



7.

If a player goes beyond No. 147, he must go as many back as he has exceeded it, and the lottery must continue till some one makes up the exact number.

8.

If two players arrive at the same number, the one who arrived last must go back to his former number.

9.

When a player is sent back to any place, he is not to read the description, or attend to the directions in italics, and when sent forward, he is only to read the description, and stop there till his turn to draw again.

10.

OBSERVE that as each State has its own independent government, and cannot be controlled by the Federal government at Washington, the CAPITAL of each is printed in black letters; and whoever arrives at one of these has the privilege of drawing again immediately, adding the amount of both drawings to his former number.

11.

If the players prefer spinning a tetotum, or throwing dice, to drawing the card numbers, &c., the Game may be so played; but the rules 4 and 5, as far as concerns the crosses and blank must then be disregarded. The method of drawing the card numbers, however, is the more lively, and has the greater variety.

EXPLANATION.

1. The great Sea Serpent. Much astonishment was created in 1817, by accounts of this monster having been seen, 90 feet long, and rearing its head out of the water as high as the topmast of a ship! We guess brother Jonathan made a pretty considerable mistake this time!

2. The Fish Hawk, and Bald Eagle. These magnificent birds are often seen off the coast of New England, disputing the possession of their prey.

3. Dolphins are common on these coasts: the ancients represented them as the most crooked of fish, but it is, in reality, far otherwise, and celebrated for the changeable play of color exhibited when caught.

4. Oceanic Vampire Ray.—A flat fish of the skate kind was said to be caught in Delaware Bay, measuring 17 feet to the end of the tail, and weighing four tons!

5. Long Island. This is a long low tract, extending along the whole coast of Connecticut. Brooklyn is a handsome town, opposite New York, where is the United States Navy Yard.

6. River Hudson. This is a noble river flowing into Long Island Sound. On its banks stands the capital city of New York.

7. **Trenton**, the capital of New Jersey, situated on the Delaware, sixty miles south-west of New York.

8. River Delaware flows into the bay of the same name.

9. **Dover**, though a small town, is the capital of the state of Delaware, and seat of its government.

6

10. Turkey Buzzard. This bird feeds on carrion, and if attempted to be taken, vomits the contents of its stomach in the face of its pursuer, emitting the most intolerable stench.—*Get out of its way, and begin again.*

11. Chesapeake Bay. This magnificent bay runs up the centre of the State of Maryland, and receives the rivers Susquehanna and Potomac.

12. River Susquehanna, a fine stream, flowing into Chesapeake Bay.

13. **Harrisburg**. The capital of Pennsylvania, and seat of government of that state.

14. Philadelphia. Founded by William Penn: its name is composed of two Greek words, signifying the love of brethren, and admirably demonstrates the peaceable principles of its amiable founder. It is a place of great trade, containing many noble buildings, and 150,000 inhabitants. Here are railroads to New York, Washington, &c.

15. Pittsburg. This has been called the Birmingham of America. The vicinity abounds in coal.—*Stop tules, to examine its foundries.*

16. Horned Owl. This singular bird abounds in the dense dark forests of this and the neighbouring states.

17. **Columbus**. The capital of Ohio and seat of its government.

18. Cincinnati, a large town on the river Ohio, famous for the vast number of pigs kept and killed for exportation. It exports also great quantities of flour. Population 40,000.

19. River Ohio. A beautiful clear stream, flowing from East to West, and joining the Mississippi.

20. Settlers' Hut, built with logs, and surrounded with a fence of stakes.—*Stop one drawing to try how you like it.*

21. **Indianapolis**. The capital of Indiana, in the centre of the state, and 5½ miles from Washington. There is a railroad to the Ohio.

22. Snakes of various kinds abound in this part. As they are not very agreeable companions, you may go on to No. 39.

23. Railway.—This line conveys passengers to the Ohio.

7

24. A Revival Meeting. These religious services are occasionally held and continued for four or five successive days and nights.

