throughout the whole State should use these cotton-gins without paying for the privilege! By making it impossible to recover damages in such cases, the machine could be used with impunity; and in point of fact the patent ceased to be productive of the least benefit to the inventor, at least in this State, though all his fellow-citizens here were so much benefited by his labours, Georgia being then the largest cotton-growing State in the Union. In South Carolina, however, where much less benefit was received, the State voted him a grant of 50,000 dollars for his invention.

I have before had occasion to remark, on the universal complaint among editors of newspapers and magazines in the North, that subscribers to their several publications never pay up their arrears; and I have heard it stated, on good authority, that some of the most extensively circulated papers in New York, have 100,000 dollars on their books, and would gladly sell the whole for 25,000 dollars cash, and think themselves fortunate to obtain so much.

The literary publications of the South make the same complaint, as witness the following, taken from the Southern Literary Messenger of Virginia, for May, 1839—

"To DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We desire most respectfully to say to our delinquent subscribers, that we find it absolutely necessary to appeal to their justice. If they do not think our labours worth five dollars a year,—why don't they say so in plain English, and, after having paid up their subscriptions in full, withdraw altogether? We assure them most solemnly—(and we do not think it necessary to prove our assurance by a reference to mathematics, logic, or any of the learned sciences)—that one *paying* subscriber is worth ten who *pay not at all.* There is no mistake about the matter—and if any are incredulous, we pledge ourselves to satisfy them hereafter. In the mean time, we hope that it will not be regarded as unkind, illiberal, or unjust, if, in absolute self-protection, we should feel obliged at the close of the present year TO STRIKE ALL THOSE FROM OUR LIST WHO SHALL HAVE BEEN IN ARREAR MORE THAN TWELVE MONTHS. We desire clearly to understand upon what ground the Messenger must rest—and whether there is really sufficient taste—love of letters—sectional pride—and, we might add, love of country—to support one periodical in this great Southern region--at a time, when in the Northern, Western, and Middle States, there are hundreds devoted to the cause of literature, and many of them well sustained by patronage."—*Verb. sat.*

If any class of readers might be expected to be free from this reproach, it would undoubtedly be the religious; but with these, it seems to be quite as much the practice to read and not pay, as it is among the profligate. There is a Methodist newspaper, called "The Conference Journal," published at Richmond, in Virginia, and the profits of it are devoted to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of deceased preachers, in the Virginia and

North Carolina circuit. Yet, even here, in a circle it may be supposed of exclusively religious readers, with a paper in which nothing but religious subjects are discussed, and with a devotion of its profits to so truly religious and charitable a purpose, as the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the preachers of their own sect, the "delinquent subscribers" seem to be as numerous as in the case of literary or political journals, if one may judge from the following announcement, taken from the Conference Journal, of June 20, 1839—

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—At this office, five thousand dollars: more than this is due, but we will content ourselves for the present with the above, *if we can get it.* We do not beg this, nor do we wish to borrow it; we *claim* it as justly *due* us; and we are satisfied that *a thousand* or *fifteen hundred* of our subscribers, would have a better conscience, and a clearer claim to the reputation of *honest* and good men, if the amount was paid."

We passed the great national anniversity of the 4th of July, at Athens; and after an agreeable morning ride to the Helicon spring, and drinking of its fresh and pure chalybeate waters, I attended the chapel of the University, at which the oration suitable to the day was to be delivered. The assembly was large and respectable, and contained quite as many ladies as gentlemen. It is usual for the two literary societies attached to the University, the Phi-Kappa and the Demosthenian, to elect alternately the orator from their body; and on this year, the Demosthenians furnished the speaker. The minister of the Methodist church presided, he being one of the Board of Trustees of the University, and after the reading of

the Declaration of Independence, which is always done on this occasion, the young orator, a student of eighteen or twenty, advanced to the platform, wearing the badge of the Demosthenian Society, and delivered his address. The matter of this was better than the manner, at least, according to the taste which usually prevails in Europe, where the vehemence of voice, frequency of emphasis, and continued action of the arms and body, would have been thought too theatrical for the place and the occasion. But the taste of the Americans, as regards oratory, inclines them to admire the turgid, the florid, and the bombastic, rather than the subdued and unimpassioned. I was seriously asked, indeed, by one of the auditors, after the close of the oration, whether America did not produce more eloquent orators than England. It was conceded that the English were more profound and more learned; but the opinion of at least a dozen of our party was, that she could not equal the United States in the production of brilliant public speakers. It is certain that oratory is much more studied as an art in this country, than it is at home; and that public speaking and debating is more frequent, and superiority in both more eagerly sought after, and more esteemed, than in England; but with all this, I have not yet heard any of their most distinguished men, such as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Wise, Hoffman, or any others, make such eloquent and impressive speeches as are heard every session in England, from Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Shiel, and others among the peers and com-

moners of England. The difference is still more marked in the students of the Universities and public institutions of the two countries; for the speeches and recitations of the students at Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Westminster, Winchester, and Harrow, are, in general, greatly superior, in extent of learning, accuracy of composition, beauty of diction, and, above all, in elegance of action, purity of elocution, and grace of delivery, to those of Harvard, Providence, and Athens, which I had an opportunity of hearing, and with which, therefore, I was enabled to compare them.

One most disgusting feature of all the oratory that I have yet heard in the Southern States, is the constant interruption to the flow of their discourses, by the almost equally copious flow of their saliva, from their excessive use of tobacco. In the churches, at public lectures, in private parties, or in public assemblies, you hear every minute the sound of the labial ejection, and its fall upon the floor; while the chewers roll about the offensive and blackened mass in their mouths, as though it was all that was worth living for. Each young man carries in his waistcoat pocket, not in a box, but open, a flattened square mass of black compressed tobacco, like a piece of Indian rubber. From this he cuts off, from time to time, whether in the company of ladies or not, a large piece, and, taking the expended quid from his mouth, he flings it out of the window, or in any near corner, and replaces it by the new one, which he forthwith begins to roll about like any ruminating animal. Their practice is literally that of "chewing the cud," though they want the "dividing the hoof," to take

them out of the class of "unclean beasts." With some this practice produces the effect of giving an unhealthy paleness to the countenance, and hollowness to the eyes; while the corners of the lips are always defiled, and the mouth, when opened, realizes the image of the "whited sepulchre, without all fair, but within, only dead men's bones and rottenness." With others, the effect produced seemed to be an extreme degree of wildness and ferocity in the eye and countenance. From what I observed here, as well as elsewhere, I do not doubt but that the extensive use of tobacco by chewing, has a tendency to make men dissipated, reckless, violent, impatient, and sensual. It has some of the evil effects of ardent spirits and opium, and, like both of these poisons, it is not productive of the slightest benefit, to counteract the many evils which they produce. How it is that the ladies of America, married and unmarried, do not with one voice and one accord, refuse the approach of lips so filthily defiled, and turn with disgust from the offensive spitting in their presence and at their very feet, does, I confess, surprise me as much as anything I have ever seen in this country. It shews that habit will reconcile people to almost anything, though this is one of the practices to which I think no degree of familiarity, and no extent of time, would ever reconcile any one who thought fresh lips, sweet breath, and personal purity, essential to the enjoyment of intimate and friendly, not to say familiar and fond intercourse.

It is thought by some that Mrs. Trollope and Miss Fanny Kemble have said too much of this; but for my own part, I think kindness to the Ame-

ricans themselves should induce every one who visits their country, and desires to see them taking their place among the civilized and polished nations of the earth, to hold up to them the mirror of their defilement in this respect, and urge them by every means in their power to abandon this filthy practice altogether. It should be left to the savage tribes, with the tomahawk and the scalping-knife, the warwhoop and the rum-bottle, but be banished for ever from a people claiming to be polished and refined.

By the way, it is remarkable that the native Indians never chew tobacco; they only use it in the pipe; and though snuffing, smoking, and chewing are all dirty practices, and detract much from the personal cleanliness, sweetness, and general acceptability of all who practise either; yet chewing seems to be the most offensive of all, and in every part of Europe has long since been confined to the lowest and most vulgar classes of society, with gin-drinking and beer-drinking, the natural allies of tobacco in all its varieties of uncleanness. It is singular, however, that of the three forms in which this poisonous weed is used, smoking is the only one publicly prohibited in certain places. It would not be tolerated for men to smoke in a ball-room, or concert-room; nor is it ever done in a place of worship; but the floors of all three are covered, after every time of occupation, by the stains of those who chew. In steamboats, railroad cars, and other places of great public resort, it is very common to see the placard, "Gentlemen are requested not to smoke here;" but the still more offensive practice of chewing and spitting is allowed with impunity. I have

never yet heard a single American female speak of the practice without regretting it; and when asked their opinion on the subject, they have always confessed that they disliked it, and wished it could be altered. But they do not possess nearly so much influence in directing the manners and practices of society in this country, as women do in England or in France; and, therefore, their wishes are less regarded. The external marks of deference shown to them by men giving them the best places in steamboats and stage-coaches, and rising to give them seats in public assemblies, is not accompanied by a similar deference for their opinion and authority in literature, taste, or manners, as is so often seen in France or England.

One cause of the little influence apparently exercised by women over taste and manners in America, is probably this—that nearly all the large parties are composed of the young of both sexes, in the proportion of twenty to one, as compared with the married. The opinions of a young lady from thirteen to sixteen, the age of the greatest number of females in any large evening party, cannot be much regarded; and as their judgments are necessarily immature, their taste or decision on any point of literature, taste, or manners, is rarely consulted. When ladies marry, they usually give up going into company, and confine themselves to nursing and household duties, because, they say, they receive no attention from the gentlemen after marriage, and it is not, therefore, worth their while to dress for the purpose of sitting on sofas as ciphers. Married men as well as unmarried attend such parties; but married ladies

mostly stay at home. The married men usually herd together in standing groups, talking politics, or discussing the price of stocks and the state of markets; as there are few married ladies present, and their attention to the unmarried might be thought indecorous, or, at least an interference with their more legitimate admirers. The consequence is, that, with very few exceptions, the young persons have the whole matter in their own hands, and there is consequently a want of dignity in the subjects of conversation, of skill in the expression and interchange of sentiment, and of confidence even in their own limited powers, so that they do not even rise as high as their own judgment would approve, from mere youthful apprehension of not being able to sustain themselves. Such parties, therefore, fall into the merest gossip and inanity, and except dancing be introduced—which in many cases is not allowed, from its being supposed to be discountenanced by religion—the circle, however numerous, becomes very dull. In this opinion of the general complexion of large parties, or "society," as it is called in America; I am borne out by a native writer, who dates from the city of Washington, and who, in a very able article, on the "Women of France," published in the "Southern Literary Messenger," for May, 1839, has this passage:—

"To revert to a topic on which I have already lightly touched, I would observe, that with us, society is instituted almost exclusively for the benefit of the very young and the unmarried, and its chief object seems to be to afford the opportunity and facilities of courtship. Beardless boys and boarding-school misses almost monopolize its privileges, from which persons of riper years are entirely banished. This is much to be lamented, as it gives to society a

much less intellectual cast, and confines the pleasures of social enjoyment within too narrow a circle. It is apt to convert social intercourse into whispering tête-à-tête, giggling gossip, vapid sentimentalism, upon merely personal topics. It is inconsistent, too, with the first principles of politeness, which require that respectful attention should be paid to all ladies without exception."

The intellectual and agreeable party which we enjoyed at the house of the President of the University of Georgia at Athens was an exception to this general character. But, as applied to nineteen parties out of every twenty, given in the large cities of America, the remarks appear to me to be perfectly just, and it is well that the pen of a native writer and not a foreigner thus delineates it. This exception arose from the fact of our having in the party at Athens, the president of a University as its head; his wife, sons, and daughters; nearly all the professors and the members of their families, the senior students who were about to graduate, and a number of their older friends and relatives from the surrounding country.

In the rides and drives about the environs of Athens—for which the cool evenings, between five o'clock and sunset, were peculiarly agreeable—we visited Baker's Spring, Rock Spring, so called from a beautiful stream of water gushing forth from the living rock, and the Helicon Spring, where a spacious and excellent hotel has been erected for visitors. I was much struck by the size of the farmers and yeomanry of the country that we met with in our way. In general, and especially all along the Atlantic sea-board, the men of the United States are

slender in form, pale in complexion, with comparatively fleshless bodies and careworn countenances, effects fairly attributable to the united causes of unfavourable climate, hurried feeding, incessant occupation in business without relaxation, great care and anxiety about money-matters, and consequent headache, wakefulness, and indigestion; causes which operate, of course, with every diversity of strength, from the scarcely perceptible to the most tangible and undoubted. Here, in the interior, among the planters and farmers especially—and these constitute the largest class—the operation of these causes is very slight, if at all known. The climate, throughout the year, from hence all the way up into the high lands and mountains of the interior, is as healthy as any in the world. The meals are not taken in the same hurried manner as in the cities, but rest, and sometimes sleep, is allowed for digestion. There is a large portion of time spent in riding, driving, and walking for pleasure, as there is in the actual occupations of business. There is not much care or anxiety about money, as the planting and farming interests have always been in a flourishing condition, and bank panics and suspension of specie payments hardly affect them at all. There is no rivalry in show, or competition in ostentation; for all live in good houses, and none in sumptuous mansions; all have as many horses and carriages as they require to use; and though there are, no doubt, considerable differences in the amount of their respective incomes, judged from the extent of their acres, yet there is no visible difference in their mode of life or external appearance. Health, light labour.

competency, content, and cheerfulness, are therefore the probable agents in giving so remarkable a number of large, ruddy, and fat men to this section of the country, as I continually met with in my way. I heard, indeed, from others, that this was the case throughout the interior of the northern parts of Georgia; and I was assured that on a late occasion, in Sparta, near the capital of this State, a jury of twelve yeomen were so uniformly large, that they were weighed, as a matter of curiosity, and found to weigh thirty-six hundred weight, or, on the average, more than three hundred pounds for each person. In an amusing article in the Southern Whig of Athens, for July 5, published during our stay there, entitled "State Constitutions and Fat Men," it is alleged that the State Constitution for Florida was principally framed by "Jenckes, the fat man, of Florida, who weighed from 450 to 500 lbs.;" and the amended State Constitution of Georgia was chiefly carried by the influence of "Springer, the fat man of Georgia, who is fully as large as Jencks." Dixon Lewis, the representative of Alabama, weighs nearly 600 lbs.

