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THE

FLORIDA GAZETTEER,

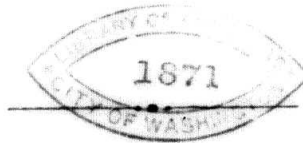
CONTAINING ALSO

*A Guide To and Through the State; Complete
Official and Business Directory; State
and National Statistics.*

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. M. HAWKS, M. D.,

PENSACOLA, FLA.



NEW ORLEANS:

PRINTED AT THE BRONZE PEN STEAM BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, 112 GRAVIER STREET.

1871.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by J. M. HAWKS, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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OMISSIONS AND ERRORS.

OMISSIONS.

The names of the following Newspapers were omitted from their proper places: The Press, Lake City; Quincy Journal, Quincy, Florida—C. E. L. Allison, Editor; The Florida Peninsular, Tampa, by T. K. Spencer; East Florida Banner, Ocala, by Wm. J. McGrath; Dispatch; also, Guardian, Key West; Herald, Live Oak.

ERRORS.

- Page 13—For M. E. Possy, read M. E. Papy.
- Page 29—After the words "Steam Saw Mill," insert Pensacola Lumber Company.
- Page 30—For S. R. Mallony, read S. R. Mallory.
- Page 31—Read James for Francis Shoolbread.
- Under Gadsden County Officers, insert Senator F. R. Hill; *Representatives* M. E. Stearns, Harry Cruse.
- Hamilton County—Representative W. P. Frink.
- Hernando County—Representative E. A. Allen.
- Page 69—For Fred. Filee, read Fred. Filer.
- Page 80—Erase the words Ponce DeLeon Post Office, and insert CHALK SPRING, John McClellan, P. M.
- Page 116—6th line from bottom, for physicians, read professions.
- Page 121—17th line from top, remove the words Simpson & Co., to the beginning of the 20th line.
- Page 177—For — Kinney, read J. M. Kena.

Preface.

This work is intended as a hand-book of general information in relation to the State of Florida, which will be found of interest and value to all our citizens, to immigrants who are looking southward for new homes, and to those who migrate with the swallows and robins to enjoy our winter sunshine.

The enquiries most likely to be made by any one interested in the State, are hereby anticipated and answered.

A Business Directory similar to this was arranged in 1868-9, but none of the matter then prepared has been used in the present volume. The Business and Official Directory has been corrected to January 1st, 1871, and in many instances to a later date.

Whatever of merit the work may possess, it falls far short of the ideal model after which it has been wrought. Much of the material needed still lies untouched in the quarry. Several counties and many rivers, creeks and lakes are unknown to all but the few who live in their immediate vicinity. As to the movement of our population, and its vital statistics, we know nothing. Whether ten or ten thousand deaths or births occur in a year, in the State, and which process is in excess of the other, we can only guess—as no records are required to be kept of such matters.

Our county authorities should cause correct records to be kept of all immigrants settling within their borders, and of all who emigrate from the counties; also the date of births and deaths. The marriages are already recorded.

The plan of the Gazetteer will not be considered accomplished until it shall contain the name of every place in the State that has a name, and everything concerning it worth knowing.

The complete Business Directory of this State is a new thing under the sun. Nothing of the kind has heretofore been attempted in the State. The labor of collecting and arranging

the various county directories can only be appreciated by those who have performed similar labors attended with similar difficulties.

The Index to the Constitution of the State is also new ; it was prepared for this work, and is here first published. The Guide through the State is made up from personal observation and experience had on the spot.

The statistics of population, giving both white and colored, by counties in this State, now published for the first time, were kindly furnished in advance of the regular report, by the Hon. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

The other county statistics, many of which are new to the public, have been gleaned with patient search from various official records, and systematically arranged.

The Miscellaneous and National matters are all valuable. The article on the Public Lands and Homesteads, is worth many times the price of the book to those interested.

The Amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Legislature of 1870, were sent to the printer before the action of the Legislature of 1871, by which only the first five articles were approved. These five articles were adopted by the people on the 4th of April, 1871.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

For most of the excellent descriptions of the climate, soil and productions of the several counties, I am under obligation to Hon. J. S. Adams, Commissioner of Immigration, for permission to copy at will from the "Florida Colonist." The extracts selected are over their writers' names, excepting those of Columbia county, which were written by Hon. J. S. Finley. Since the work went to press, the Marianna Courier has claimed the authorship of the description of Jackson county, and several others are original.

The statistics of the counties are from various sources, generally official documents, and have been collected with no small labor and expense.

Several counties, of which no descriptions have been received, will have due attention paid to them in the next edition.

THE
FLORIDA GAZETTEER,

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES, THEIR BOUNDARIES,
 SURFACE, SOIL, PRODUCTION, ETC.

ALSO A COMPLETE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF EACH COUNTY.

ALACHUA COUNTY,

Bounded North by Suwannee, Columbia and Bradford Counties, from all of which it is separated by New River; East, by Clay and Putnam Counties; South, by Marion and Levy Counties; West, by Lafayette County, from which it is separated by the Suwanee River.

Area about 1440 square miles. It has 39,437 acres improved. Valuation of the county, \$1,497,491.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	3767	4191	4935
Colored.....	4465	6812	12,393
Total.....	8282	11,003	17,328

The Florida Railroad runs through the county. For a general description of stations on this road, see "Guide," in another portion of this book.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, PRODUCTS, ETC.

STAPLE CROPS.—Of these crops, we think sugar is destined to be the most important. The hammock lands of the country are exceedingly well adapted to its culture, also the better class of pine lands. On some of these lands cane has been known to ratoon for several years, thus saving expense to the planter. The same causes that operate to protect the orange, apply

equally well to sugar-cane, thereby giving the country an advantage even over those further south. Believing as we do, that actual facts form the only safe basis upon which to proceed, we here submit two or three test cases : T. C. Ellis, Esq., of this place, sold the products of one acre of cane (pine land) for \$300 ; J. E. Dodd, of Newnansville, raised fifty thousand stalks of cane on one and a half acres, which at the usual selling price (one cent a piece) would amount to five hundred dollars ; Mr. Hyre sold the products of an acre at \$396. The examples are, perhaps, above an average crop, but they nevertheless show the wonderful capacity of our soil and its adaptability to the culture of the crop.