25. The Lynx. This is a fierce animal, of a grey colour, striped with black. It devours every thing it can master.

26. **Vandalia**. The capital of Illinois, and seat of its government.

27. River Wabash. This river, by means of a canal, unites Lake Erie with the Ohio.

28. Pigeons. These birds are seen in flocks which fill the air for many miles, and darken the sky even at mid-day. Their arrival is the signal for a general assault with guns, stones, sticks, &c. Although thousands are killed, no perceptible difference is made in their vast multitude, consisting of many millions.

29. Rice is cultivated here. It is sown in rows, and the plants, as they spring up flooded with water. Being their first introduction to a slave plantation, *stop two drawings to enquire into their condition.*

30. **Frankfort**. The seat of government in Kentucky, though a small town.

31. The Sugar Maple. This valuable tree abounds throughout the mountainous and cold districts of the United States. The sap is first boiled to the consistence of syrup, which, on crystalizing, forms sugar.

32. Big-bone-bark. This is a morass, near the Ohio, which has obtained the name from the number of immense bones belonging to the Mastodon and other gigantic animals which are found here.

33. Lexington. Near this town are extensive marble works.

34. Copper-head. A very venomous serpent, more dangerous than the rattlesnake.—*I calculate you had better get out of his way, by going back to No. 22.*

35. Cumberland Mountains. This mountain chain pervades a considerable part of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

36. Gold Mine in Virginia.—*Go on to No. 49.*

37. Rice Grounds.—Go back to No. 29, and stop 2 turns.
38. A Skunk. Here is a pretty little creature. But stop! do not hunt him, or you will repent; for when attacked he emits such an insufferable and suffocating stench that dogs, wolves,—aye, and even men, are glad to run away from it.

39. Here is a Wapiti, or Virginian Deer. It is a fine animal, rather taller than our common, or fallow deer. It can be tamed and used to decoy the wild deer.

40. Pigs. These filthy animals are so extensively reared in the United States, as to amount almost to a pest in some of the towns.

41. Baltimore. A populous and busy city on the river Patapsco. Here is a railroad to Memphis, on the Mississippi.

42. Annapolis. The seat of government in Maryland. A small place.

43. River Potomac separates Maryland from Virginia. You may advance by railway to Richmond, No. 45.

44. WASHINGTON. The seat of general government; is in a tract of country about ten miles square, taken out of the states of Maryland and Virginia, called the District of Columbia. The city is planned on the most magnificent scale, but at present consists principally of a few inferior houses, with the Post-Office, Bank, and splendid Capitol, or House of Representatives: this is built of marble, and contains the National Library, as well as a Rotunda and offices for public business.—Go on to No. 73.

45. Richmond. The seat of the Virginian government; a good town, with an extensive trade. Here is a railway to Wilmington, North Carolina.

46. The Racoon; an animal of the Bear species, with a bushy tail. It uses its paws like the monkey, and is equally cunning and mischievous. It feeds on poultry, fruits, and corn.

47. The Alleghany Mountains: part of the great range called the Appalachian chain, extending through twelve degrees of latitude. The lowest, and easternmost elevations, are called the Blue Ridge.

48. Slaves. The slave-holders of the southern states are extensively supplied from the markets of Virginia, where negroes are reared for the purposes of sale and traffic. While here, however, they are maintained in a state of comparative comfort. As many as four thousand have been sold in one year, and the least taint of negro blood subjects an individual to this degraded condition.—Go back to No. 14.

49. Coal and Iron Mines. Of these there are several in this state, and the iron is highly esteemed.

50. Rattlesnake. This venomous reptile is of various kinds; sometimes brown, at others yellow, and varying in size; but at all times, and under all circumstances, highly malignant and dangerous. It shakes its rattle preparatory to making its fatal spring.—Go back to No. 34, and stop till your next turn.