Our stay at the Planter's Hotel was peculiarly agreeable, for though there were no less than five public hotels, and a great number of private boarding-houses in that town, we had the good fortune to be in the best, and to have the most agreeable circle of society, including several professors of the College, and students of the University, as well as one of the clergy, and several wealthy planters, on a visit here from neighbouring States. There was only one drawback to our comfort, which, it is true, was a large one, and that was the incessant and uninter-

rupted chorus kept up every night by the dogs, cows, and hogs, that seemed to divide among them the undisputed possession of the streets at night. Not less than a hundred of each of these seemed to be at large, as though they belonged to no one, each doing its best in foraging for provender, and each endeavouring to maintain the superiority of its class, in the barking, lowing, and grunting of their respective members. If half as many negroes had made a tenth part of the disturbance to the public peace, the Town Marshall would have had them all apprehended, imprisoned, and flogged for their audacity; but hogs, dogs, and cows were privileged creatures, and though every one complained that they could get no sleep for their noises, yet every one thought it would be unsafe and unpopular to take any steps to confine or remove the animals, to prevent it. In addition to this ordinary and regular nightly concert of the brute creation, we had two or three extra nights of performance in another line, by negroes. A wooden house had to be moved from its original position to one more distant, according to a process common in the North, by being dragged along on rollers. As there are few or no labourers here but negroes, and these are all busily employed for their owners during the day, the only period at which their assistance could be had in any numbers, was at night; and a gang of men having been borrowed from their masters for this purpose, and furnished with passes, they assembled to perform their labour. The darkness of the night, the absence of their usual restraint, the distribution of whisky, and the general hilarity of the occasion, made them for a moment as joyous

and as boisterous as a set of bacchanals; so that their shouts of merriment, mingled with the yelpings, moanings, and squealings of the dogs, cows, and pigs, made up a medley that banished sleep from the eyelids of the most weary.

The white labourers here are very few; but farther in the interior they are more numerous, though the greater number of them are not native Americans, but Irish, German, or Swiss emigrants. One of the former class was employed by the proprietor of the hotel, on some labour connected with the erection of a new building, and he was said to be a fair specimen of his class; yet we had from his own lips the confession that he drank a full quart of raw whisky every day without dilution, and that he had done so for the last twelve months, with an extra gill for Sunday! Yet he assured us that he did not drink nearly so much as many of his Irish fellow-labourers!

Though the cows of the town appear to be generally left to go at large, and pick up what subsistence they can in the grass and shrubs of the wayside, we heard an instance of extraordinary care in the treatment of cattle by one of the residents here. He had heard that the quantity and quality of milk given by a cow, might be very much increased and improved by nursing the animal and pampering it, and, accordingly, he had his five cows stalled like horses, with a manger for hay, a crib for oats, a fresh straw bed every night, and currycombs for the hide every morning. They were kept warm by bodycloths in the winter, kept cool by shade in summer, and treated in all respects as a high-groomed horse would be; and the result was, the production of twenty quarts

of milk per day, from the most prolific, and fifteen quarts from the least so; while the milk itself, as we could testify from having used it regularly, was of a very superior quality to any we had before met with in the United States.

One of the novelties we observed here, was the use of negro girls to stand behind private carriages, holding the straps like a footman; and they performed the same office by stepping down to open the carriage door, and assist the riders to get in and out, after which they resumed their station, and stood as steadily as if long habit had rendered their position familiar to them.

There were some peculiarities of pronunciation that I heard at Athens, which I had not met with elsewhere. The word prepared, was generally pronounced "preparred," the last syllable sounding like tarred. Where, was also pronounced "wharr," to rhyme with far or star. The writ of habeas corpus was called the writ of "hab-beas;" and these were not the peculiarities of an individual, but were frequently repeated by different persons. Notwithstanding such exceptions as these, it is undoubtedly true that the differences in the pronunciation of English words, is not nearly so great between America and the best part of England, as it is between the different counties of England themselves; and on the whole, the English language is spoken in greater purity and with greater accuracy over the United States of America, than it is over Great Britain, while there is more homogeneity of character, as well as of speech, in this single nation, made up of twenty-three united provinces, than there is in the single nation of England, made

up of only four separate people, the English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh.

Among the peculiar application of terms, the following may be mentioned. The word balance is constantly used to signify the remainder of anything, as, "I shall spend the summer in the mountains, and the balance of the year on the sea-coast,"—or, "I shall be at my office in the morning, and the balance of the day in the country."—"I have only read the first volume of Cheveley, but I shall finish the balance by to-morrow;"—and at dinner, it is not uncommon to be asked "What will you take for the balance of your dinner?" The beautiful firefly which abounds here, and fills the air with sparkling gems at night, is called by the uninviting name of "the lightning bug!" If a person has taken a sail or a row in a boat or canoe, this is called "riding on the water." If one has been hospitable to another, this is expressed by the phrase "he shewed him a heap of kindness." If one is advised to be very courteous and attentive to any particular person, this is expressed by saying "Now do your prettiest." A lady who had six children, the eldest of whom was about twelve years old, wishing to express the fact that their respective ages were in very close succession, said, "You see my children are all well and healthy, but they are considerable of a huddle."

Sometimes there is extreme reluctance to use particular words, because they are supposed to convey associations that ought to be avoided. For instance, I heard that on the night of the party given at the University, the president, Dr. Church, had received a slight injury in the head, by a stone being thrown

in the direction where he stood, by one of the younger class of students who were dissatisfied with their not being included in the invitation, though it was never usual to extend it beyond the seniors. But the lady who mentioned this incident to me, said, "The little boy threw a *rock* at the president;" on which I expressed my surprise, thinking he must be an infant Hercules to hurl a rock; when she replied, "Oh! no, it was a very small rock, and therefore the injury was very slight." I found afterwards that it is thought indelicate to use the word stone; and that they say a house is built of rock, the streets are paved with rock, and the boys throw rocks at sparrows, and break windows by throwing rocks. To speak of the tail of a horse, or any other animal, is deemed most indelicate, and the words hip and thigh must not be mentioned. This fastidiousness is carried to such a length, as to lead to alterations in the prayers of the Episcopalian service, and even in the language of the Bible. The passage in the Litany, "When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man, thou didst not abhor the virgin's womb," is thought too shocking for the public ear; and the passage in which prayer is offered for "all women labouring with child," is also thought too gross to be uttered. In the mutilations of Scripture, these two cases were mentioned to me by a clergyman who had himself heard them. In the passage of Genesis, in which the curse is pronounced on the serpent, "On thy belly shalt thou go," the preacher read it "On thy stomach shalt thou go;" and in the passage of the Evangelist, where the Saviour says to Peter, "Verily, before the cock shall crow, thou shalt deny me thrice,"

another preacher read it thus, "Before a *certain fowl* shall crow, thou shalt deny me thrice." Some instances of this nature were mentioned to me, which I cannot commit to writing; but they were all of a nature to show that the avoidance of the supposed indecent word, was sure to suggest the very associations which these fastidious manglers of the liturgy and the scriptures professedly wished to avoid; and made persons ask themselves, why the original terms were omitted, and other phrases substituted in their places; so that instead of accomplishing the end proposed, of preserving a greater purity of thought, it produced the very opposite effect.

During our stay at Athens, I attended three of the assemblages of public worship convened by the Presbyterian church, for what are called "protracted meetings," which consist of a continuous assembly held during the morning, afternoon, and evening, for a given number of days, devoted to prayer, singing, and preaching. Besides the pastor, other ministers of the same persuasion are invited from the surrounding country, and all legitimate means are taken to get up the strongest excitement of a devotional nature, that new members may be added to the church, and old ones renewed and invigorated in spirit. These protracted meetings are the means for promoting revivals, and the only difference between these and camp meetings is, that the former is the name given to them when held in towns, the latter when they are held in the country. At these meetings in Athens, the preachers I heard were Dr. Church, the president of the University, Mr. Hoyt, the Presbyterian pastor, and Mr. Bowman, the minister from Greens-

borough. The congregations were not large, less indeed, than a hundred on each occasion; there were more women than men, and more young persons than old. Many of the students of the University were present, and each brought a young lady of the village with him; but on reaching the interior of the church, the sexes separated; the ladies all sitting together in the centre, and the gentlemen all repairing to the side-pews, where they sat apart.

This was the case in each of the three churches I attended at Athens, though in other parts of America it appeared to me to be confined to the Methodists. Whether the general practice among the Methodists arises from a belief that if persons of opposite sexes sit in the same pews, it will divert the attention of each from their devotion; or whether, in this town especially, it is thought that the number of young collegians and their fair companions would, if seated together, lead to other consequences than those desired to be produced, I know not; but every one here thought this separation of the sexes a wise and proper arrangement.

I observed nothing peculiar or indecorous in the conducting of these protracted meetings at Athens. They were fervid and impassioned, it is true, but not more so than is often witnessed in England, under a popular Methodist preacher. The numbers were too few to get up the flame, which a multitude can more readily kindle; besides which, a lady observed to me, that the ministers, who took a lead in this matter, were not good "Revivalists;" that is, not skilled in the art of drawing forth the vehement expressions and passionate exclamations, the trem-

blings, and sobbings, and struggles, which a true revival requires. There were many, indeed, both male and female, among my informants, who thought this a failure, and attributed it to imperfect or unskilful organization:—the time of the year was thought to be too early; the elders and members had not exerted themselves sufficiently in the private circles of their acquaintance, to bring in hearers; the members were too few; the preachers were too cold, and the spark could not be fanned into a blaze. Other similar meetings in the town during the last year, and at a later period, were referred to as "better managed," and therefore more successful. That of the Methodist church lasted eighteen successive days and nights, with singing, preaching, and prayer. three times each day, without intermission; and fifty new members were added to the church by open profession of religion. The Presbyterian revival was nearly as long, and quite as productive of converts. The pastors and the elders usually determine the period at which it is proper to begin the work of a revival; and everything is duly arranged, prepared, and organized, to make it as effective as possible.

However free from objection was all I saw or heard at the meetings here, I was assured, by members of the church, and persons of undoubted piety and veracity, that such meetings elsewhere were not always so. One gentleman mentioned to me, that in the State of New York a meeting had been held for forty days and nights in succession, in imitation of the fasting and temptation of the Saviour; and that he had attended several of its sittings. But though the quarantine was observed, as to the

number of its days, there was nothing else in which the resemblance was complete. The ministers employed in this revival were very numerous, and many of them young and handsome men. When they saw a female under excitement, they would leave the desk beneath the pulpit, and go to her in the pew, take her by the hand, and squeeze it with ardour, look stedfastly in her eyes, stroke her on the neck, and head, and back, with the palm of the hand, give her spiritual consolation, and sometimes kneel down with her to pray on the same cushion. One of these was a married lady of great personal beauty, who was attending with her two daughters, but there was no husband or brother with them. The minister was so attracted by her beauty, and overwhelmed by her state of excitement, that after the prayer he placed his head beneath her bonnet, and attempted to "salute her with an holy kiss." She drew back, and refused his embrace. Her friend, my informant, saw this; and was in the act of rising to proclaim the offence, and to resent it on the spot; but the lady prudently prevented it, by a timely intimation with her hand, of her wish for him not to move or notice it; and assigned as her reason afterwards, that if made public at the time, it might have broken up the meeting, and brought a scandal on revivals generally, whereas this was but the offence of one man. The gentleman assured me, however, that this was not a solitary instance of such attempts, many of which were more successful, and that the moving of the ministers to and fro from pew to pew, their seizing the women by the hand, pressing and fondling various parts of their bodies, melting into tears with

them, holding their hands together for a long period, and sometimes sustaining them in their arms from falling, were quite common.

By such means as these, many hundreds of converts were brought into the church, the chief portion of whom were females, some not more than seven or eight years old, but the greater number were between fifteen and twenty years of age. My informent further added, that not long after this, he was at Ballston Spa, near Saratoga, at which, towards the close of the gay season, there had been a Revival of more than usual intensity, both as to the time of its duration, and the fervour that existed through the whole period; and among the fruits of this excitement, he saw a public document in the hands of a legal gentleman, containing the affidavits of several young females, who had been prematurely made mothers of illegitimate children, some by clerical and some by lay-members of this great body of Revivalists! The churches of America, of course, no more approve of this, than do the churches of England the backslidings of her occasionally amatory preachers. There are, unhappily, wolves in sheep's clothing in all flocks; and "black sheep," as well as white, among the number.

It is quite true that Christianity should not be charged with the blame of these excesses; and equally true that its sincere and genuine disciples may preserve their integrity and chastity in the midst of such temptations. But that unprincipled men, and weak women, brought into close contact under such excitements as these, may and do create a great deal of suffering to themselves, and scandal and

odium to the very cause of religion, no man can well doubt. And although it is quite compatible with the theory and practice of pure Christianity, that there should be powerful impulses given by prayer and preaching, extensive awakenings of the hardened and profligate to a sense of their danger and the necessity of reformation, and real and genuine conversions of unbelievers to a reception of faith in the Gospel; yet, for the honour of religion itself, and the credit of its many sincere and truly virtuous professors, greater pains ought to be taken than seem to be now bestowed, to purge these Revivals of the dross that defiles them.

I had thought that here, in the heart of Georgia, I should be quite beyond the chance of meeting any old friends or acquaintances, from England especially; but we had not yet got far enough into the interior for this, for during our stay at Athens, we were visited by a literary gentleman, who had been one of the earliest writers in the "Athenæum," when first published in London, under my editorship, and who had since come to this country as a teacher, and was now at the head of a large establishment for education in Gainsville, about forty miles distant; and hearing of my being here, he had come up thus far purposely to pay me a visit, and remained here several days. We were visited also by persons who had met me at Newcastle and at Hull in England, and several who had known me in Scotland.