Cotton, heretofore, has been "king" of crops, and under the old system of crops was quite remunerative. Of late years there have been certain causes which have operated strongly against its regal power, and which, we think, have worked its partial overthrow. The sequel will be, we predict, an introduction of a great variety of labor. Indeed some planters have already introduced a new order of things, and are giving sugar and fruit the consideration and attention their importance demands. The folly of relying on a single crop for food, raiment and income is plain, and especially so, when that crop is exposed to inroads from a thousand enemies.

We do not wish to be understood as opposed to the production of cotton, only its exclusive culture, for we believe it can be made very profitable in connection with a full provision crop. We know instances where 2,000 lbs. of "seed cotton" have been picked from a single acre. Cotton in the seed, last fall, sold readily at from 8 to 15 cents per lb., in our town market. We have made considerable inquiry after the prices of Florida Sea Islands, at home and abroad, and from a fair comparison of prices are forced to the conclusion that Alachua cotton is the best made outside of the Islands.

PROVISION CROPS.—Corn, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and rice, constitute the principal provision crops. Twenty-five bushels is an average of corn, sweet potatoes will yield as high as two hundred and fifty bushels, and Irish potatoes, the same per acre as in the more northern States. Peas and peanuts are very prolific and very remunerative. They sell readily at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bushel. From twenty to one hundred bushels can be raised on a single acre. Peanuts are a splendid substitute for corn to make pork with. Rye and oats are a profitable crop. The castor bean grows wild and luxuriently ; tobacco would certainly do well. The squash and melon are in their element on our soil, and to their yield there is no end.

FRUITS.—The orange is at home here, and especially so in the southern portion of the country. Judge Edwards' beautiful grove is an absolute demonstration of this fact. We will here repeat that the freeze of December, 1868, did not effect his and

other groves, while as far south as Charlotte Harbor, on the Gulf, and Indian river, on the Atlantic, all trees suffered more or less, and some were entirely ruined. There may be better reasons, but the one generally given is, that the northern winds are obstructed in their passage southward by the tall timber, while they have a clear sweep of the Gulf and Atlantic. We think the elevation and large fresh water lakes have their influence. It is an absolute fact that our best groves are located on the most elevated points, and in the vicinity of large lakes. But let the cause be what it may, it is nevertheless a stubborn fact that the trees do not freeze here. One tree will produce 3,000 oranges, which at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a piece, are worth \$7.50. Then one hundred trees to the acre (the usual number) would give the handsome sum of \$750.

The lemon is of the same family as the orange, and it has the same habits and requirements; is very productive and of untold value. There are but few trees in the country, while there ought to be thousands.

The lime differs from the lemon in size, but is more prolific. It is the best possible substitute for the lemon. It also comes in use earlier.

The citron can be grown with ease and safety. When sugar becomes a staple crop, we think the citron will play a very important part in both our agriculture and commerce. Its production certainly may be made very profitable.

The peach stands next to the orange in importance. It grows almost spontaneously, hence its cultivation is attended with very little expense. Trees sometimes bear at the age of fifteen months, a thing unknown to any other section of the United States. For proof of this extraordinary growth, we refer all those who doubt, to the nursery of Ed. Jones (a citizen of our town) for a living demonstration. Havana, Cuba, is an excellent market, and is only thirty hours distant by steam. Peaches in that market are worth fabulous prices.

The fig is propagated with greater ease than even the peach. It grows from cuttings, and generally bears in two years, and is a luscious fruit. There is no reason why the fig should not be made valuable as a commercial commodity.

Pomegranates, plums, apricots, and nectarines flourish luxuriantly. They are not abundant, but should be.

Grapes are generally cultivated, but enough is known to establish the fact that this is their natural home. In the hammocks, they flourish in the wildest luxuriance, which is, perhaps, the highest possible evidence of their adaptability to our soil and climate. The prospect now is, that their production will soon constitute an important part of home industry. Wine, equal to California's best, can be made in unlimited quantities from the Scuppernong with the aid of a little sugar; a vineyard can readily be established by engrafting it into the wild muscadine. The

Concord, Black Hamburg, Isabella, and other fine varieties have done well wherever tested.

BANANAS.—We have verified the fact that this luscious fruit can be raised here to perfection, and that under circumstances which seldom occur. Some of the finest we ever ate, grew in our garden last summer. The freeze of 1868 and '69 did not kill them. They are propagated from suckers, and ripen in about eighteen months. An unlimited number of plants can grow on an acre. Two dollars a bunch is a fair price.

GARDEN TRUCK.—Is abundant in every month in the year. Peas, cabbage, beets, turnips, onions, lettuce, radishes &c., do admirably in winter, and add much to our tables. They can be raised in quantities sufficiently large to ship to northern markets, with very little labor or expense, and at a handsome profit. Tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, rhubarb, okra, egg-plant, pepper &c., &c., grow to perfection in summer. We are of the opinion that the tomato is destined to be raised on a grand scale for northern markets. There is a fortune in it for any one who engages in its culture permanently. The snap bean and cucumber can be raised for the same market with equal success. We have been assured by a friend that he shipped over two hundred boxes of tomatoes, gathered from a single acre, (pine land,) to New York, where they were sold at an average rate of \$6.00 to the box. Where is there a business more profitable?