51. Norfolk. The most commercial town in Virginia.

52. Raleigh. The seat of government in North Carolina.

53. Cape Hatteras. On this stormy coast the traveller is shipwrecked, and must go back to No. 11.

54. Fayetteville, a flourishing town in North Carolina.

55. Columbia. The seat of government in South Carolina.

56. Charleston, a fine city, celebrated for its Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions.

57. Port Royal Harbour. Port Royal was taken by the English in 1710.

58. Savannah, a large town in Georgia, situate eighteen miles up the river of the same name, which separates South Carolina from Georgia.

59. Gold Mine, South Carolina. A fortunate discovery!—I expect Mr.—you may just draw again.

60. Augusta, on the river Savannah, has a large trade in cotton.

61. Gold Mine, in Georgia.—Draw again. That's the way to go a-head.

62. This railway unites the sea-port of Savanna, with Knoxville, in Tennessee.—Go along on it to No. 67.

63. Milledgeville. The seat of government in Georgia, is on the river Oconee.

64. A Sugar Estate. We have now reached a hot country, where the sugar cane is cultivated extensively, and it is found by experience, that it may be raised by the occasional labour of white husbandmen, though at present slaves are employed.—Go back to No. 29.

65. River Tennessee gives its name to the state through which it flows, into the Ohio.

66. Nashville. The largest town and seat of government in Tennessee.

67. Woodcutter's Hut. Many families are located on the banks of the muddy Mississippi, whose occupation consists of cutting timber, in the dense forests, for the supply of the steam boats. They lead a dissolute and miserable life.

68. Memphis, a town on the Mississippi.

69. Beavers. These sagacious animals are so eagerly hunted for their fur, that they are now very scarce. A few are still trapped, however, on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri.

70. Jackson. The seat of government of the state of Mississippi.

71. Natchez, the largest town of Mississippi: tobacco, indigo, and cotton are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood.

72. Alligators. This species of lizard attains a length of seventeen feet. They abound in the Mississippi, and destroy numbers of pigs, calves, and sometimes even children.

73. New Orleans. A city of great trade, in the state of Louisiana, and the seat of its government. The climate is colder than in South Carolina. Here a railroad was constructed in 1831.

74. River Mississippi. The traveller may now embark on the "Father of Waters," but he is a very dirty father; for the stream is thick and muddy throughout its course of 3000 miles. At New Orleans it has a depth of 168 feet, but above Natchez, it is shallow, and obstructed by snags and sands. It is subject to great inundations in spring.—Go ahead by one of its numerous steamers to No. 96.

Hérons. The snowy Heron is constantly seen during summer, in the salt marshes.

76. Humming Birds. These living gems are constant inhabitants of this region. Their flight is too rapid for the eye to follow, and the males never meet without fighting.

77. The Cougar, Panther, or, vulgarly, Painter, is called the Lion of America, but he has no mane. He is destructive to deer, hogs, sheep, and calves, but will not attack man, except in self-defence. He is about one-third less than the lion. He climbs large trees, and from the boughs drops down upon his prey.

78. Tuscaloosa, the seat of government in Alabama.

79. Cotton Plantation. The cotton shrub is extensively cultivated here.

80. Blountsville, a town in Alabama.

81. Mulberry. Great efforts have been made to establish the cultivation of silk-worms, which feed on this tree, in the southern states, but not with great success at present.

82. Tobacco is extensively cultivated by slaves.—Go back to No. 29.

83. Sugar Estate.—Go back to No. 64.

84. Tallahassee. The capital of Florida, and seat of its government.

85. Lamantin, or Sea Cow, a large species of seal found here, twenty feet long.

86. American Steam Boat. (Gulf of Mexico.)—Go on to No. 97.

87. Shark. (Gulf of Mexico.) Whoever has the misfortune to fall into the jaws of this monster of the deep, must begin the game again.

88. Siren. A singular lizard found in the muddy lakes of this locality.

89. Sugar Estate.—Go back to No. 64.

90. Lynch Law. (Arkansas.) An odious practice, too frequently indulged in, in the states which are at a great distance from the general government. It is no other than a mockery of justice, by which persons who offend against the popular opinion, are tried and executed by illegal and self-constituted judges.—Go back to No. 67.