On the whole, the scenery, the climate, and the society of Athens, with the large attendance on three successive Courses of my Lectures, and the private hospitalities enjoyed there, made our stay at this place more than usually agreeable.

CHAP. VII.

Journey to the Madison Springs—Forest scenery—Birds—Madison Springs—Carnesville—Specimen of an American village—Carnesville to the Falls of Tukoa—Log-church and graves—Deep solitude—Uprooted trees—Forest sunset—Inhospitality of a Georgian farmer—Curraghee mountain—Falls of Tukoa—From Tukoa to the Falls of Tuloola—Log-huts—White settlers—Splendid view from the mountains—Visit to the Cataract of Tuloola—Splendid scenery—From Tuloola to the Tugaloo river—Descent of the mountain—Cottage girl—Silkworms and silk—Fashions from New York—Farmers emigrating to the Mississippi—Sheriff and executioner.

HAVING heard that the northern portion of Georgia, in the territory lately occupied by the Cherokee Indians, contained some beautiful mountain-scenery, amidst which were two splendid Falls, but little visited by foreigners, yet equal in beauty and interest to any thing of the kind in the South; we determined to visit this section of country, and instead of returning to the North by the beaten track, to go up through this region, pass over into South Carolina, and thence go onward to the mountains of Virginia. As no public stages went by this route, it was necessary to engage private conveyances, which we effected on the following terms. An open barouche and pair was provided for our party of four; and a single-horse spring waggon was furnished for our baggage, and for these we were to pay at the rate of 12 dollars per day; estimating each day's journey at about 30 miles, making the cost, therefore, equal to about

1*s.* 8*d.* sterling per mile, as cheap as posting in England, as there are here no turnpikes or post-boys' fees.

After an early dinner, and the interchange of many farewell visits with the numerous friends we had made during our stay in Athens, we left them on Tuesday the 9th of July, at two o'clock, accompanied by the assurance of more general regrets, and warmer expressions of a hope that we might one day meet again, than so brief an acquaintance could have led us to expect. Our last view of Athens, after we had crossed the bridge over the river Oconee, and gained the heights of the opposite bank, was a pleasing one, and we left it, most probably for ever, with feelings strongly tinged with a melancholy, which we were not unwilling to indulge.

Our road lay, as usual, through the thickly-wooded forests, with which all parts of this country are covered, save the few cleared patches of cultivation that are seen at long and distant intervals. Instead of the endless pine-trees of the low-country, however, we had here a great variety of wood, and the roads being hilly, their terminations in successive ranges rising over each other, presented fine masses of vegetation in a great variety of shades of green. The population was so scanty, that for the first ten miles we did not see a single human being, though a flock of fine sheep, and a herd of long-bearded goats, were observed grazing without keepers, while hogs abounded in all parts of the woods, where they roam at large during the day, and return to their log-pens at night.

Of the trees that lined our track on either side, the most prominent and numerous were the walnut,

the chesnut, the dogwood, the white-oak, the willow-oak, the acacia, the Lombardy poplar, the black-gum, the sweet-gum, and the sour-gum; all in rich and full foliage, and of large and vigorous growth. The road was pleasantly varied also by the many streams of running water in the hollows, where beautifully shaded spots invited a momentary stay In some parts of the forest, there was so little of underwood, that we could see through the spaces underneath the trees for half a mile onward, and this was a great relief after the thick and tangled brushwood, which makes an impervious jungle in the greater portion of the way. It is said that wherever the Indian tribes encamped or settled, throughout this region, they always kept the forest clear of underwood, by annually burning all the rising trees and shrubs. But since their removal from the territory, the present proprietors take no such pains, and, therefore, vegetation is suffered to proceed unchecked in all its wildest exuberance. In some places the trees had been cut down for fuel and building purposes, and a second growth had already supplied their places: it was remarkable, that wherever the original growth was pine-trees, on these being cleared away, the next growth was always of oak exclusively; on the other hand, wherever the first growth was oak alone, and these were cut down, the second growth was as invariably formed of pine only; such being the provision made by Nature for alternate supplies of each.

Among the birds of the forest, the most frequently seen were the turtledove, the woodpecker, and the red-bird, or Virginian nightingale, whose fine scarlet

plumage, crested head-tuft, and polished black bill, looked brilliant amidst the leaves, and whose notes fell softly on the ear. As the shadows of the evening deepened, the sounds of the catydid became noisy and clamorous in the extreme. These are small winged creatures, not unlike the grasshopper in size and shape, which make their appearance usually about the 1st of July, and continue through the summer and autumn, when they disappear. The noise they make is like that of a thousand tiny rattles all in motion at the same time; and is thought not to be produced by the voice, but by the grating together of certain rough parts of the thighs and wings. This has never been ascertained, however, by actual observation; for so tenacious are they of intrusion, that if a person approaches the tree on which they are seated, ever so silently, and lays his hand upon it ever so gently, they all cease their sounds in an instant, and will not renew them till the hand is removed, and the person has for some time withdrawn.

It was about eight o'clock in the evening when we reached the hotel at the Madison Springs, where we found comfortable accommodation and good fare, and where we accordingly passed the night. It was too early in the season for company to be assembled here, though in August and September the establishment is very full of persons who come up from the sea-coast, to drink the waters, which are slightly chalybeate, and enjoy the delicious shady walks and quiet retreats by which the house is so agreeably surrounded.

After an early breakfast, we left the Madison

Springs at eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of July, and proceeding over a rough road, with descending hills, we crossed a small river called the Hudson, by a wooden bridge, at which a toll of fifty cents had to be paid for our two vehicles, the first impost of this description we had met with on the road. This stream empties itself into the Savannah river above Augusta, and is only navigable for fishing-rafts and canoes.

Soon after noon we arrived at the small settlement of Carnesville, which presented a very perfect specimen of a gradually forming American village, rising into the dignity of a country-town. In its centre was the Court House of the district, and within a few yards of this were the sign-posts of three hotels. Not far off was seen the symbol of a doctor of medicine, with his name and title at full length, under a rudely delineated pestle-and-mortar, as the emblem of his profession. Right opposite to him, in a small wooden cabin of a single room, was the office of another professional man, the attorney-at-law; and within a few doors of these, were the shops of a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a saddler, with one large grocery store, at which everything sold by grocers, ironmongers, drapers, stationers, and haberdashers, in larger places, were to be found. The whole population did not exceed 250, including black and white; but as the proportion of the former grows less and less as you leave the coast and approach the mountains, there were not probably more than fifty coloured persons among the whole. At the hotel where we stopped to dine, were two fine brown bears, that had been just caught in the hills close to the

town, where they are very numerous. In addition to these, we learnt that the woods and mountains around this place were abundantly tenanted by squirrels, racoons, minxes, and wolves; the hunting of which afforded good diversion to the young men of the place.

As we passed out of the town on our way to the hills, we observed about thirty saddled horses, fastened to the branches of trees by their bridles, in a small shady grove, without any attendants. We afterwards learnt, that the farmers who come in from the country to effect sales of stock, or make purchases of supplies in the village, usually leave their horses here, to save the expense of stabling; and as no one is pressed by such extreme want in this country, as to be tempted to steal for the purpose of relieving their necessities at least in the farming districts of the interior, where food, raiment, and shelter can always be secured by a moderate degree of labour—the horses are not stolen, but are found by experience to be as safe here, as in the best-locked stables of a large city. We saw also in our way out of the town, a log-church, or meeting-house, with all the doors and windows open, and full of benches, or long forms for seats, with no one to take care of them, as these are safe from being carried off, for the reason already assigned; while around this rude place of worship were the graves of the dead, brought here from the town for interment.

From Carnesville our road lay through a deeper and thicker forest than any we had yet passed, the solitude of which was awful and depressing; and though some parts of the way were extremely rugged,

and the path continually interrupted by huge fallen trees rooted up by tornadoes, and lying with all their branches right across the road, so as to require continual windings through the brakes and underwood, to pass around them, yet other portions of the way were rendered agreeable by the fine views of the distant mountains which opened upon us in the north, to which our course was bending.

The sunset was one of the most beautiful that we had ever witnessed in the woods. The western sky was one mass of golden yellow, so rich and so intense in its hue, that the whole of the sky seen between the trees looked like a sea of amber. From the intervention of some dark masses of clouds, which subsequently obscured a portion of the sun's rays, the trunks of the trees were buried in great depth of shadow, while the topmost branches were literally illuminated by the beams which shot above the interposing clouds; and as even here they played partially only over the surface, we frequently saw, on the same tree, a portion of its branches and foliage of a deep green, others of the lightest vegetable tints, and some with the trembling leaves looking like scales of highly burnished gold, dancing and quivering with the radiance of sparkling gems. It was altogether the most strikingly beautiful picture of forest-scenery that I had ever witnessed in my life; and we all agreed that its beauty, as well as its novelty, made it the most interesting sunset we had ever beheld.

When we emerged from the deep wood, we got off the beaten track undesignedly, and passing a small log-hut, had to inquire our way. We were

here much diverted by the mingled look of curiosity and alarm, in one of the little negro-boys, who came out with the rest to answer our questions. This youth was from eight to ten years of age; and he looked with the utmost astonishment on the barouche, then at the harness, after this at the drag-chain, then at the tin pail or bucket hung under the carriage, and used to water the horses at the brooks and streams by the way, and after this again at our persons and dresses—all of which seemed to him new and incomprehensible. His fear was as remarkable as his astonishment; for he seemed to be alarmed at every movement or sound we made. After talking kindly to him, and giving him some little present to win his confidence, we at length got him to converse, and we learnt from him and his owner, that he had never been a mile from the secluded spot in which he now was, and where he had been born; that being out of the high road, he had never seen a carriage before, nor any persons whose dress or appearance resembled our own; so that he was filled with a feeling, which he explained by saying he was "frightened much;" but though he apprehended some danger, he could not say what nor why. It was, in short, just such an impression as would probably be made on a young savage in the wilds of Africa, who should see such a vehicle for the first time; and many, if not most of the younger negroes here, are probably not a single step in advance of their sable brethren on the banks of the Niger, or the plains of Senegal.

At sunset we arrived at a farm-house kept by a Mr. Holkham, to which we had been strongly recom-

mended by the keeper of the hotel at Carnesville, as being the best house on the road, where we should receive every attention, and find a comfortable place to rest for the night. There was something in the sounds of "Holkham," and "fine farm"—from the associations which these words would be sure to awaken in the mind of any one who had ever heard of the Holkham of Mr. Coke of Norfolk—which, unreasonably, no doubt, made us expect more than usual hospitality and accommodation. Our disappointment was, therefore, the more severe, when we reached the spot, to find great unwillingness on the part of the proprietor to receive us at all. He urged no personal objections, but merely said that "he had no room for strangers," that "his people were all too busy to attend to them," and that "he had nothing to give either ourselves or our horses." We would have turned from his gate, and proceeded farther on, but that the driver was wholly unacquainted with the road, and our long parley had taken up so much time that it was now quite dark. We asked, therefore, to be admitted for the night, if it were only for shelter, without food or refreshment; and even this was most reluctantly and surlily yielded to. On taking out the horses, however, and entering, ourselves, into his dwelling, we found everything so dirty, repulsive, and disagreeable, that we resolved on re-harnessing our steeds, and going forward, after all. We therefore begged Mr. Holkham to let one of his farm-boys go with us a part of the way, to get us into the direct road, for which we would readily pay him; but even this he refused, on pretence that his boy might be snake-bitten if he came back on

foot, and that he had no horse to spare for his riding. This was so inhospitable and unfeeling, that even the driver, his own countryman, could not help telling Mr. Holkham that he did not think such inhospitable treatment could be met with in any other part of America; to which the former sullenly replied, that he did not want to be troubled with strangers, and did not care about receiving their money; though the practice is nearly universal in these roads for such houses to receive and entertain travellers at the usual hotel rates, as an additional source of income to that yielded by their farming labours.

We proceeded onward, therefore, without a guide; and after some difficulty amidst the many crossing and intersecting paths which we met with in the forest, we at length descried a light in the distance; and driving on towards it, found it to be a public inn, called the Curraghee Hotel, from being seated at the foot of the Curraghee mountain. Here we alighted for the night about ten o'clock; but found only the most miserable fare, with dirty beds, filthy servants, and only two enclosed rooms in the house for sleeping, the greatest number of beds being placed in one large room, where the male passengers, at least, all slept in common, and, when pressed by numbers, oftentimes two in a bed, and sometimes even three! Of the two enclosed sleeping-rooms, neither was more than seven feet square; one of them had no aperture for light or air but the door, and the other had a small opening which let out on the public veranda, so that it could not be kept open without exposing ourselves to the gaze of every passer-by. The choice

lay, therefore, between complete publicity or suffocation. There was no glass window in all the house, the open spaces, or window-frames, being furnished only with solid wooden doors, or shutters. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could procure even a candle, the business of the house being carried on after dark by the light of wooden torches. A servant took a piece of pitch-pine in his hand, lighted it at the kitchen fire, and carrying it in one hand as a candle, he did his work, whatever it was, with the other. If some operation required the use of both hands, his lighted torch was deposited erect in some part of the room where he could fix it, and his hand relieved. As an especial favour to us, who were declared to be "mighty particular," a candle was *made* while we waited for it, some threads of cotton serving for a wick, and this being enveloped in a mass of bees' wax, was brought to us quite hot from the melting. Washstands and looking-glasses were luxuries here unknown; and the travellers whom we saw in the house appeared neither to undress, shave, or wash, but simply to lie down just as they alighted from their horses or carriages, and rise up in the same manner. In our confined cell, there was not room for a single trunk, and the smallest cabin of a ship at sea, was more comfortable than this for sleeping.

We rested but little, therefore, during the night, and were stirring with the earliest dawn; there was a common wash-basin of tin-plate placed in the veranda, with a piece of coarse yellow soap, and a rough rolling-towel hung on a roller, for general use. To this some of the inmates repaired in suc-

cession for washing, but the greater number came to the breakfast-table, as early as six o'clock, as dirty as they went to bed, and the whole scene and establishment seemed hardly a single remove beyond the rudest condition of the Indians which these settlers had displaced.