TOWNS.—Gainesville is our largest and most important town, and is the county site. It is noted for the general good health of its citizens and its important locality. It has direct communication by steam with Fernandina, on the Atlantic, and Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, and thence with every point in the world. The proposed railroad from here to Tampa will doubtless be built within the next three years, which, in effect, will make it the depot of all South Florida. The proposed road to Live Oak will also, when built, add much to the improvement of the place. The hotels in course of erection are destined to be well patronized by invalids and pleasure seekers when completed. The invalid's great dread, cold, bleak winds, fogs and dampness, are confined to our coasts and large rivers, and seldom reach the interior. Gainesville is located on about the highest point of the Florida railroad between the Atlantic and Gulf. The atmosphere is generally dry and bracing; the retail trade of the town is very large. The Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians have their respective places of worship. School facilities are ample. Union Academy, Live Oak Institute, and the East Florida Seminary, are among the best institutions of learning the country affords. It has two newspapers. Lumber is plentiful. Micancopy is a much older place than Gainesville, but is not so easy of access. Its destiny, however, is an important one. The surrounding country will make it; it is in the heart of the great orange and sugar section

of the State. The proposed road, when built, will give it an impetus that will both surprise and gladden the natives. Newnansville is the oldest town in the county, and is next to Gainesville in point of population. It has a good back country, but lacks for want of communication. Waldo and Archer are two important depot towns on the Florida railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.—All that is required now to put this country on its feet, is a true statement of her finances and resources. This fact, in part, accounts for the rapid increase of the population of the country, which has more than doubled itself in the last decade. In 1860, it was 8,282; in 1866, 16,000; and judging from the number of registered voters, it must now be about 20,000.

Game and fish are plentiful; the latter are easily caught, and are of excellent quality. Stock raising can be made exceedingly profitable. Our prairies furnish pasture the whole year, and with the aid of a little grain, stock will keep fat the severest of winters. A better class of stock should be introduced: Skilled labor is in good demand; ordinary day laborers can be had at rates ranging all the way from \$18 to \$20. The price of land ranges from 75 cts. to \$50 per acre; \$5 and \$10 are the most common prices.

Naval stores can be produced in abundance; our pine forests, are peculiarly adapted to the business.

Lands can be cleared here as cheaply as in other States. Fertilizers are abundant in our swamps and marshes, and easy of access.

Immigrants will be kindly received, their politics respected, and we here assure them that they will find a reasonable, well-ordered, and peaceable community. We advise those who desire to settle among us, to come and see for themselves. We will be pleased to show them about.

CESSNA & HILL.

Business Directory.

ARCHER.—*Postmaster*—Wm. H. Fitts.

Stores—Dudley & Co., Mrs. E. M. Fitts, A. Gay & Co., Neil McLeod.

GAINESVILLE, the County seat, is 198 miles, South of West from Tallahassee.

Dentist—W. H. Bracey.

Druggist—W. H. Babcock.

Hotel Keeper—George L. Barnes,

Clergyman—R. H. Barnett.

Insurance Agents—J. H. Babcock, John Hedges.

News Papers—New Era—Democratic Weekly, by M. E. Possy. The Independent—Republican Weekly, by C. H. Blew.

Lawyers—Chas. P. Crawford, A. T. Banks, J. B. Dawkins, T. F. King, L. Finley, Sam'l Y. Finley, J. C. Gardner, T. A. McDonell, O. A. Myers, R. F. Taylor, E. M. Thompson.

Physicians—George A. Penny, T. W. McCaa, J. F. McKinstry, Rob't Y. Thomas, G. P. Thomas, J. H. Verdier.

Post Master—Watson Porter.

Stores—H. Avera, E. Asher, Geo. J. Arnow, James Beattie, Jacob Brillis, John A. Carman, J. E. Collins, M. E. Davison, H. E. Dotterer & Co., Moses Endel, Morris Frees, Foster & Colclough, Meyer Gensler, L. J. Gordon, Gensler & Silberstein, Ingersoll and Wattington, G. Joseph, M. G. Jackson, W. S. Lane, P. Pinkusohn, E. Ramsey, (Ramsey's Road), James Schoals, Wm. Strickland, Savage & Haile, (wholesale), Geo. W. Washington.

MICANOPY.—*Postmaster*—A. H. Mathers.

Clergyman...J. C. Levy, Methodist Episcopal.

Lawyers—George J. Arnow, Thos. F. King, G. W. Means, Wm. Edwards.

Physicians—A. N. Mathews, L. Montgomery.

Stores—J. J. Barr, Benj. Lewis, Joseph Mintz, W. T. Shuford, Johnson & Shuford.

MORRISON'S MILLS.—*Physician*—W. W. Johnson.

Stores—Calvin Waits.

Photographer—J. W. Zenn.

NEWNANVILLE.—*Postmaster*—Constance Trust.

Clergyman...S. F. Halliday, Presbyterian.

Lawyer—Henry Bradford.

Physicians—S. H. Jackson, T. P. McHenry, J. A. Williams.

Stores—G. B. Harris, M. H. Lucy, F. P. Olmstead, W. W. Scott, A. Powers.

WALDO.—Has Postoffice.

Physician—V. H. Shelton.

Stores—Wiley Hicks, J. J. Kennard, — McHan, Hardee Ranlerson, J. M. Sparkman & Son.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court—Wm. Edwards, Micanopy.

Clerk of Court—H. S. Harmon, Gainesville.

Sheriff—George L. Barnes, Gainesville.

Assessor of Taxes—John S. Banks, Gainesville.

Collector of Revenue—J. A. Childs, Gainesville.

Treasurer—Hugh A. Morrison, Morrison's Mills.

Superintendent Common Schools—S. F. Holliday, Gainesville.

Surveyor—Robert Hill, Gainesville.

County Commissioners—George Washington, Gordon; Theo. C. Gass, Gainesville; Robt Hill, Jos. Valentine, J. W. Childs, Gainesville.