91. The Cavy, or Guinea Pig, is an animal abundant in these parts.

92. Marmot, or Prairie Dog. An animal about the size of a rabbit; it burrows in the ground. It lives in communities of many thousands.

93. Ozark Mountains. A lofty range extending from Red River to the Missouri.

94. Prairie and Buffaloes. A prairie is a vast tract of land, not absolutely flat, but destitute of forest trees. There are three kinds, bushy, wet, and dry; the latter are the most common, and are the favorite resort of the wild buffalo, or bison.

95. St. Louis (Missouri) has a famous college for Roman Catholics, and a large trade in lead.

96. River Missouri, a mightier stream than the Mississippi, into which it flows, after a course of 3,600 miles.

97. **Jefferson.** A city and capital of the state of Missouri.

98. Badger. These animals are found here, and are smaller than those of Europe.

99. Lead Mines. This mineral forms an article of export from this neighbourhood, where are many mines.

100. Antelopes. This beautiful and fleet animal is sometimes, but rarely, met with so far to the east.

101. The Missourium. A fossil animal of immense size, and supposed to be a new species, was found here in 1840, and exhibited in London, by Mr. Koch, two years after.—*Go back to No. 32.*

102. Burning Forest. It often happens that the prairies and forests take fire from the carelessness of native Indians, or settlers, when thousands of acres become the prey of the devouring element; men and beasts flying from it in all directions. The sight is terrific and sublime.—*Fly for your life to No. 116.*

103. Grizzly Bear. The largest and fiercest animal on this continent. His very name is dreadful, as his disposition is bloodthirsty.

104. Sioux, or Dacotah Indians. This powerful tribe have here their hunting grounds, and number thirty thou-

sand. Near them are the Chippeways, and to the eastward the Winnebagos.

105. Here is a wide expanse of country called the Iowa Territory, and nominally under the dominion of the United States, but it is mostly in a state of nature, and tenanted by a few scattered adventurers.

106. The Wisconsin territory, is bounded on the West by that of Iowa, East by the Lakes Superior and Michigan, South by the state of Illinois, and North by the British Territory. The scene here represented is a Camp Meeting, held from time to time, for preaching the gospel to settlers where there are no places of worship or settled minister: such meetings last several days.

107. Porcupine (Michigan). The American Porcupine differs from the European, by being destitute of the long quills of the latter. It feeds on fruits, and is good eating.

108. **Detroit.** Once a solitary fort, but now an increasing town, the capital of Michigan Territory.

109. Lake Michigan is a fresh-water lake, 270 miles long, 50 wide, and 900 feet deep.

110. Lake Superior. One of the three vast basins which supply the waters of the St. Lawrence. Its length and breadth are each 300 miles.

111. Huron Indians. This warlike tribe once ranged throughout the whole of Canada, but is now reduced to a few families, principally residing at Lorette.

112. Lake Huron is of a triangular shape, divided by a chain of islands, and nearly a thousand feet deep.

113. Lake St. Clair, a fine expanse of fresh water, between Lakes Huron and Erie.

114. Lake Erie is 230 miles long, 35 wide, and 200 feet deep. The water is fresh, and is united to Lake Ontario.

115. River Thames flows into Lake St. Clair.

116. London. A small town on the Thames, in Upper Canada.

117. Toronto, a large and flourishing city in Upper Canada.

118. **Kingston.** The capital of Upper Canada.

119. Cataract of Niagara. The river Niagara here rushes over a precipice 176 feet in perpendicular height, and in the form of a horse-shoe. The roar is sometimes heard at a distance of 30 miles.

120. Lake Ontario is the last lake in the chain supplying the river St. Lawrence; its waters are 334 feet lower than those of Lake Erie.