The Curraghee mountain, rising just before the hotel, is an isolated, circular, and conical hill, springing up from the plain, by which it is on all sides surrounded, to a height of about 1000 feet, terminating in a sharp point, and being thickly clothed with wood from base to summit. Its name is Indian, and it forms a striking and prominent object in the picture, from every point of view.

We left this place soon after six, on the morning of Thursday, the 11th of July, and proceeded onward to the Tukoa Falls, a distance of five miles, which we reached about eight o'clock. After crossing a running brook, and arriving at the foot of an extremely steep hill, we had to alight from the carriage, and pursue our way in a narrow path, that led off from the right of the road, through a thickly wooded and romantic dell, for about a quarter of a mile or less, when we arrived at the deep valley into which the falls descend. The scene was impressive and interesting. The valley itself is about 300 feet in breadth, each of its sides being steep, but thickly clothed with trees and shrubs. The descent of the cataract is over a perpendicular cliff of solid rock, in a single fall of 180 feet. The water was not sufficiently abundant to give it the character of grandeur, but it was, nevertheless, an object of great beauty. The breadth of the stream, as it fell, appeared to be about 50 feet, but though it rolled over the edge of

the cliff in a tolerably full and compact volume. before it reached the bottom it had become like a thin transparent veil of the finest gauze or muslin, through which could be dimly seen the moss and vegetation that had collected on the surface of the rock. From the base, gradually ascending upwards, were several layers or ranges of full foliaged trees, growing apparently out of the crevices of the rock, which appeared to be of micaceous limestone and schist; and on the very edge of the precipice above, were some trees having their roots on the upper platform, enabling the spectator from below to form, from their apparent height and proportion to the altitude of the cliff, some idea of the elevation of the whole. On looking steadily upward with a fixed gaze, the swift sailing white fleecy clouds, passed in rapid succession over the edge of the precipice, and the rushing of the waters in their downward motion, seen at the same time, produced a very pleasing effect; while the noise of the cataract, and the deep solitude of the dell in which we stood, assisted to complete a scene of romantic beauty and secluded grandeur.

On returning to our carriage from the Falls, we had to ascend the steep hill before us; and for this it required a greater effort than our horses had yet made; while to us, who had to make the ascent on foot, the labour was excessive under the broiling heat of the sun, with the thermometer above 90°. The angle of ascent must have been 30° at least from the base to the summit of this hill, with the additional difficulty of large ridges of rock projecting up above the road, and ruts worn by the mountain torrents to a depth of two feet below the general sur-

face, so as to require the utmost care to avoid them both, and either would be sufficient to upset the firmest and steadiest carriage made. We were all so exhausted indeed, when we reached the top, as to require half an hour's rest before we could proceed further.

In our way beyond this, we passed some log-huts, inhabited by poor white settlers. The number of their children appeared to be excessive, ten or twelve in each hut at least, and all of them with hair as white as flax, and light blue eyes. We found, on inquiry, that this was generally characteristic of the mountain-born children, even though their parents come up from the low country, where dark hair and dark eyes are almost universal; plainly showing that climate, and elevation above the sea, have some effect on the complexions of the Caucasian race, however little it may be supposed to have had on the African and Indian tribes.

In the woods here we saw, for the first time, the exquisitely beautiful bird called the tanager. It is about the size of our English thrush, of the most brilliant scarlet over all its head, neck, and body, with two jet-black broad stripes or patches on its wings; and as it happened to be seated on a branch of extremely thick foliage and in the full blaze of the sun, its sparkling radiance was like that of a ruby hung amidst the boughs.

Ascending the lofty eminence which still lay beyond the steep hill by which we had come up thus far, we enjoyed some splendid and extensive views of the hills and plains below us, the latter looking in the distance, as level as the surface of the sea, and the range extending to an horizon of 60 or 70 miles in a

straight line, or probably 100 miles including the elevations and depressions of the roads over which we had travelled. Near the summit of the hill we came to a place where the road divided, or, as it is appropriately expressed here, "where the road forks," but though there was a post erected at the forking point, and signs of directing-boards having once been placed there, they were now gone, so that we were left to conjecture our way, there being no house in sight, and no person within reach, of whom we could make inquiries. As it happened, we chose the wrong road, but being the ascending one, it took us to the very top of the mountain, from whence we enjoyed a view that was deemed a sufficient reward for our labour. It might be truly called magnificent, from the vast extent of country it embraced, and was at the same time soft and beautiful from the variety of surfaces and shadows, foliage and tints of colouring, it displayed. From hence we retraced our steps, and, taking the descending road from the fork, we crossed a deep valley, and, ascending on the other side, reached the mountain-house nearest to the Tuloola Falls, at which, we had been informed, travellers usually halted when they came here.

The house and its accommodations were not better than that from which we were so inhospitably turned away by Mr. Holkham; but here, at least, there was no unwillingness to receive us; and though the fare was "rough," as the country phrase is, and everything of the rudest kind, yet, as there was good-will and an evident desire to please, we made the best of everything, and thus inspired those around us with a wish to do their best also. The master of the house,

Mr. Taylor, was not yet returned from "the plantation," as all farms are called here; but his wife, the mother of thirteen children, though not more than thirty-five years of age, set about preparing all we required, as far as her store would furnish it. The only bread we could procure, was that made of maize, or Indian corn; tea and sugar were articles never used by them, but fortunately we were provided with both; though in making the tea, a jug or pitcher had to be used instead of a tea-pot, by which leaves and water were poured out into the cup together. We made a hearty supper, nevertheless, though, according to the custom of the country, our party was made to include the driver of the barouche, the driver of the waggon, and our own white servant, all sitting with us at the same table and at the same time. It was the only place at which we saw no negroes or coloured people employed; and we were told that there were two causes for this; one that the farmers here were too poor in money, though rich in produce, to *buy* negroes; the other, that the climate of the mountains was too severely cold for them in winter; so that whites alone were used for every description of labour.

The rudeness of manners among these dwellers in the woods, is unpleasant to those accustomed to receive courtesy and respect from their attendants. The master of the house, as well as his farming men and boys, come in and out without making any sign of respect or recognition, take a chair close by your side, sit down with their hats on, their legs thrown up in the most careless position, spit their

tobacco at your feet, and accost you in the roughest way imaginable. The mistress and her grown-up daughters will do the same, wearing their cotton-quilted bonnets, with a deep curtain hanging down over the neck behind, and covering the ears and shoulders, never taking them off when they enter the room, or take their seat at the table. Another disagreeable feature of their manners is, that whatever they do for the guest or visitor, is done by them as though it were a favour; and not a service for which a fair equivalent was to be given in money paid; for though their own charges are made, and no abatement asked or wished for, they not only think, but generally contrive to say, or make you understand, that they consider you much more under an obligation to them for the accommodation they afford you, than they can possibly be to you for the money you pay to them.

We slept as well as we could on a straw mattrass, placed above the soft down-beds used here by the poorest persons; but the interruption to our rest arose from the numbers of bugs with which we found all these country houses to abound. These were of the largest, blackest, and most voracious kind, so that we had often to get out of bed, and commence a hunt, before we could obtain even the respite of a short and broken repose. Add to this, the combined noises of the numerous dogs which are everywhere kept in town and country, swelled by those of the hogs, goats, sheep, and poultry, which all occupied the common yard immediately outside the aperture in our bed-room called the "window,"

but which had neither frame, glass, or shutter, and it may well be conceived that our sleep was neither sweet nor refreshing.

We arose at daylight, and set out before breakfast on our excursion to the Falls of Tuloola, on the morning of Friday the 12th of July. Our way was entirely through the woods, the distance being about two miles, and the path lying chiefly over the ridge or crest of the mountain. The trees were very varied, oaks of different kinds being the most abundant; the underwood was rich in the profusion of flowering shrubs that everywhere covered the surface as far as the eye could reach, among which rhododendrons and kalmias were the most abundant, there being many hundred beautiful bushes or trees of each. In our passage along this mountain-crest, we enjoyed another of those extensive views which carried the eye over a range of country embracing a distance of from eighty to a hundred miles, gradually descending, by various steps, or stages, from these lofty eminences, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, to others of 2,500, of 2,000, of 1,500, and of 1,000, which was the height of the Curraghee mountain above its own base, though that base would be at least 1,500 feet above the ocean. This conical hill formed a very conspicuous object in the picture as seen from hence, rising, like the great pyramid of Cheops at Memphis, from a level plain, and, by its steep angle of ascent on either side, resembling that pyramid, at this distance, very much in shape; while beyond it, in the direction of the plains, the vast blue level mass looked like the far-off sea.

After a ride of about half an hour we arrived at

the spot where a bar has been placed across between two trees at the end of the path, to indicate that it is unsafe for horses or carriages to proceed further. Here we accordingly alighted, and went the rest of the way on foot, reaching, after a few yards, the immediate edge of a precipice, over which we looked down into a deep glen or valley, from 800 to 1,000 feet below us, making the head dizzy to dwell on it with a steady gaze. On the opposite side of this valley, which is about 400 feet broad, we caught the first glimpse of the Falls, though the roar of their waters had been audible for the last mile before we saw them; but it was not until much perambulation and shifting of positions that we ascertained the three best points of view, which are at least a quarter of a mile from each other. From all of them the views are indescribably grand; not so much from the volume of the water in motion, for in this it is greatly inferior to Niagara, but from the height of of the fall — 600 feet at least, broken into three or four separate leaps, and these partially hidden by foliage—and from the sublime masses of huge mountains that hem in the deep and awe-inspiring valley into which the waters descend. The greatest breadth of the stream did not appear to be more than 50 feet in its fullest part, and it was often not more than half that width, which contrasted with the great depth of its descent, made it appear still smaller. But the wildness and sublimity of the surrounding scenery gave a grandeur and majesty to the whole, which was most imposing. The solitude of this spot, too, is greater than even that at Tukoa, there being no dwelling nearer to the Falls than the

one at which we slept, and the savage wildness of the rocks, glens, ravines, and torrents, all combining to make up a picture of the most romantic kind.

From the scantiness of the population here, and the recent date of the scattered settlements that lie within a few miles of the Falls, the wild beasts of the forest are not yet wholly extirpated from their natural domain. Among these, the rarest seen is the cougar, or panther, sometimes called the American lion, but improperly; as it resembles the lion in colour only, being not more than half its size, without a mane or a tuft at the extremity of its tail. In its habits it is described as being ferocious in the extreme, killing small animals wherever they are found, such as deer, sheep, hogs, calves, goats, and dogs, for the sake of drinking their blood, and attacking horses and oxen when more severely pressed by hunger. It has great power of springing, by which it will sometimes leap up into the trees of the forest, there seat itself quietly on the branches, and from thence drop down suddenly on its victim when he comes underneath. It will seize a sheep, for instance, by the throat, fling it across its back, and carry it off to its hiding-place for food; and though travellers are not often attacked by them, they commit great ravages on the flocks of the settlers in the mountainous and thinly-peopled districts of the country.

We returned to the house about ten o'clock, to partake of a late breakfast; and had hoped, that as sheep were so abundant, a mutton-chop might have been easily procured, but we were surprised to learn that none of the people here would eat mutton, which they thought greatly inferior to bacon or pork; and,

therefore, the sheep were kept only for their wool, and were never killed for their flesh. From the conversation we had with the family at and after our meal, we could gather, that they held the "low-country people," as they called them, in great contempt, thought them an indolent, luxurious, and useless race, and regarded themselves as the most important class of the productive community. The "towns-people," in their estimation enjoyed privileges and monopolies at the expense of the farmers and planters; and though they could give no explanation of the manner in which these privileges were confined to any one class to the prejudice of the others, yet they were firmly impressed with a belief that the towns-people were treated with partiality by the government, and themselves with injustice. I saw few books about the house, and those of the least useful or instructive kind, being tales and romances of the commonest order. This implied, however, that some education had been received, to the extent of reading, at least. Some of the family could also write, as the copy-book of the elder son lay exposed on one of the chairs, and in it was written, in the first page, in the worst scrawl imaginable, an entry, which showed that the propensity to boasting is not confined to the sea-coast, but has found its way into the interior also. The entry was this:—

> "William Taylor, his hand and pen,
> As good a scribe as one in ten."

We left the mountain-house of Tuloola about eleven o'clock, and retraced our steps towards the Tukoa Falls, from whence our road was to branch off to the Tugaloo river, onward to South Carolina.

On arriving at the steep hill, which it had cost us so much difficulty to ascend, it looked more full of danger than when we came up. Some idea may be formed of the ruggedness of the road from this fact, that the coaches which drove this way were usually upset once in every three times passing it, though all the passengers were on foot, the wheels locked with the drags, and every care taken to prevent such accidents.*

On reaching the foot of the hill, about five o'clock, we halted at a house not far from the Tukoa Falls, where we had taken refreshments on coming out. There was only a little girl of ten years old at home in charge of the dwelling, the mother having gone a distance of sixteen miles, to pay a visit to a near neighbour! The brother was gone to the nearest mill, which was eight miles off, with corn to grind; and the other children, one of whom was

* On dining, some time after this was written, with the Governor of Virginia, and a party of friends at Abingdon in that State, and describing this spot, which was known among them by name of Break-neck-Hill, we were assured by a lady of the party, that on descending it on one occasion, while her husband walked, and she alone was left in the carriage, it received such a jolt, as to throw her completely topsy-turvy, and place her head in the bottom of the carriage, and her heels to the roof. She remained in this state for some minutes, thinking, as she told us, that it was the carriage that had been upset, and not herself; and it was only when her husband came to help the driver to get it out of the pit into which it had been thrown, that she discovered her mistake! The story was told with such *naiveté*, and unconsciousness of its drollery, by the fair narrator, that it set the whole party of her auditors in a roar of laughter. The husband, nevertheless, confirmed its truth.

called "Andrew Jackson," in honour of the ex-president, had gone off into the woods to play. This little girl—with whom we had a long chat while our horses were feeding, and the carriages under repair, from the shocks it had received on coming down the hill—was born in a solitary dwelling in the country, and had never seen a larger town than one containing about a dozen houses, which she thought a very large one—though she had *heard* that Augusta was much larger. She was, however, more full of curiosity than we had observed to be the case with the children generally, and asked a number of questions concerning the country we came from, and the sea we had to cross in coming here. She appeared to be filled with astonishment and terror at the description of the sea, and had great difficulty in understanding how a ship could be made as commodious as a house, and yet float upon the water; the originality of her observations on these and many other topics made our short halt there extremely entertaining and agreeable.