Justices of the Peace—McKeen Carlton, Morrison's Mills; E. L. Young, Gainesville; E. S. Raymond, Gordon; D. P. Newsom, Micanopy.

Notary Public—S. F. Halliday, Gainesville.

Board of Public Instruction—Wm. Edwards, Chairman; C. C. Manigault, Micanopy; John E. Hills, J. H. Roper, J. R. Bevil, Gainesville.

Senator—L. G. Dennis.

Representatives—W. K. Cessna, Gass.

BAKER COUNTY.

Bounded North, by Georgia, East by Duval county, South by Bradford, West by Columbia county.

Number of acres of improved land, 1917. Total valuation, \$98,414.

Population.....	1867.	1870.
White.....	1015	1035
Colored.....	189	290
_____	_____	_____
Total	1204	1325

The J. P. & M. Railroad passes through this county, affording good facilities for reaching market. The general features of the climate and soil resemble those of Columbia county, to which the reader is referred. More attention is being paid to the raising of sugar cane now than formerly in this county.

Business Directory.

Olustee has post office—*Stores*—Ezekiel Dyess, Simon J. Stallings.
Sanderson, the county seat, 126 mile East of Tallahassee.
Stores—W. J. Barnett, James H. Lee & Co., J. Robinson, Geo. P. Canova, Joiner & Tyson, Frank J. Pons, Bryan J. Roberts.
Physician—W. J. Best.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—J. E. Townsend, Sanderson.
 Clerk of Court—B. J. Roberts, Sanderson.
 Sheriff—John W. Howell, Sanderson.
 Assessor of Taxes—John W. Howell, Sanderson.
 Collector of Revenue—Sanderson, John W. Howell.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—T. J. Green, Olustee.
 County Commissioners—B. H. Gurgamus, John M. Joyner, Jas. Davis, John J. Harvey, Sanderson.
 Justices of the Peace—Wm. N. Thames, Olustee station.
 Board of Public Instruction—W. J. Best, Chairman, Sanderson, Wm. N. Thames, E. Dyess, Olustee.
 Representative—Chalker.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Formerly called New River, bounded North by Baker Co., East by Clay Co., South by Alachua Co., West by Columbia county.

Area, about 940 square miles. It has 14,921 acres of improved lands. Valuation, \$455,798.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	3075	2018	2817
Colored	745	409	824
Total	3820	2427	3671

For a general idea of the surface and soil, see *Columbia County* which it very much resembles. The Florida Railroad runs southwest across the eastern border of the county, and the Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Mobile, R. R. runs nearly west, crossing the county near its middle, giving superior facilities for transportation.

Business Directory.

HARNEYSVILLE.—*Store*—Moore & Sparkman.
LAKE BUTLER, the County seat, is 148 miles, east of Tallahassee.
Postmistress—Lydia Anne Brown.
Lawyers—Scott R. Bonham, F. N. B. Oliver, Samuel B. Rhodes.
Physicians—F. N. B. Oliver, R. P. Lewis, Samuel D. Smoke.
Store—York & Rhodes.

PROVIDENCE.—*Lawyer*—Wm. W. Wills.

Physicians—Isaac S. Coon, R. W. Lamb.

Photographer—Jeremiah Moody.

Butcher—R. D. Kerce.

Stores—Stephen J. Hodges, James L. Turner.

STARKE.—*Physician*—Walter D. Calmar.

Stores—H. A. Barsden & Co., Thomas Hemmingway, Mrs. S. B. Hoyt, A. A. H. Johns & Sons, J. Johns, Geo. W. McKinney; B. F. Martin & Son, Geo. E. Pace.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—Wm. W. Wills, Providence.

Clerk of Court—Benj. E. Tucker, Lake Butler.

Sheriff—John W. Howell, Providence.

Assessor of Taxes—R. L. Holloway, Providence.

Collector of Revenue—Isham Brown Providence.

Treasurer—F. N. B. Oliver, Lake Butler.

Surveyor, James J. Renfrœ, Lake Butler.

Auctioneer—John Croft, Lake Butler.

Superintendent of Common Schools—J. R. Richard, Providence.

Notaries Public—F. N. B. Oliver, Lake Butler; Jacob Johns, Starke.

County Commissioners—Jos. Truluck, Starke; L. B. Rhodes, Lake Butler.

Justices of the Peace—Isaac J. Hatch, Stark; Charles E. Jones, E. D.

Hedges, Lake Butler; A. J. Weeks, Providence.

Board of Public Instruction—F. N. B. Oliver, Chairman, H. F. Yorke,

Lake Butler; W. F. Weeks, Providence; John C. Richard, Starke;

R. Thomas, Lake Butler.

Representative—Rhodes.

BREVARD COUNTY.

Name changed from St. Lucie, January 6th, 1865. Bounded North by Orange and Volusia counties, East by the Atlantic Ocean; South by Dade county, and West by Monroe, Manatee and Polk counties.

It has no village, lawyer, physician or school.

Its area is about 5600 square miles.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	225	225	1197
Colored	22	22	19
Total	246	246	1216

Brevard county extends from the 28th parallel of latitude, and including township 27 South, along the Eastern coast Southwardly to township 46, embracing Lake Washington on the North, and the head-waters of the St. Johns; on the East, it includes about 90 miles of the Indian river, North of the inlet, St. Lucie Sound and river, Jupiter inlet, and the fresh water river which empties at this inlet, (named by Governor Gleason and party, in May, 1869, in honor of the Seminole Chieftain, Teistennuggee,) and Lake Worth; at the South-west, it takes in two-thirds of Lake Okeechobee; on the West, are the Kissimmee Lake and river.

The climate is delightful and wholesome, game, fish and oysters,

abundant; and the inhabitants live without work almost. Stock raising is the principal business.