121. Ottawa, or Grand River, divides Upper from Lower Canada.

122. Island of Montreal, in the river St. Lawrence, on which is situated the flourishing city of the same name.

123. Quebec. The capital of Lower Canada, a place of great trade, and the seat of government.

124. River St. Lawrence. This magnificent stream is navigable for the largest vessels 500 miles from the ocean. Its total length is 2,000 miles.

125. Elk, or Moose Deer. Here we enter the State of Maine, and may meet with this fine animal as large as a horse. It once abounded, but is now nearly extinct. It inhabits pine forests, and feeds on boughs of trees.

126. **Augusta.** The capital of Maine, and seat of its government.—*Draw here, to commemorate the settlement of the boundary of this state, so long the subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States.*

127. Portland. The largest town in Maine, having a fine harbour.

128. Portsmouth. The name of a town and harbour on the coast of New Hampshire.

129. **Concord.** The seat of government in New Hampshire.

130. Glutton, or Wolverine. An animal of the bear species, of dark colour, but of much smaller size. It inhabits forests, and drops from the trees on the backs of deer and other prey which pass beneath, tearing their flesh, and drinking their blood, till life is extinct. A greedy and voracious person is named after it, so you must retire to No. 94, where you will be in no danger of such associates.

131. Opossum. This creature dwells in trees, and has a singular faculty of imitating death when alarmed and in

danger. It is eagerly hunted by the country-people. It is about the size of a cat.

132. **Montpelier.** The capital and seat of government in Vermont.

133. Wolf. This destructive creature is still common in the uncultivated plains and forests of the New England States.—*Stop once.*

134. River Connecticut flows from a lake of the same name, in a direction from North to South, and unites with the sea at Long Island Sound.

135. **BOSTON.** The capital of Massachusetts: is situated on an excellent harbour, and is next to New York in commercial importance. Its public buildings are numerous, and its museum celebrated. The State House is a fine building. Faneuil Hall is the place of meeting for the citizens. Here are six bridges and fifty churches; also railroads to Concord, to Portland, to Albany, to Newhaven, to Providence, &c. &c. Here the first stand was made by the American colonists against the arms of Britain, in 1775. Bunker's Hill is celebrated for the battle fought thereon in the same year.

136. Cape Cod is a tongue of land, forming a noble bay, in Massachusetts.

137. **Providence.** Capital of the state of Rhode Island, a wealthy and flourishing town, with 20,000 inhabitants.

138. **Hartford.** One of the five incorporated cities in Connecticut. This, and Newhaven, are the capitals at which the Sessions of legislature are held alternately.

139. Lake Champlain is 109 miles long, and from one to twelve in width. Its waters flow into the river St. Lawrence.

140. Oswego. We now enter the State of New York. Oswego is a small town on Lake Ontario,

141. Buffalo. On Lake Erie, near the celebrated falls of Niagara. The naval depot for this lake is at Erie.

142. Bald Eagle. This bird, as the adopted emblem of the republic, deserves some notice. He preys on dead carcases, and is fond of fish, lambs, and young pigs. He

is daring, and swift of wing, but not very nice as to honesty and justice, often robbing the Fish-hawk of its lawful prey.

143. Squirrel. These lively and pretty animals swarm in the woods, and commit dreadful ravages on the corn crops. They are mostly grey.

144. Ermine. A beautiful little creature, whose fur is universally admired for its delicate purity. It is a kind of weasel, feeding on smaller animals.

145. Wheat, Horses, Cattle, Sheep. These form the staple commodities of the State of New York, being brought to great perfection.

146. Albany. Here the great canal uniting Lake Erie with the River Hudson begins.

147. **NEW YORK.** Capital of the state of that name, situated on the Hudson. The City Hall is of white marble, as are also the Exchange, and the United States Branch Bank. This city has often been ravaged by fires: it contains nearly one hundred churches, belonging to different denominations, a college, and many fine public buildings. Whoever first arrives at exactly this number, wins the Game.

THE END.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY F. W. PASSMORE, 18, YORK TERRACE, BOROUGH ROAD.