Leaving Tukoa, we proceeded by an excellent road—which seemed, indeed, by contrast with the one we had just passed over, to be perfection—and after a smooth and luxurious drive of eight miles, we arrived before sunset at a large farm-house and inn united, kept by a Mr. Jerritt: the directions by which we were enabled to distinguish it from other houses in the neighbourhood was this—that it was "the only house with glass windows in it on the road." While our luggage was unloading from the carriage, one of the white men assisting in this labour could not comprehend what our leather hat-

boxes were; and when, in answer to his inquiry, he was told they contained hats, he asked whether we were carrying them about for sale, as he could not comprehend why a person should take with him any more than the hat he wore on his head. When he learnt, however, that my son and myself used cloth caps for travelling, and kept our hats in these two boxes to wear when we halted, he expressed himself surprised at such a piece of folly and extravagance as that of having more than one covering for the head at a time!

We found a larger and more commodious house than we had slept in since we left the Madison Springs, and much better fare than the rude mountaineers could furnish. We had also, for our entertainment, the society of a middle-aged lady, who boarded in the house, and who joined us at table when we supped. She gave us a narrative of her success in raising the silkworm on the leaves of the *morus multicaulis*, of which she had several plants in her garden; and having purchased a quart of the eggs of the silkworm, she hoped to produce, from these, a million of workers, by whose labour she would be soon made rich. She showed us some of the cocoons, the silk thread she had spun from her wheel, and the cloth she had woven at her own loom, which, though coarse, was strong and even in texture. She added, that she could find a ready sale for as much as she could weave of this, at five dollars, or twenty shillings a yard, while English and French silks could be had for half the price. When asked the grounds of this extravagant expectation, she said that the people of South Carolina

were all for living on their own resources, and having no dependence on other countries; they, therefore, readily paid double prices for silks grown and manufactured at home, because it shut out the foreign trader, and kept all the money in the country! I could not, of course, dispute the fact about the relative rates, though I ventured to doubt the accuracy of her supposition as to the willingness of the Carolinians to pay such high prices from pure patriotism. She persisted in this, however, as beyond dispute; and thought that all true friends of their country would rejoice to see the Americans using none other than domestic manufactures, and rendering themselves "wholly independent of foreigners." I could not feel wonder at such sentiments as these, uttered by a country lady in the interior of South Carolina, when I remembered the expression of similar sentiments in the British House of Commons, by the advocates of the prohibitory and restrictive systems, in opposition to the doctrines of free trade. But when I asked the lady, what the cultivators of these Southern States would do with their cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, and tobacco, were it not for the "foreigners," who were such excellent customers for them all, she was at a loss for a reply, and seemed, for the first time, to have the idea brought home to her mind, that foreign trade was at least *as* essential to the prosperity of America as of any other country; for her previous conviction was, as she herself confessed, that America would be far better off, if she lived by and within herself, without intercourse with any other nation whatever!

Here, as in many other places of the interior, a great desire was manifested to examine the various articles of our dress, but especially those of Mrs. Buckingham. The ladies were constantly desirous of getting permission to take patterns of her gowns and caps, which was granted whenever our stay would admit of it, and always highly valued. The lady here, however, was astonished to find that they were not made in New York, but in London, for she had supposed that they were the latest New York modes; and said she had always understood that the French and English ladies invariably sent to New York for the fashions, and had their dresses made up in London and Paris, from the patterns sent there from the United States!

On retiring to rest, we were put into a large room with four beds, but fortunately we had no companions to share the room with us. When passengers on this road are more numerous, it is quite common to have all the beds occupied at the same time in the same apartment. This is a custom of the country, which is very ill associated with the excessive prudishness and affectation of its inhabitants, in avoiding all ambiguous expressions. There were no drawers or trunks for clothes; so that the garments of all the family were ranged around the room, hanging on wooden pegs, to the number of forty or fifty different articles of dress, including gowns, petticoats, and inner garments, of all sizes and materials, exposed to public view. The beds, as usual, were of three kinds; one of the softest down, another of cotton, and another of straw; the former being usually preferred by the people of this country, but the latter

by strangers, as more nearly resembling moss or hair, which is too expensive to be found in any but the very best houses.

At daylight we were awakened by the sound of a common horn, with which it is the custom in the country districts to summon everybody to rise, instead of ringing a large bell, which is the custom in the towns; and as we did not intend to leave till nine o'clock, I took a walk around the farm, and conversed with the farmers before breakfast.

The climate of this elevated region not being sufficiently warm for the cultivation of cotton, the soil is devoted to the growth of wheat, oats, and maize, or Indian corn. The former is said to have yielded a larger harvest in the present year, than in any preceding one within the memory of man; arising from the fact, that the high prices of wheat in the last year, induced the farmers to turn every acre of land to the growth of this. The fluctuation in price, in consequence of this increased quantity, was supposed to be as much as from two dollars, or eight shillings a bushel, the price it bore last year—down to fifty cents, or two shillings a bushel, which it was expected to be this year, when the harvest, now nearly completed, should be fully gathered in. One of the farmers, who was upwards of sixty-five years of age, told me that he had made up his mind to emigrate next year, to the valley of the Mississippi: and when I asked him what could induce him, now so far advanced in life, and with a large family, to move so far from his home, he replied, that there was too much aristocracy here for him! I asked him who or what constituted the aristocracy of which he

spoke. He said they were the rich men of these parts, who bought up all the land at extravagant prices, and left none for the poorer citizens to purchase ; the prices which he deemed so extravagant being from ten dollars an acre for the freehold property. I asked him whether he could not rent land from these proprietors, and live by farming in this way. He said, yes ; but added, that the rent demanded was extravagant also, amounting to ten barrels of corn for a small farm of twenty acres ; which, in sterling money would be about one dollar per acre for annual rent, without tithes or other imposts, and no expense of manure or draining. I asked him what he would think of paying ten dollars an acre rent, and a tenth of all the produce of the farm besides, which was the rate paid by many English farmers. He replied that "no land in the world could stand such a rent;" and he evidently doubted the fact of its ever being paid. Among the peculiar expressions used here, travelling rapidly is called "moving peert ;" and to provide a family with food, or to feed them, is expressed thus—"He always grows enough to *bread* his own people for a year at least, and sells the balance." The white men looked healthy, but were all slender, and the growing youths of both sexes were peculiarly tall and thin, with long features, light hair, and wholly without the fine ruddy complexions of the English peasantry.

We left our station at nine o'clock, on the morning of July 13th, and after less than a quarter of a mile, we crossed the Tugaloo river by a wooden bridge. We thus passed from the State of Georgia into that of South Carolina, this river being the dividing

boundary between the two. The roads now began to wear an improved appearance, the population were not so thinly scattered, and coloured people were more frequently met with, all arising from the greater length of time during which Carolina had been a settled country, while Georgia was of much more recent origin, and its interior not long since left by the Indians, its original inhabitants.

At the distance of a few miles only beyond the river, we were overtaken by a man on horseback, of very common manners and appearance, riding without coat or waistcoat, a dirty trousers and shirt, both of Georgia nankeen, a beard of at least a week's growth, and a hat in a state of great dilapidation, but who, nevertheless, was the Sheriff of the County in which we were travelling. This fact we learnt from himself, as he pointed out to us, while he rode along by our carriage, a rude gallows, formed by a horizontal beam, resting on the branches of two large adjoining trees, close by the road-side, on which, but a few months since, he had hung, with his own hands, a negro convicted of the murder of three white persons, at a bridge in the neighbourhood of the place of execution. The history of the case was this. A planter from Carolina, travelling with his son and daughter, had purchased a negro from another white man, and employed him as the driver of his carriage. The person selling the negro, happened to know that the gentleman purchasing him had a large sum of money with him, to the amount, it is said, of 8,000 dollars, and he conceived the diabolical plan of hiring the slave to murder his new master, and seize his wealth, on condition that the negro

should have a share of the plunder, and receive his freedom besides! The slave readily assented to this, and watching his opportunity while all three of the party were asleep on a sultry afternoon, he took a small axe, with which he had provided himself, and beat out the brains, first of the father, and then of the son and daughter. In these lonely roads, there being no one near, he had time to drag the bodies separately into a neighbouring ditch, and there leave them, while he went off with the empty carriage in another direction. He was soon, however, arrested; the traces of blood on the road having led to the discovery of the bodies and the detection of the murder. When brought to trial, he confessed his guilt, and stated the facts already mentioned, as to the instigation to this act being given by his former master, and the conditions of reward promised him for its commission. But, by the laws of this and other Slave States, the testimony of a negro cannot be received in any case against a white man; and therefore, though the general opinion was that the negro was speaking truth—as the bad character of his former master rendered it more probable that he should be the instigator of the murder for the sake of the plunder, than that the negro should have committed such a deed on a whole family, in whose service he had been but a few days,—yet a negro's evidence against a white man cannot be legally taken; so that the instigator escaped all punishment, while the negro was hanged for executing his former master's wishes.

As we travelled along from hence through a thick forest, we saw several wild turkeys both in the underwood and on the wing. These are among the finest

birds of the country for food, and are therefore much sought after by sportsmen. They are so exceedingly quick, however, in perceiving the approach of any one, that before the fowler can get sufficiently near for a shot, they conceal themselves in the shrubs and grass so effectually, that nothing but a well-trained dog will find them out. If slightly wounded they use both legs and wings for escape, and run on, like the ostrich, with so much rapidity, that they cannot be overtaken by the fleetest runner, and, unless shot dead, they usually escape.

In this road we overtook a shooting party of pedestrians, one of whom had shot a skunk, a fact which was known before we approached them, by the stench with which the atmosphere was filled. This little quadruped, hardly larger than a rabbit, and having nothing offensive in its appearance, abounds in the woods, and is sometimes chased by the younger and more inexperienced sportsmen, and sometimes hard pressed by dogs; but in both cases the mode of defence or escape used by this creature is the same. As soon as its pursuers are within a few feet of its body, it lifts up its long and bushy tail, high in the hair, like a fox elevating his brush, and curling it over his back, he discharges into the face of the enemy, a stream of fluid so acrid in its nature, as to torture and almost blind the dogs or men on whom the torrent is poured, and so offensive in smell as almost to suffocate those who are near, and disgust all who come within its influence.

In naming their horses, dogs, and negroes, the Americans are very fond of calling them after celebrated persons, or by lofty titles; Prince, Duke,

Earl, and Marquis being common names for horses; Augustus, Adolphus, and Lord Byron were also names that we heard; and Washington, Wellington and Napoleon, were names borne by others; though it is true that others of much more ambiguous celebrity were sometimes mingled with these; and in our own carriage, Sam Patch was harnessed first with Prince, and then with Adolphus. Negroes have in general more classical and historical names; Homer and Hector, Brutus and Scipio, Cæsar and Cato, Nimrod and Cyrus, are as common among them as John or William are with us.

Through a great portion of our way, the forests were tolerably clear of underbrush, which enabled us to see a great distance into the woods; and many wild deer were visible, some grazing and some in motion. The sumach was among the most numerous of the shrubs we saw, and its red flower of small berries intermingling with the green foliage, enlivened the general aspect of the scene.

In the afternoon we crossed the river Seneca, by a wooden bridge, the stream being about 100 feet broad, but the water low, as it is in all the streams of the country at this season of the year; and after a short ride beyond this, of four or five miles through a more open and cultivated country, we reached the village of Pendleton at sunset, and halted for the night.

This is a small town, containing about 500 inhabitants, with a court-house and two hotels. The district of Pendleton, of which this was formerly the centre, having been subsequently divided into two judicial circuits, with a new court-house in each, this has been abandoned, and the building being put up

to sale, was purchased by the Farmers' Society of this section, who hold their meetings here for discussions and communications connected with the improvement of agriculture and farming, which is here attended to with great zeal. The village supports a weekly newspaper, the Pendleton Messenger, and has a library and a debating-club. The hotel at which we slept, Mr. Hubbard's, was one of the best on the road, and we enjoyed our improved accommodations and improved fare. In the garden of this hotel we first saw the beautiful little humming-bird on the wing—its delicate form, small size, and exquisite colours, making it an object of peculiar interest. In the extreme South, in Louisiana and Florida, this bird is found all the year, as it is in the West India islands; but in all the other States it is a bird of passage, seen only in the summer, and retreating to its more southern home, as the cold of the winter approaches. The tubular and trumpet-shaped flowers are those from whence it most delights to draw its food; and just before it descends to plunge its long and slender bill into these storehouses, it suspends itself in the air a little above it, quivering its wings with such rapidity as to make them appear almost stationary, while the rich green and golden hues of its plumage, seen in the light of the sun, make it look like a suspended gem hung in the air.

The morning of July 14 was ushered in with heavy rain, and it was thought likely to last for several days; as it had been brought in by a north-easterly wind, which, coming over the broad Atlantic, like our south-westerly wind in England, is usually charged with clouds, that take three or four days to

discharge their moisture. We, therefore, proceeded on our way with our barouche well closed in, and left Pendleton about ten o'clock.

We had not proceeded very far before we met two farmers from the country on horseback—who, seeing a barouche so closed up on all sides, that the occupiers of it could scarcely be seen, and a baggage-cart following with five trunks, (our party being four in number,) each covered with a black bear-skin, and securely strapped—had their curiosity so excited by what, to them at least, was a very novel sight, that they could not refrain from stopping to accost the driver of the baggage-cart, to ask him what all this meant. He replied, it was merely an English family travelling in the barouche, which was shut up because of the heavy rain, and that the cart he was driving contained their baggage. "But," said one, "how is it possible that any family could require so much baggage as a large trunk for each, and one over; while one good trunk would be enough for all the clothes that could be needed for each." "Oh! no," said his companion, "that isn't it; I reckon it's a show of some kind they are taking on to the Springs; and they've shut it up in the carriage, that no one may see it; and all these bear-skin boxes are the things wanted for the show when it arrives there." With this impression both appeared to be entirely satisfied that they had made a sagacious conclusion.