The highest ridge of land is along the West bank of Indian river, which is, for miles, from 10 to 20 feet high—Coquina rock occurs in considerable quantities—although Dr. Brinton in his work, page 38, says that it is not found South of Cape Canaveral.

With the exception of the stock raisers on the Kissimmee, most of the settlers are along the Indian river.

Business Directory.

ST. LUCIE, county site.

Stores—Smith & Bro., James Payne, Fort Capron.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—James Paine, Sr., St. Lucie.

Clerk of Court—Jos. Smith, St. Lucie.

Sheriff—vacant.

Assessor of Taxes—vacant.

Collector of Revenue—Dempsey Cain, St. Lucie.

County Commissioners—John Rawlerson, Joseph Smith, C. C. Williams, Frank Smith, St. Lucie.

Justices of the Peace—Frank Smith, Jos. Smith, St. Lucie.

Representative—James Payne, Sen.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Incorporated January 26th, 1836.

It is bounded North by Jackson county, East by Liberty county, between which the Apalachicola river forms the line, and by Franklin county, South by the Gulf of Mexico, and West by the Gulf and Washington county.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS—The Apalachicola and Chipola, also Sugar, Sweet Water and Canal Creeks.

Its area is about 1,440 square miles. Iola, Ochesee and Blounts Town on the Apalachicola, are the principal villages.

Abe's Springs the county seat is 104 miles South-west of Tallahassee.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	895	1015	754
Colored.....	551	385	244
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	1446	1400	998

Business Directory.

IOLA POST OFFICE, on the Apalachicola river.

OCHESSE, is situated on the Apalachicola river—it has a post office.

Store—J. H Crawford.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court, Wm. Clark, Iola.
 Clerk of Court—Zach. Brown, Abe's Springs.
 Sheriff—Jas. W. Yearly, Abe's Springs.
 Assessor of Taxes—A. J. Wood, J., Abe's Springs.
 Collector of Revenue—Jas. W. Yearly, Abe's Springs.
 Treasurer—A. W. Kirvin, Abe's Springs.
 Superintendent of Schools—J. W. Yearly.
 County Commissioners—Chas. W. Brown, Abe's Springs, Henry Clark, Iola,
 John P. Lacy, Abe's Springs, Seaborn Pelt, Abe's Springs.
 Justices of the Peace—Mc. D. L. Todd, Ricoe's Bluff; Chas. H. Wilbur, D.
 J. Irwin, Iola; J. W. Peacock, Abe's Springs.
 Board of Public Instruction—A. J. Wood, Chairman; J. G. Richard, Wm.
 B. Clark, Ricoe's Bluff.
 Representative—J. W. Yearly, Abe's Springs.

CLAY COUNTY.

Bounded North by Duval county, East by the St. John's river, which separates it from St. John's county, South by Putnam county, and West by Bradford county.

Area about 430 square miles.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	1388	1338	1699
Colored	526	526	399
—			
Total	1914	1914	2098

Clay County is about 28 miles from north to south, and twenty two miles from east to west. The surface is generally level; the highest part is on the west side, near Kingsbey's Lake. The county is well watered; good water is easily procured by digging. There are ten or more good mill sites on the different streams in the county. It is healthy with the exception of two or three locations, and they are confined to a small tract each. The court-house is at Webster, which is nearly in the centre of the county. There is a good school-house within a quarter of a mile of the court-house, and a good church within a mile and a half of the same. There are four or five merchants selling goods in the county. There is one steam mill in operation. There are about four hundred voters in the county. About three-eighths of the land is third rate pine, three-eighths second rate, and two-eighths first rate pine, including small pieces second and third rate hammock, with a small portion of first rate hammock. Hard wood growth characterizes the hammock land. Several kinds of oak, hickory, dog-wood, bass-wood, maple, ash, mulbery, iron-wood, poplar, blue beach, black and white gum, red and white bay, magnolia and elm abound. The lakes, ponds and streams, are pretty well stocked with fish, and the woods with game. The climate is mild and generally pleasant. Lands sell at from fifty cents to twenty dollars per acre; very little selling at the latter price.

Homesteads can still be entered at prices stipulated in the Homestead Act. Yellow pine lumber is worth from eighteen to twenty dollars per thousand. Wages for labor, ten to twelve dollars per month on the plantations; for lumbering, eighteen to twenty-five dollars; driving teams, twenty-five and thirty dollars and board found.

Access to market—Head of navigation for steamboats on Black Creek is near the centre of the county; St. John's river on the east side, and on the west side the railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys. Roads through the country are generally in good order. The lumber is mostly cut off within two miles of rafting water. Cost of clearing land varies from five to twelve dollars per acre. Cost of building a comfortable log house, from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. Framed houses from five hundred to two thousand dollars and upwards. If lands are manured and well cultivated, they will produce, with an average season, twelve to twenty bushels of corn per acre; of long staple cotton, one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds ginned cotton, and four to six hundred pounds of short staple to the acre; sweet potatoes, one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre; four to six barrels of sugar to the acre. Very little tobacco is raised in this county, but where it is planted, the growth and quality compares well with other crops in other parts of the State. Grapes are very little cultivated in this county; where they are, they appear to compare well with other sections of the State. Garden vegetables, with few exceptions, grow well here, in winter. Vines of all kinds do well here, early in the spring and the fore part of summer. Rice produces well on the low grounds—from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. Peach orchards on the clay grounds do well, the quality and quantity compare well with any part of the State. Sweet, sour and bitter sweet oranges grow well where they have been cultivated. Plums of various kinds produce well in this county. Turpentine plantations will do well near the navigable streams, where transportation is cheap. The county is healthy for stock of all kinds. Poultry of all sorts do well. Blackberries, whortleberries and mulberries, are found in great abundance in the woods and fields. Arrow-root, cassava and tanyas, produce well in this county. Irish potatoes grow well on our hammock lands, and average one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. The people of Clay county, with few exceptions, are friendly to new comers.

Business Directory.

MIDDLEBURG, the county seat, is 192 miles South of East from Tallahassee.

Postmaster—S. A. Buddington.

Stores—T. O. Browning.

GREEN COVE SPRINGS—*Postmaster*—Jos. W. Porter.

Stores—A. W. Harris, Wm. B. White, White & Crocker.

LAUREL GROVE—*Postmaster*—John C. Kinney.

HIBERNIA—*Stores*—S. E. Day.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—Ozias Buddington, Green Cove Springs.
 Clerk of Court—B. M. McRae, Middleburg.
 Sheriff—J. W. Sullivan, Green Cove Springs.
 Assessor of Taxes—R. B. Sullivan, Green Cove Springs.
 Collector of Revenue—J. W. Sullivan Green Cove Springs.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—Ozias Budington, Webster.
 Surveyor—Elias Forester, Green Cove Springs
 County Commissioners—E. W. Houghton, M. C. McWorth, James Andrews, Green Cove Spring ; Jesse Wilson, M. H. Taratus, Middleburg.
 Justices of the Peace—Henry Cannady, S. G. Norman, S. Glinski, Green Cove Springs, John A. Stotz, Hibernia.
 Treasurer—E. C. Carter, Green Cove Springs.
 Board of Instruction—Elijah Blitch, Chairman ; M. Taratus, Wm. R. Harris, Saml. G. Norman, Rial B. Sullivan.
 Representative— — Hull.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Bounded North by Georgia, East by Bradford county, South by Alachua county, West by Suwannee county.

Incorporated February 4th, 1832. Area about square miles. It has 28,861 acres improved. Valuation \$1,490,204.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
Whites	2582	3570	4107
Colored	2064	2732	3228
Total	4646	6302	7335

LANDS.—The lands of Columbia county comprehend pretty much all the varieties of soil to be found in Florida.

Hammock—Gray and black.

Pine lands of very superior quality ; many of them with the clay cropping out to the surface.

Oak and Hickory land of excellent quality. All these lands are highly productive in their natural state, and yield a munificent reward to the judicious husbandman for the labor and expense of manuring and fertilizing.

They can be purchased at from one dollar and twenty-five cents, the government price, to five dollars per acre, according to the improvements. These low prices bring the lands of this county within the reach of men of limited means.

PRODUCTIONS.—The principal crops now raised upon these lands are cotton, both short and long staple, sugar cane, Indian corn, oats, rye, potatoes, Irish and sweet, pindars, corn-field peas, rice, &c. But they will also produce tobacco of a fine quality, palma christi to perfection ; all the varieties of the turnip to perfection ; peaches of a superior quality ; grapes, several varieties, to perfection ; oranges, sweet, sour and bitter-sweet ; figs, very fine ; apples, tolerable ; pears, tolerable ; pomegranates, fine ; plums, very superior ; strawberries, excellent, and all the garden stuffs

to very great perfection, and in time for the early New York market.

The lands of this county are rich in their supplies of timber for lumber and naval stores. No country can offer greater inducements to the lumber men of Maine, and the turpentine men of North Carolina.

Besides this, nature has formed this county with peculiar adaptability for small farms—a system which our present character of labor compels us to adopt.

It may be stated that Columbia county is well watered, and for good health is not surpassed by any county in the State.

The setting in of a decided current of immigration upon this county, and the strangers coming here almost every day, to look at our lands, indicate a just and growing appreciation of the advantages presented by this county.

Lake City, the seat of Justice of Columbia county, is sixty miles west of Jacksonville, on the St. John's river, and is connected with the latter place by railroad, and Jacksonville has regular steamship communication with Savannah and Charleston, and arrangements made for a steamship line direct to New York.

Lake City is also connected by rail, a distance of about eighty-five miles, with Fernandina on the Atlantic, with established steamship communications with Savannah, Charleston and New York.

Lake City is also connected by railroad with Cedar keys on the Gulf of Mexico, which latter place has established steamship communications with Mobile and New Orleans.

Lake City is also connected with St. Marks on the Gulf, by railroad, which latter place has also established steamship communication with Mobile and New Orleans.

Lake City is also connected by railroad with Tallahassee, the capital of the State—distance about 106 miles.

Lake City is also connected by railroad with Savannah, the commercial emporium of Georgia, a distance of about two hundred miles.

Business Directory.

LAKE CITY—Postmistress, Miss J. E. Gate.

Butchers—Luther & Hancock, J. C. Miller.

Dentist—John D. Upson.

Insurance Agent—James T. Baya.

Hotels—James W. Cathay, Mrs. M. P. Trezvant.

Livery Stables—R. Hart, Henry & Thrasher.

Lawyers—Scott R. Bonham, R. W. Broome, Wm. Bryson, S. L. Niblack, J. J. Finley, A. B. Hagan, W. M. Ives, Senior; Charles R. King, J. P. Mahoney, W. W. McCall, F. Mc'Leod, W. M. Ives, Jr.

Physicians—Henry Baker, Wm. T. Bacon, F. T. Hutchinson, P. A. Holt, G. H. Hunter, E. G. Johnson, M. L. Moore, C. O. O. Roberts.

Photographers—John M. Caldwell, Robert M. Church, H. B. McCallum.

Stores—Curtis & Mandel, Joseph F. Baya, Wm. J. Barnett, Jesse S. Wood, James E. Young, George W. Cline, Jesse Carter, Cason & McDonald, Edward E. Cleveland, Clement & Parker, Martin P. Doley, Joseph A. Daughtry,

Alexander Davidson, H. S. Hancock, Edwards and Henry, Thomas E. Griffin, E. G. Johnson, P. A. Holt, J. A. Irvine, Johnson & Hutchingson, Mrs. M. B. Keene, Wm. H. Lucas, Mrs. L. M. Lesesin, Lovett S. Moore, Zach. McCoy. John H. Mickler, Moore & Sparkman, A. J. Marcienne & Co., Duncan McLawren, Wm. E. Robinson. Simmons & Lane, A. B. Satchwell, Wm. Taylor, T. B. Thresher, Produce Broker: A. J. T. Wright.