In the few intervals between the heavy showers of rain that fell, the carriage was opened, but there were no novelties in the scenery or productions, beyond that of our seeing several fields planted with

tobacco, now in large full leaf, in shape and colour not much unlike a large wide-spreading cabbage; and a fine plantation of cotton, now in full blossom, the flowers being quite white, a colour which they are said to retain all the day, but to become of a reddish hue at night.

In the course of the afternoon, we passed another river, called the Saluda, by a good wooden bridge, at which a toll of 50 cents, or 2*s.*, was paid, this being the second or third instance only of our meeting with a turnpike at which tolls were required to be paid during our travels in the country; and continuing our way for a few hours beyond this, over an improving and more thickly-peopled country, we arrived at sunset at the river Reedy. We forded this on the shallows, a few yards above the edge of the precipice, over which it flows in a fall of thirty or forty feet, and ascending on the opposite bank about a quarter of a mile, we entered the village of Greenville, and found comfortable quarters at the Planter's Hotel.

INDEX TO THE SLAVE STATES OF AMERICA.

[As this Index was not supplied to Subscribers with the Second Series of this Work when issued, it is furnished now, for incorporation with the Volumes, by all those who possess that Series, so as to make the Work complete.]

A.

Abingdon, in Virginia, its situation, ii. 273. Population, *ibid.* Splendid natural bridge in the vicinity, ii. 276. Amory and Henry College, ii. 277. Beauty of the vicinity, ii. 284. Elevation of the town, *ibid.* New species of wheat grown there, ii. 286. Silk cultivation, ii. 287.

Alabama River, voyage on it from Montgomery to Mobile, i. 261. Peculiar steam-boat employed, i. 262. Scenery on the banks, i. 261. Singular fellow-passenger, i. 270. Military arsenal of Mount Vernon, i 274. Voyage up the river, i. 465. Picturesque scene at midnight on the banks, i. 471. Singing birds in the woods, i. 472. Flowering trees, i. 475. Effects of clearing land on health and temperature, i. 477.

Alabama, State of, entrance into it from Georgia, i. 150. Character of its scenery, and condition as contrasted with that state, i. 251. Bad condition of the roads, i. 257. Large plantations, i. 256. Wretched appearance of the slaves on these, i. 259. Recent settlement of the state, i. 275. Originally part of Georgia, i. 276. Ceded by her to the United States, *ibid.* Subjugation of the Indians by General Jackson, *ibid.* Topography of the state, i. 277. Its productions, i. 278. Its government and judiciary, *ibid.* Its educational institutions, i. 279. Internal improvements, i. 280. Statistics of population, and proportion of religious denominations, *ibid.*

Albemarle, Duke of, palatine of Carolina, i. 19.

Alexandria, relics of Washington in the museum there, ii. 570.

Alleghany, mountains, their beautiful scenery, ii. 350.

Amalgamation, horror expressed of it in the Southern States, i. 240. Proofs of the insincerity of this, i. 241. ii. 213.

Americans, i. 468. Are generally uniform in stature and personal appearance, i. 487. Causes of this, *ibid.* their general personal characteristics, i 489. Their showy taste, i. 539. Their custom of providing brushes and combs for public use in hotels, *ibid.* Dishonesty and fraud of the mercantile classes, ii. 3. Recklessness of the Southerners, ii. 4. their absurd notions of the reasons for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, ii. 8. Unromantic and passionless character of their attachments, ii. 14. Reasons for this, *ibid.* Their general avidity for novels, ii. 27. The ladies generally devoid of musical taste and skill, ii. 93. Their opinion and taste little regarded, ii. 124. Have slight influence in political affairs, ii. 182. Low state of oratory among the nation generally, ii. 120. The science much studied, but guided by bad taste, *ibid.* The lower classes prejudiced against the English, ii. 256. Are generally silent in public meetings, ii. 261. Profanity of some of their toasts, ii. 278. Their extravagant notions of the excellence of their orators and great men, ii. 282, 444. Their extreme passion for gain, ii. 295. Low standard of honour and fair dealing among them, ii. 296.

Specimens of dandies, ii. 336. Show their regard for their heroes only by words, ii. 442. Their inconsistency, ii. 440. And extravagance, ii. 447. Their really aristocratic feeling, ii. 449. Their want of reverence for antiquities, ii. 544. Their extravagant notions of national excellence, ii. 545. Amusing instance of this, ii. 546. Hollow character of their reverence for Washington, ii. 569. Their immoderate use of tobacco, especially in the South, i. 234, 270, 379, 498. ii. 90, 121. Their use of peculiar phrases, ii. 132. Their fastidiousness with regard to the use of certain words, ii. 133. Their homage to men in power, ii. 183. Their fondness for military titles, ii. 192. Opinion of a native regarding the prevalence of unhappy marriages among them, ii. 196. Their slight perceptions of natural or architectural beaury, ii. 198. Their general indifference to comfort, ii. 209. Their singular inconsistency in some points evinced, ii. 211. Real indelicacy of feeling among them, ii. 241. This peculiarly the case in the South, *ibid.* Arises from slavery, ii. 242.

Ashville, journey from Greenville to, ii. 192. Beautiful scenery around, ii. 200. Arrival, and incendiary fire at, ii. 201.

Athens, journey to from Augusta, ii. 53. Public funeral of Judge Clayton, ii. 60. Impressive address, ii. 62. Meeting of the Bible Society, ii. 64. Startling statement of prevailing infidelity, ii. 63. Militia muster and grotesque display, ii. 69. Phi Kappa Society in the University, ii. 70. Demosthenian Society, ii. 71. Appearance of the town, ii. 73. University buildings, *ibid.* Population, ii. 74. College expenses and salaries of professors ii. 75. Newspapers, ii. 76. Literary taste of the South, ii. 81. Debating society, ii. 88. Personal characteristics and manners of the inhabitants, ii. 92. General deficiency of musical taste in the United States, ii. 93. Climate of Athens, ii. 94. Botanical garden, *ibid.* Singular geological curiosity from the enchanted mountain, ii. 95. Scenery in the environs of the town, ii. 111. Cotton factories, ii. 112. Wretched appearance of the whites, ii. 113. Burial ground, ii. 114. Municipal government, *ibid.* Mode of assessing taxes, ii. 115. Moving houses, ii. 129. Negro girls as footmen, ii. 131. Peculiarities of pronunciation among the inhabitants, *ibid.* Protracted meeting at the Presbyterian church, ii. 134.

Augusta, voyage to, on the Savannah river, i. 152. Singular juxta-position of names on the river, i. 154. Trees and flowering shrubs of the forest, i. 156. Vicissitudes of temperature, i. 160. When founded and why so called, i. 163. Its plan, i. 164. Public buildings and churches, i. 165. Population, *ibid.* Manners of the inhabitants, i. 166. Medical college, *ibid.* Jail discipline, *ibid.* Educational institutions, i. 167. Theatre, *ibid.* Mild treatment of slaves, i. 168. Bridges and railroads, i. 170. Falls of the Savannah river, i. 171. Trappers at the rapids, *ibid.* Grape vines, i. 178. Racoons and opossums, i. 179. Fire at the Planters' Hotel, ii. 47. Zealous and heroic conduct of an Irish servant, ii. 48. Rapid conflagration, ii. 49. Discovered to have been the work of an incendiary, ii. 50.

Author, his narrow escape from being tarred and feathered at Macon i. 352.

B.

Baden corn, a new species of Indian corn, ii. 57.

Banks, general dishonesty of their proceedings in the United States, i. 453.

Baring, Mr. Charles, his seat in North Carolina, ii. 197.

Baton Rouge, a town on the banks of the Mississippi, i. 407.

Blountsville, hospitable conduct of an Irish gentleman resident there, ii. 257. Description of the town, ii. 260. Political meeting, *ibid.* Rustic simplicity of the inhabitants, ii. 263.

Bridges, peculiar species of common in the United States, ii. 10.
Blue Ridge, beautiful views from, ii. 394. Descent of the mountains, *ibid.*
Buncombe, county, N. C., beautiful scenery of, ii. 200.

C.

Carey, Mr. Matthew, his funeral, ii. 577. And character, *ibid.*
Carolina, origin of the name, i. 11. First settlement, (see *Florida.*) Granted by Charles I. to Sir Robert Heath, i. 13. Charter of Charles II., *ibid.* Powers of the first patentees, i. 14. Laxity of morals among the early settlers, i. 15. Constitution of John Locke, i. 16. Allowed freedom of religion, i. 18. And negro slavery, i. 19. The constitution of Locke abolished, i. 22. Introduction of rice, *ibid.* Christian missionaries, i. 24. State of the colony in 1700, i. 25. Annoyed by pirates, i. 26. Became a colony of the crown, i. 29. Addition of Swiss settlers, i. 30. Proportion of blacks and whites at various periods, i. 31. Emigration of Scotch, i. 32. Discovery and cultivation of indigo, *ibid.* Fear of the slaves by the colonists, i. 33. State of the colony in 1765, i. 34.
Carolina (North), at first included in Florida, ii. 215. Its progress and history, ii. 216. Charters of Charles II., *ibid.* First legislative body, ii. 217. Becomes a royal colony, *ibid.* Is abdicated by the British, ii. 218. Topography and population of the State, ii. 219. Soil and climate, ii. 220. Mineral wealth, ii. 221. Commerce, ii. 222. Government, judiciary, education, and proportion of religious sects, ii. 224.
Carolina (South), its topography, i. 37. Soil, i. 38. Climate and productions, i. 39. Exports of rice and cotton, i. 40. Mineral wealth, i. 42. Population, i. 43. Internal improvements, i. 44. Legislative and judiciary, *ibid.* Proportion of religious denominations, i. 45. Opposition of the inhabitants to the general government on the question of the tariff, i. 35.
Charleston, voyage to from New York, i. 5. Its foundation, i. 20. Change of position, *ibid.* Present advantageous site, i. 46. Destructive fire in 1838, i. 47. Means taken to prevent its recurrence, i. 48. General aspect of the city, *ibid.* Public buildings, i. 49. Churches, *ibid.* Benevolent institutions, i. 50. Commerce of the city, i. 52. Banks and insurance companies, i. 53. Institutions for education, i. 54. Literary journals, *ibid.* General support of slavery by these. i. 55. Examples of this, i. 56. Reasons avowed for the good treatment of slaves, i. 60. Examples of capability in negroes, i. 65. Climate of the city, i. 67. Statistics of health, i. 70. Population, i. 74. Classes, occupation, and character of the white inhabitants, *ibid.* Their personal appearance and manners, i. 75. General hospitality of the citizens, i. 76. Prevalence of literary taste, *ibid.* Library of Charleston, i. 77. Literary, religious, and benevolent societies, i. 80. Public meeting on behalf of seamen, *ibid.* Rice fields in the vicinity, i. 550. Clay eaten by the neighbouring farmers, i. 551. Duel in the public streets, i. 552. Public promenade, i. 559. Vultures, i. 561. Markets, i. 562. Trinket worms, i. 575. Fireflies, i. 576. Meeting in favour of temperance, i. 564. Desire of the inhabitants for direct trade with Europe, i. 566. Means taken to prevent and suppress insurrection of the slaves, i. 568.
Charlottesville, visit to, ii. 398. University at, ii. 403. Description of ii. 408.
Cherokees, an Indian tribe; visit of some of their chiefs to England, i. 30. Their civilized condition, ii. 97. Are removed west of the Mississippi, ii. 98. Their number, ii. 101. Their government and judiciary, ii. 102. Grant made to them for education, ii. 106.
Chocktaws, an Indian tribe; their numbers and government, ii. 100. Their laws, ii. 101. And dress, *ibid.* Grant to them for education, ii. 106.

Clay, Mr., senator from Kentucky; his speech in favour of negro slavery, i. 141. Comments of the American press on it, i. 142.
Clay, eaten by farmers in South Carolina, i. 551. Unhealthy effects of this practice, *ibid.*
Columbia, the legislative capital of South Carolina, ii. 19. Journey to it from Augusta, ii. 2. Excessive heat, ii. 16. Site and plan of the town, ii. 20. State House, ii. 21. College, ii. 22. Difficulty of governing the Southern youths, ii. 24. Library, ii. 25. Churches, ii. 26. Newspapers and population, ii. 27.
Columbus, a town in Georgia; comfortless hotel there, i. 243. Falls of the river Chattahoochie, i. 246. Dirks and bowie knives sold by the druggists, i. 147. Situation of the town, i. 510. Population, *ibid.* Churches and hotels, i. 511. Wretchedness of fare and accommodations, i. 512. Burning of the Court-house, i. 514. Singular endorsement on a bank note, i. 515. Newspapers, i. 516. Antiquities, i. 520. Nefarious conduct of the Americans to the Indians, i. 523.
Commerce, statistics of, in various parts of the United States; in North Carolina, ii. 223. South Carolina, i. 40. Charleston, i. 52. Savannah, i. 111. Mobile, i. 283. New Orleans, i. 314. On the Mississippi river, i. 461. Macon, i. 199. Richmond, ii. 426. Petersburgh, ii. 430. Norfolk, ii. 455. Virginia, ii. 535.
Constitution of the State of Mississippi, i. 412.
Cotton, exports of, from South Carolina, i. 40. From the United States, i. 41. Various qualities of, *ibid.* Its recent introduction into the United States, ii. 42. Various Descriptions now cultivated, ii. 43. Increased cultivation of, in the United States, ii. 289.
Creeks, an Indian tribe; their numbers and position, ii. 102. Their government, ii. 103. Grant to them for education, ii. 106.

D.