BLOUNT'S FERRY—Post Mistress, Mrs. A. H. McCall.

BENTON—Store—John N. Brown.

ELLISVILLE—Post Master—Thomas Jawdon.

Physician—James Leffers.

Stores—John J. Barr, Wm. S. Brush.

MIKESVILLE—Store—Geo. W. Whetstone.

SUWANNEE SHOALS—Post Master—Lisbon Johnson.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—Samuel T. Day, Lake City.

Clerk of Court—H. P. Easton, Lake City.

Sheriff—W. S. Bush, Lake City.

Assessor of Taxes—J. P. Mahoney, Lake City.

Collector of Revenue—W. W. Moore, Lake City.

Treasurer—G. H. Hunter, Lake City.

Superintendent of Common Schools—A. J. Hutchingson, Lake City.

Surveyor—A. B. Brown, Lake City.

Auctioneers—J. S. Wood, T. M. Mickler, Lake City.

Notaries Public—A. J. T. Wright, Washington M. Ives, Jr., Lake city ; A. B. Hagen, Wm. Bryson, Lake City.

Justices of the Peace—James Stephenson, Jas. N. Keen, Wm. B. Ross, Lake City ; E. Brown, C. D. Craig, Benton ; G. G. Keen, W. F. Williams, W. S. Bush, Lake City ; J. D. Godbold, Wellborn, E. H. Stringfellow, Lake City.

County Commissioners—Edw. Williams, Jas. N. Keen, Geo. R. Cook, Geo. G. Keen, Lake City.

Board of Public Instruction—S. T. Day, Chairman ; P. A. Holt, M. D. ; Primus Harrison, Archibald Niblack, Geo. F. Keen, all of Lake City.

Representatives— — — Armstrong, — — Mahony.

DADE COUNTY.

Bounded north by Brevard County, east by the Atlantic Ocean, west by Monroe county.

Area 4400 square miles. Incorporated February 4, 1836. Population in 1860, 83, of whom 3 were colored. In 1870, 85—of whom 13 were colored, and about one hundred Seminole Indians.

✓ BISCAYNE, formerly called Miami, is the county seat, and only settlement of any size.

The climate is purely tropical and the rainy and dry seasons more marked than elsewhere in the State. The rainy, or rather showery season, is from May till October, during which showers occur, from three to six times a week ; the rest of the year, through the fall and winter, little or no rain falls. I have described this region in the *Guide*, which see for further particulars.

Business Directory.

BISCAYNE—*Postmaster*—W. H. Hunt.
Store—Michael Seayers.
Lawyer—W. H. Gleason.
Physician—J. D. Harris.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk of Court—W. H. Gleason.
 Sheriff—W. H. Jenkins.
 Assessor—W. H. Gleason.
 Collector of Revenue—Francis Infinger, Miami.
 Superintendent of Common Schools O. Aimar, Miami.
 County Commissioners—John W. Frow, Danial Clark, A. Price, J. S. Jenkins, Miami.
 Board of Public Instruction O. Aimar, Chairman; Wm. H. Gleason, Wm. H. Hunt, all of Biscayne.

DUVAL COUNTY

Was incorporated November 23, 1828. It is bounded north by Nassau County, east by the Atlantic, south by St. Johns and Clay Counties, west by Bradford County. Its area is about 860 square miles, of which 3322 acres are improved. Total valuation, \$3,373,649.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	2725	4580	5142
Colored.....	2349	6699	6779
Total.....	5074	11,279	11,921

Population of Jacksonville—White, 2277; Colored, 2261; Total 4538. Suburbs not included.

This county is not, in any agricultural sense, a first rate county. While it contains a fair proportion of hammock the greater portion consists of pine land, and that not of the first quality, and a good deal of decidedly poor land exists.

Yet, its agricultural deficiencies are perhaps fully counterbalanced by the commercial advantages offered by St. John's river, with its innumerable branches, inlets and lagoons, and its railroad connections with Savannah, Cedar Keys and West Florida.

The hammock lands of this county, as is true universally of the State, are very productive and give good return in all the staple crops; but where the soil is sandy and dry, it is of little value. But the lower and moister lands, even where quite sandy, may, where drainage is practicable, be made quite productive.

The obstruction presented by the St. John's bar to the entrance of sea-going vessels whose draft exceeds fourteen feet, has impeded the establishment of direct steam communication with the North and European ports, and has worked largely to the disadvantage of East Florida, and though relieved is not counterbalanced by the facilities of internal communication; and the pro-

verbal alacrity and sincerity with which immigration, from any direction, has been solicited and welcomed.

The beauty of the magnificent St. John's, and the singularity of a river, averaging the width of two miles, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and flowing near four hundred miles, from sources yet unknown through a flat and level country—will, in the future, as in the past, continue to attract increasing crowds of tourists and visitors, and the first effects of immigration will, for some time, be more perfectly felt in the valley of the St. John's; but the far superior agricultural capacity of Central and Western Florida, and of the lands along the line of the Florida Railroad, will when better known, present irresistible inducements to the mass of incoming settlers.

JACKSONVILLE—County seat and largest city, is 166 miles east of Tallahassee. The city and suburbs are described in the *Guide*, in another part of this work.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE GOVERNMENT.

Mayor—Peter Jones.

Aldermen—T. S. Eells I. L. ReQua, C. B. Simmons, W. T. Garvin, P. Faden, S. N. Williams, T. A. Wilson.

Marshal—Roy P. Moody.

Clerk—G. W. Frazier.

Treasurer—C. W. Blew.

Assessor—Wm. M. Ledwith.