Dancing, refined distinction with regard to the sinfulness of this amusement, i. 546.
Deery, Mr. William; his hospitable conduct to the Author, ii. 257. His history, ii. 258.
Defaulters, list of, ii. 479.
De Gorgues, avenges the murder of the French in Carolina, i. 12.
Democrats, in the Southern States, the most hostile to the abolition of slavery, i. 138, 375.
Dismal Swamp, near Norfolk, in Virginia, ii. 488.
Drunkenness, prevails to a melancholy extent among American sailors, i. 2. — was repressed by the early legislature of Carolina, i. 21.

E.

Election, at Mobile, in Alabama; drunkenness and riot at, i. 290.
Emigrants, desirability of a better order of, in the United States, i. 128.

F.

Faquier, springs in Virginia; visit to, ii. 555. Their beautiful situation, ii. 556. Description of the hotel, ii. 558. Incendiary fire, ii. 560.
Florida, first visited by Europeans, i. 10. Visit of Prince de Leon, *ibid.* Explored by Verazzana, i. 11. Name changed to Carolina, *ibid.* Settled by French refugees, *ibid.* Conflicts of these with the Spaniards, i. 12. Their fate avenged, *ibid.* Settled by Sir Walter Raleigh, i. 13. Name changed to Virginia, *ibid.* Old name of Carolina restored, *ibid.* (See *Carolina.*)
Fredericksburgh, a town in Virginia; description of, ii. 551.
French Broad river, beautiful scenery on its banks, ii. 202, 206. Journey along it, ii. 226.

G.

Georgia, state of; when founded, i. 92. Its rise and progress, *ibid.* Visit of Sir Walter Raleigh and General Oglethorpe, *ibid.* Philanthropic design of the original colony, i. 94. Oglethorpe's first treaty with the Indian chiefs, i. 96. Visit of the Indians to England, i. 98. First code of laws framed for the colony, i. 99. Rum and slavery prohibited, and why, i. 100. Immigration of Moravians, i. 101. Voyage of John Wesley, *ibid.* Immigration of Scottish Highlanders, i. 103. Visit of George Whitefield, i. 107. Charter of the colony surrendered to the crown, *ibid.* Character of the population at that period, i. 108. Immigration of Quakers, *ibid.* Progress of the State since the Revolution, i. 110. Statistics of population, *ibid.* Of commerce, i. 111. Topography of the State, i. 112. Its productions, *ibid.* Its government and judiciary, i. 113. Its educational institutions, i. 114. Proportion of religious denominations, i. 115. Banking and trade, *ibid.* Specimen of the piety and feeling of the people, i. 216. Proportion of blacks and whites, i. 241. Value of land, i. 237. Has a state geologist, i. 516. Blowing caves, i. 517. Singular antiquities, i. 520.

Gold, recently found in North and South Carolina, i. 42.

Greenville, in South Carolina; journey to, from the falls of Tuloola, ii. 162. Culture of silk, and high expectations of Carolinean patriotism, ii. 163 Ideas of fashion; New York the emporium of taste, ii. 165. Notions o rent among the country farmers, ii. 167. Description of the town, ii. 175. Churches, ii. 176. Increased value of land, *ibid.* Rides in the vicinity, *ibid.* Singular mountain in the neighbourhood, ii. 178. Political celebrations, ii. 179. Singular toasts, ii. 181. General fraud among coach proprietors in the United States, ii. 191. Journey from thence to Ashville, ii. 192 Seat of Mr. Charles Baring, ii. 197. Not imitated by the Americans, ii. 198. Idleness of the Southerners, ii. 199.

Greenville, in Tennessee; journey to, from the Warm Springs, ii. 226. Changes of temperature, ii. 227. Painted rocks, ii. 229. The Chimnies, ii. 230. Splendid forests, ii. 233. Remarkable cavern, ii. 235. Comfortless hotel, ii. 239. Electioneering excitement, *ibid.* Indecent picture on stage door, ii. 241.

Grey Sulphur Springs, visit to, ii. 315.

H.

Hickory wood, the emblem of a political party in the United States, ii. 320.

Home education, encouraged in the South, and why, i. 444.

Hotels (*American*,) their general discomfort, i. 244, 451.

Humphries, Solomon, a free negro, resident in Macon; his history, i. 211.

I.

Indian mounds, near Natchez, i. 425. Resemble the works of the ancient Britons, i. 429.

Indians, wars with them in Carolina, i. 20. Kidnapped for slaves, i. 21. Visit of some of them to England, i. 30, 98. Festival for the worship of the sun by those on the Askansas river, i. 434. Fraudulent transactions of the Americans with them, i. 514, 523. Grants from the United

States to those beyond the Mississippi, ii. 105. Missions among them ii. 107. Number of, in the United States, ii. 108. Savage tribes west of the Mississippi, ii. 109. (See also Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Pawnees.)
Indigo, discovery and cultivation of, i. 92.
Infidelity, startling account of the prevalence of, in the South, ii. 63

J.

James River, voyage on it from Richmond to Norfolk, ii. 438. Ruins of Jamestown, ii. 441, 543.
Jefferson, Thomas, his opinion of the influence of slavery on the passions, i. 556. Proofs of the accuracy of his views, i. 557. His opinions with regard to trade, i. 567. Effects which would have followed the adoption of these, *ibid.*

L.

Land, value of, in Georgia, i. 237.
Lexington, in Virginia, when founded, ii. 362. Its population, *ibid.*
Locke, John, his constitution of Carolina, i. 16. Allows religious freedom and slavery, i. 19. Change of his opinion on the latter point, *ibid.*
Louisiana, state of; its first settlement, i. 300. Original extent of ibe colony, *ibid.* Visited by the French, i. 301. By the English, i. 302. Mississippi company of John Law, *ibid.* Cession of the charter of the company to France, i. 303. And by France to Spain, i. 304. Sold to the United States, *ibid.* Admitted to the Union, *ibid.* Topography, i. 305. Soil, *ibid.* Productions, i. 306. Population, i. 308. Varied degrees of civilization, *ibid.* Proportion of religious sects, i. 309. Government, i. 309. Judiciary, i. 310. Humane laws regarding slaves, i. 356.
Love, its unromantic character and slight intensity in America, ii. 14. Causes of this, *ibid.*

M.

Macintosh, General, an Indian chief; his history, i. 521.
Macon, a town in Georgia; journey thither from Augusta, i. 187. Badness of the roads, i. 188. Description of the town, i. 192. Its history, *ibid.* Site, i. 193. Plan, i. 194. Public buildings, *ibid.* Female college, i. 195. Churches and sects, i. 197. Attempts to fire the city, i. 207. Newspapers, i. 209. Indian mounds, i. 210. History of Solomon Humphries, a resident free negro, i. 211. Sermon against the love of wealth, i. 220. Kindness and hospitality of the inhabitants, i. 225. Exorbitant charges and bad fare at the hotel, *ibid.* Narrow escape of the Author from tarring and feathering there, i. 532. Grave charges brought against the Author by some of the inhabitants, i. 533.
Mammoth, remains of, on the banks of the Mississippi, i. 440. Skeleton in the Philadelphia museum.
Marriages, more frequently mercenary in the Southern than in the Northern States, and why, ii. 13.
Milledgeville, the legislative capital of the State of Georgia, i. 190. Convention there, i. 536. The capitol, a building in very bad taste, i. 538.
Mississippi River, elevation of its bed, i. 317. Similar instances in other parts of the world, i. 320. Dykes, or levees, at New Orleans to prevent its overflow, i. 318. Description of a crevasse, i. 321. Tracts of land gained from it, i. 322. Beds of marine shells and subterranean forests on its banks, *ibid.* Voyage on it from New Orleans to Natchez, i. 395.

Description of the species of steamers used on it, *ibid.* Sugar plantations on the banks, i. 399. General character of the scenery, i. 398. Contrast of the former and present navigation of the river, i. 405. Baton Rouge, i. 407. Resemblance of the river to the Nile of Egypt, *ibid.* Junction of the Red River with it, i. 408. Voyage on it from Natchez to New Orleans, i. 460. Gorgeous foliage, *ibid.* Statistics of commerce on the river, i. 461.

Mississippi State, formerly part of Louisiana, i. 410. Its settlement and progress, i. 4 1. Its political constitution, i. 412. Lelislative body, i. 415. Judiciary, i. 417. Militia, i. 421. Post-office establishment, *ibid.* Topography, i. 422. Soil and climate, *ibid.* Production, i. 423. Statistics of population, i. 424. Names of towns and cities, i. 425. Indian mounds, *ibid.* Resemble the works of the ancient Britons, i. 429. Idol discovered at Natchez, i. 432. Remains of the mastodon, i. 438. Mineral sponge, i. 442. Education, *ibid.* Proportion of religious sects, i. 444. Murders and affrays, i. 445. Statistics of commerce, i. 447. General defiance of the civil power, i. 552. Generally distressed condition of the mercantile population, i. 555.

Mobile Town, when founded, i. 281. Its position, *ibid.* And progress, *ibid.* Plan of churches and public buildings, i. 282. Splendid hotel, i. 283. Statistics of commerce, *ibid.* Population, i. 284. Extent of demoralization and crime, i. 285. Public bar-rooms, i. 286. Frequency of fires, i. 287. Hibernian society, i. 288. Newspapers, i. 289. Municipal election, i. 290. Drunkenness and riot on this occasion, *ibid.*

Mobile Bay, numbers of shipping anchored in it, i. 292.

Monticello, the residence of Jefferson; visit to, ii. 398. Description of Jefferson's house, ii. 399. University of Charlottesville, ii. 403.

Montgomery, a town in Alabama; its site aud population, i. 482. Eloquent address at a Sunday-school meeting, i. 483. Musical contest between a mocking bird and a canary, i. 484.

Mormons, much persecuted by the Americans, ii. 447.

Mount Vernon, the residence and burial place of Washington; visit to, ii. 564.

Music, little taste evinced for, by American ladies, i. 229.

N.

Names, singularity of those applied to towns in America, i. 154, 272, 425 ii. 77.

Natchez, a town in Mississippi; description of, i. 449. Its plan, i. 450. Discomfort of the hotels, i. 451. Public buildings, i. 452. Incorporated companies, *ibid.* Banks, i. 453. Their fraudulent practices, *ibid.* New mode of stopping proceedings in cases of debt, i. 455. Doctrine of repudiation, *ibid.* Newspapers and amusements, i. 456. General recklessness, *ibid.* Forced silence on the subject of slavery, i. 457. Characteristics of the inhabitants, i. 458.

Natural Bridge, in Scott county, Virginia; its reputed beauty, ii. 276.

Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, Virginia; its dimensions, ii. 356. Daring feat of a lady, ii. 359. Dangerous adventure of a gentleman, ii. 358. Supposed to have been part of a cavern, ii 366.

Negroes, examples of their capacity for improvement, i. 65. Contradictory statements with regard to their character, i. 87. Characteristic anecdote of their indolence and industry, i. 35. Superstition of those of African birth, i. 160. Anecdotes, i. 224. Singular specimen of an aged female, i. 227. Their wretched condition, ii. 6. Repeated false assertions with regard to their happiness, *ibid.* Legal decisions regarding them, ii. 31.

Incredible injustice of the law with relation to them, ii. 32. As easily taught as the whites, ii. 112. Supposed by a Southern writer to be the great beast of the Apocalypse, ii. 83. Are separated from the whites in the ordinances of religion, ii. 275, 481. Are not allowed to learn to read by the law, ii. 429. Their desire to do so, *ibid.* Equality of those in the American navy with the whites in skill and ability, ii. 471.

Newhaven, in Connecticut; outrage committed by the Southerners at an abolition meeting there, ii. 51. Slight punishment inflicted, *ibid.*

New Orleans, voyage to, from Mobile, i. 292. Entrance to the city, i. 294. French and American quarters, i. 295. Beauty and elegance of the Creole ladies, i. 297. When founded, i. 311. French settlers, *ibid.* Jesuits, i. 312. Visited by British vessels, *ibid.* Ceded to the Americans, i. 313. Visit of the first steamboat to the city, *ibid.* Statistics of population and commerce, i 314. Description of the city, i. 317. Its site, *ibid.* Dykes, or levees, i. 318. Plan of the old city, i. 323. Fauxbourgs, *ibid* Striking juxta-position of the names of the streets, i. 324. The levee, i. 325. Public buildings, i. 327. Cathedral and Catholic churches, *ibid.* Churches of other denominations, i. 328. State house, i. 329. Charity hospital, *ibid.* Infirmary, i. 330. Mint. *ibid.* Hotels: St. Charles, i. 331. St. Louis, i. 333. Verandah, i. 335. Merchants' exchange, i. 336. Banks, markets, and public baths, i. 337. Waterworks, i. 339. Theatres, i. 340. Balls, concerts, and masquerades, i. 342. Contrast of manners between the Northern and Southern States, *ibid.* Population, white and coloured, i. 343. Personal characteristics of the Creoles, i. 344. Peculiar elegance of the Creole ladies, i. 345. Superiority to the Americans, i. 346. American population; their general characteristics, *ibid.* Various classes of visitors to the city, i. 347. Frequency of murder and duelling, i. 351. Sunday amusements, i. 353. Religion made a recreation, i. 354. Coloured population, i. 355. Beauty and elegance of the Quadroon women, i. 358. Public improvements, i. 359. Board of works, *ibid.* Railroads and canals, i. 360. Colleges and schools, i. 361. Female academy, i. 362. Orphan asylum, i. 363, 386. Literary institutions, i. 365. Medical board and college, i. 366. Climate and health of the city, *ibid.* Liability of strangers to disease, i. 367. Superior longevity in the city, i. 368. Newspapers, i. 370. Examples of style, i. 371. Specimens of bombast, i. 375. And of extravagance, i. 374. Uniformity of their opposition to abolition, i. 375. Precautions to prevent the rising of the slaves, i. 376. Visit to the Franklin infirmary, i. 382. Museum of natural history, i. 384. Visit to Madame America Vespucci, 388. Exorbitant charges in every department, i. 395.

Newspapers, in the United States; general delinquency of subscribers, ii. 118, 186. Their vituperation, ii. 247. Number of them in the United States, ii. 248. Their acknowledged degradation, ii. 249.

New York, beautiful view of the city from the harbour, i. 5. Instance of burking in the city, ii. 185. Number of emigrants arriving there, ii. 459. Beauty of its bay and harbour, ii. 579. Gaiety of the city, *ibid.* And general distress, ii. 580. Prevalence of handsome women, ii. 581.

Norfolk, in Virginia; description of, ii. 451. Its antiquity, *ibid.* Had been previously visited by the Author in 1808, ii. 452. Site, *ibid.* Public buildings, ii. 454. Theatre, *ibid*, Statistics of population and commerce, ii. 455. Emigrants, ii. 456. Navy-yard, ii. 462. Naval asylum, ii. 467. Excursion to old Point Comfort, ii. 475. Deserted condition of the fort, ii. 476. Churches, ii. 480. Negroes excluded from the body of the church, ii. 481. Slave trade carried on there, ii. 485. Society, ii. 487. Beauty of the women, *ibid.* Resemblance of the society to that of the British colonies, ii. 488.

North Carolina. (See *Carolina, North.*)

Nullifiers, in South Carolina; their objects, ii. 35.

O.

Oratory, turgid and bombastic style which characterizes it in the United States, ii. 120. Studied as an art more than in England, *ibid.* Their public speakers much inferior to the English, *ibid.* But thought by their fellow countrymen to be highly superior, *ibid.* ii. 282. Their inferiority especially visible at the Universities, ii. 121.

P.

Painted rocks, in North Carolina, ii. 229.
Pawnees, an Indian tribe; their numbers and habits, ii. 103.
Petersburgh, in Virginia; origin of the name, ii. 435. Site, plan, and public buildings, *ibid.* Manufactures and commerce, ii. 436. Livery servants at the hotel, *ibid.* Bad streets, *ibid.* Variable weather, ii. 437.
Pocahontas, an Indian princess; her romantic interference in behalf of Captain Smith, ii. 498. Her history, ii. 502. Is presented at the English court, *ibid.* Her death in England, ii. 503. And burial at Gravesend, *ibid.*
Politicians, American, a singular peculiarity of, i. 147.
Ponce de Leon, curious object of his visit to Florida, i. 10.
Population, of various states and cities; North Carolina, ii. 219. South Carolina, i. 43. Georgia, i. 110. Alabama, i. 280. Louisiana, i. 308. Mississippi, i. 424. Texas, i. 503. Tennessee, ii. 269. Virginia, ii. 536. Charleston, i. 74. Savannah, i. 122. Augusta, i. 186. Macon, i. 193. Mobile, i. 284. New Orleans, i. 314. Montgomery, i. 482. Houston, i. 505. Columbus, i. 510. Columbia, ii. 27. Athens. ii. 74. Greenville, (S. C.) ii. 175. Ashville, ii. 202. Blountsville, ii. 260. Abingdon, ii. 273. Lexington, (Va.) ii. 362. Charlottesville, ii. 408. Richmond, ii. 426. Petersburgh, ii. 436. Norfolk, ii. 454. Fredericksburgh, ii. 551.
Potomac, river, beauty of its scenery, ii. 573.

Q.

Quadroon women, in New Orleans; their extreme elegance and beauty, i. 358.
Quarterly Review, notice of some facts with regard to that periodical and the Author, ii. 585.

R.

Raleigh, Sir Walter; visits Florida, i. 13. Mound raised to him by the Indians, i. 153.
Red River, its junction with the Mississippi, i. 408. Healthiness of the country through which it runs, i. 409, Traces of a Welsh settlement on its banks, i. 437.
Red Sulphur Springs, agreeable society there, ii. 317. Picturesque situation ii. 307. Arrangement of the hotel, ii. 310. Beautiful rides in the vicinity, ii. 313. Contrasted with Saratoga ii. 316.
Regulators, insurrection of, against the lawyers in North Carolina, ii. 218.
Religion, state of, in New York state and Georgia, as shown by the reports of Bible societies, ii. 65.
Repudiation, a doctrine adopted by the governor of the State of Mississippi, i. 455. Its nature, *ibid.*
Revivals, general bad tendency of these, ii. 136. Instance of grossly indecorous conduct at one of them, ii. 137. Other instances, ii. 138. Are got up at regular periods, i. 547. Doubtful character of the conversions they effect, *ibid.*

Rice, its first introduction into Carolina, i. 22.
Richmond, in Virginia; visit to, ii. 412. When founded, ii. 413. Its site, *ibid.* Plan, ii. 415. Bad streets, ii. 416. City expenses, ii. 417. Public buildings, ii. 418. Capitol, ii. 419. Dreadful conflagration of the theatre, ii. 422. Monumental distinction between whites and negroes, ii. 424. Government of the city, ii. 425. Statistics of commerce and population, ii. 426. Negro happiness on the Sabbath, ii. 427.

S.

Salt Sulphur Springs, in Virginia; description of, ii. 324.
Savannah, in Georgia; voyage thither from Charleston, i. 84. Its foundation, i. 116. Visited by General Oglethorpe, *ibid.* Attacked by the French and Americans, i. 109. Evacuated by the British, i. 110. Description of the town, i. 116. Plan, i. 117. Public buildings, i. 120. Private houses, shops, and hotels, i. 119. Churches, i. 121. Monument to Count Pulaski, *ibid.* Population, white and coloured, i. 122. Character and manners of private society, *ibid.* Hospitality of the citizens, i. 124. Benevolence of the ladies, i. 125. Military spirit, i. 126. Premature independence of Southern youths, i. 126. Early marriages, i. 127. Newspapers, i. 129. Visit to a rice plantation near the city, i. 132. Condition of the field slaves, *ibid.* Comparison of their lot with that of English labourers, i. 134. Public meeting to establish a sailor's home, i. 148. Meeting of ladies for the promotion of Oriental missions, i. 150. Temperance meeting, i. 151.
Seamen, system pursued with respect to them in the United States, i. 8 Public meetings in behalf of, in Charleston, i. 80. In Savannah, i. 148. In New Orleans, i. 298, 477.
Silk, cultivated in the United States, i. 204. Premiums offered for its production, i. 206.
Sioux, a tribe of Indians in the West, ii. 109. Burning of a girl of their tribe taken in war by the Pawnees, *ibid.*
Slavery, allowed by John Locke in his constitution of Carolina, i. 19. All public discussion on it prohibited in the Southern States, i. 183. Disadvantageous to the planter, i. 200. Necessarily deprives the United States of the respect and esteem of mankind, i. 335, 394. Inconsistency and contradictions of its supporters, i. 377. Discussion on, in a Mississippi steamer, i. 399. Not economical to the planter, i, 401. Forced silence with regard to it, in the Southern States, i. 457. Its depraving and corrupting effects upon those surrounded by it, i. 553. Creates an aversion to labour, i. 554. And a love of display, *ibid.* Engenders vindictive passions, i. 556. Opinion of Jefferson on this point, *ibid.* Proofs of its accuracy, i. 557. Morbid dread of discussing it, i. 558. Danger which it threatens to the United States, i. 568, 570. Difficulties which surround the settlement of the question, i. 573. Fearful prospect of its ultimate adjustment, i. 574. Increasing danger every year, *ibid.* Supported and defended by the Georgia and South Carolina Methodist Conference, ii. 88. Its evil effects on the whites, ii. 198. Restrains the punishment of crime, ii. 202. Its effects on the morals, ii. 242. Its effects on the national prosperity, ii. 409. Retards the progress of the Southern States, ii. 458. Its first introduction into Virginia, ii. 507.
Slaves, feared by the early Carolinians, i. 33. Description of their condition by a Southern writer, i. 60. Their actual state, i. 62. Testimony of Charles Wesley with regard to their treatment, i. 105. Treatment of them in Charleston, i. 106. Are employed in cotton factories in Georgia, i. 162. Are bred in Virginia for Southern markets, i. 182. Their mode of avenging their wrongs, i. 208. Their condition contrasted with that

of the labourers in English factories, i. 215. Their value, i. 235. Varieties of traffic in them, *ibid.* Anecdotes illustrative of the wretched condition of the females, i. 248. Precautions to prevent their rising in New Orleans, i. 376. Means adopted by them to evade labour, i. 402. Provisions of the constitution of Mississippi regarding them, i. 417. A caravan of, on their way from Virginia to Alabama, ii. 43. Mutiny of those on board the Amistad, ii. 483. Discussions on their case, ii. 484

Smith, Captain John; his voyage to Virginia, ii. 496. Singular preservation of his life, ii. 497. Interference of Pocahontas in his behalf, ii. 498. His after history, ii. 501.

Sun, worshipped by the Indians on the Arkansas river, i. 434.

Sweet Springs, in Virginia; journey thither from the White Sulphur Springs, ii. 340. Good baths, ii. 344. Agreeable accommodations and attentive landlord, ii. 345.

T.

Temperance, meeting in favour of, in Savannah, i. 150. In Augusta, i. 185. In Charleston, i. 564. Legislation on, in the United States, i. 419.

Tennessee, state of; entry into, ii. 230. Splendid forests, ii. 233. Excessive vituperation of the political press, ii 247. Points in which the inhabitants resemble the Athenians, ii. 252. Beautiful sunset, ii. 254. Detention at the Widow Hall's, ii. 255. Insolence of a driver, ii. 256. Hospitable conduct of an Irish gentleman, ii. 257. Topography, ii. 266. Origin of the name, *ibid.* Originally included in North Carolina, *ibid.* Ceded to the United States, ii. 287. Soil and productions, ii. 268. Population and proportion of religious sects, ii. 269: Towns, *ibid.* Government and judiciary, ii. 270. State expenses, ii. 271.

Texas, interest felt in its progress by the Americans, i. 377. Recent accounts of its progress, i. 379. Description of the country from the relations of a settler, i. 500. Means taken to encourage immigration, i. 502. Principal town, i. 503. Form of government, i. 507.

Tobacco, mode of preparing the weed, ii. 397. Appearance of the plant, ii. 320. Its effects on the soil, ii. 395. Its first introduction into England, ii. 493. Is used immoderately in the Southern States, i. 234, 270, 397, 498. ii. 90, 121.

Tukoa Falls, in Georgia; journey to, from the Madison Springs, ii. 144. Wonder and alarm of a young negro, ii. 147. Inhospitable and surly farmer, ii. 148. Curreighee hotel, primitive accommodations, ii. 149. Description of the falls, ii. 151.

Tuloola Falls, in Georgia; journey to, from the Falls of Tukoa, ii. 152. Mountain children, ii. 153. Beautiful birds, *ibid.* Comfortable hotel, ii. 154. Rudeness of manners, ii. 155. Description of the falls, ii. 157. Wild beasts of the forest, ii. 159. Non-consumption of mutton by the country people, *ibid.* Breakneck hill, ii. 161.

U.

Universalists, excellent reply to one of their preachers, i. 198.

V.

Vespucci, Mademoiselle America; visit to her in New Orleans, i. 388. Her history, i. 389. Object of her visit to the United States, i. 390. Its failure, *ibid.*

Virginia, state of; journey through it from Abingdon to the Springs, ii. 290. Peculiar expressions, ii. 292. Buck-eye tree, ii. 296. Buck wheat, ii. 297. Partridges, *ibid.* Large grazing farm, ii. 298. Mountain flowers and shrubs, ii 299. Methodist camp-meeting, ii. 502. Pheasants and grouse, ii. 501. Rude inscription, ii. 305. Beer-shop, ii. 328. History of the

State, ii. 498. Its first settlement, ii. 491. Origin of the name, ii. 492. Introduction of tobacco into England from thence, ii. 493. And of the potato, ii. 494. Grant from James I. to the colony, *ibid.* Voyage of Captain Smith, ii. 496. Singular preservation of his life, ii. 497. Romantic interference of Pocahontas in his behalf, ii. 498. First representative assembly, ii. 506. Introduction of negro slavery, ii. 507. Supply of English wives, ii. 508. First educational provision, ii. 509. Loyalty of the colonists during the usurpation of Cromwell, ii. 512. Progress of the State since the Revolution, ii. 526. Causes of its present backwardness, ii. 527. Topography, ii. 523, Soil, climate, and productions, ii. 529. Natural curiosities, ii. 532. Antiquities, ii. 533. Literary and educational institutions, ii. 534. Manufactures and commerce, ii. 535. Proportion of religious sects, *ibid.* Internal improvement, *ibid.* Government and judiciary, ii. 537. Paupers, *ibid.* Taxes, ii. 538. Population, ii. 586. Peculiar advantages of the State, ii. 539. Characteristics of its inhabitants, ii. 562.

W.

Warm Springs, in North Carolina; journey from Ashville to, ii. 202. Baths, ii. 208. Wretched accommodations connected with them, *ibid.* Romantic situation of the hotel, ii. 209.

Warrenton, unfurnished hotel at, i. 539. Tawdry taste of the Americans, *ibid.* Brush and comb for public use, *ibid.*

Washington, General; celebration of his birthday in Savannah, i. 126. His first entry into public life, ii. 523. Visit to his tomb at Mount Vernon, ii. 565. Epitaph on him, ii. 567. The reverence for him among the Americans not heartfelt, ii. 569. Relics of him in the Alexandrian museum, ii. 569.

Watering places, their evil effects on the Americans, ii. 347.

Wesley, Charles, his testimony on the treatment of the slaves, i. 105.

White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia; beautiful position, ii. 333. Arrangement of the hotel, ii. 334. Evening ball. ii. 335. American dandies, ii. 336. Independence of hotel-keepers, ii. 338. Immense receipts at this establishment, ii. 340.

Woman, this term offensive to American females, ii. 29. Why, *ibid.*

Woods, beautiful flowering trees and shrubs with which they abound, i. 492. Woodpeckers, i. 495. Squirrels and cameleons, i. 496. Solemn stillness at night, i. 508. Immense fires, i. 509. Song of the nightingale, i. 508. Fireflies, i. 509.

Wright, James; an Irish man-servant of the Author's; his zealous and faithful conduct at the burning of the Planter's Hotel, ii. 48.

Wyer's Cave, in Virginia; visit to, ii. 368. Motley appearance of the party, ii. 359. Illumination of the interior, ii. 388. Accident to a visitor, *ibid.*