Collector—J. C. Greely.

Clerk of Market—J. D. Garvin.

Cty Attorney—H. Bisbee, Jr.

City Physician—G. Troupe Maxwell.

MASONIC LODGES—Solomon Lodge, No. 20, John S. Drigg, W. M. ; S. W. Fox, Sec. ; D. Jones, Tyler.—Regular meetings 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month.

Duval Lodge, No. 18, A. J. Russell, W. M. ; David G. Love, Sec. ; D. Jones, Tyler. Regular meetings, 1st and 3d Monday of each month.

Damascus Commandery, No. 2. D. Greenleaf, E. C. ; ———Secretary. Regular meetings——.

ODD FELLOWS—Florida Lodge No. 1, Samuel J. Bridge, N. G. ; F. A. Page, Secretary. Regular meetings, every Tuesday night.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—Duval Division No. 3, Peter Jones, W. P. ; Reuben Bowden, R. S. Regular meeting every Thursday night.

BOARD OF TRADE—Dr. A. S. Baldwin, President ; J. H. Norton, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLERGYMEN—African Methodist—W. Sampson.

Bethel Baptist—F. W. Johnson.

First Baptist—C. B. Simmons.

Catholic—Father Gabray Priest.

Methodist Episcopal (South)—Josephus Anderson.

Zion's Methodist Episcopal—C. C. Manigault.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal—R. H. Walker.

First Presbyterian——Hill.

Presbyterian—T. L. DeVeaux.

City Business Directory.

Bank—Branch of National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Co., W. L. Coan, Cashier.

Bankers—D. G. Ambler, Denny & Brown.

Book Bindery—Cheney & Jenkins, Union office.

Brokers—Jeffreys & Bro. (Commercial.)

Builders—J. A. Barber, A. B. Canora, R. L. Cox, T. V. Cashen, Bartolo Thebaut.

Brewer—Louis Eggenweiler.

Butchers—H. Falaney, Falaney & Falaney, D. R. Howell, Howell & Smith, Henry Douglass, Haddock & Leonardy, J. M. Haddock.

Cigar Manufacturers—S. F. Hernandez & Co.

Druggists—J. C. L'Engle, two stores; H. Robinson, E. P. Webster & Co.

Dentists—A. B. Brookins, W. L. Miller, S. W. Skinner.

Hotels—S. S. Alderman & Co., Price House; J. R. Campbell, St. James; Mrs. Hudnall, St. Johns; Capt. T. Leach, United States; F. E. Little, Agent, Clarendon; Metropolitan, by Bettilini, Togni & Clark.

Insurance Agents—Cyrus Bisbee, James Collins, R. F. Floyd, G. W. Fox, Geo. R. Foster, J. F. Griffin, W. M. Ledwith, F. A. Page, Wm. Root, J. H. Norton, Julius Slager, — Schnabel.

Livery Stables—Hartige & Livingston, Frank Howard.

NEWSPAPERS—*The Tri-Weekly Florida Courier*, Democratic; W. L. & J. P. Perry, Proprietors; John Westcott, Editor.

Florida Union Republican—Daily and Weekly—Cheney & Jenkins, Editors and Proprietors.

Florida Land Register—Monthly, by J. C. Robinson.

Nurseryman—L. A. Hardee.

Restaurants—Damiani & Co., Henry C. Fuller, A. P. Holbrook, Merchants' Exchange; Thos. Holmes, billiards and bar; Robt. Hall, billiards and bar; Wm. J. Russel.

Lawyers—Ben B. Andrews, Wm. R. Anno, R. B. Archibald, James M. Baker, H. Bisbee, Jr., Hunter J. Baker, Wilk Call, Chas. P. Cooper, A. Doggett, S. F. Doggett, D. C. Dawkins, F. A. Dockray, J. J. Daniel, F. C. Fleming, L. I. Fleming, H. R. Harris, A. A. Knight, J. E. Lee, E. M. L'Engle, Francis L. L'Engle, C. F. Mawbey, W. A. McLean, S. B. McConnell, J. P. Sanderson, F. I. Wheaton, John Westcott, J. B. C. Drew, Edwin Higgins.

Painters—Freeman & Fairchild.

Photographers—Wm. H. Cooper, W. P. Bickel, R. L. Wood.

Physicians—B. R. S. Boemond, A. S. Baldwin, I. N. Bettes, John Cooke, A. W. Chapman, J. P. Creighton, Rich'd P. Daniel, W. A. Daniel, J. D. Fernandez, A. C. McCants (Homœp.), G. Troupe Maxwell, J. D. Mitchell, Le Van Ess Parker, E. T. Sabal, F. F. Vilette, A. J. Wakefield, F. P. Wellford.

Real Estate Agents—Adams & Blew, J. C. Hemming, J. C. Robinson & Co.

Saw Mills Allen & Farrar, Alsop & Clark, C. A. Fairchild & Co., Hardy & Co., Eppinger, Russell & Co., H. M. Moody & Bro.

Dealers in General Merchandise—J. J. Ackley & Co., Geo. Anderson, A. G. Aquilla, H. W. Arpen, J. D. Bucky, Bettilini & Togni, wholesale; J. H. Burton, August Buesing, S. Beusang, Brooklyn; H. T. Bays, Nicolas Brown, Brooklyn; W. H. Bird, W. L. Bray, Jas. Baya & Son, E. S. Baker, John Clark, L. Conover, James Carver, Sam'l Cohen, C. Chapchin, L. Capella & Co., Reuben Charles, Frank Canepa, Crowell & Ross, boots and shoes; C. D. Cook, Cook & Kopfman, Cohen & Co., Davis & Drew, M. W. Drew, C. Drew, books; Mrs. M. E. Dye, Philip Diamond, Dzyalinski & Berlak, J. DeMartin, W. S. Dodge, T. S. Eells, Chas. A. Fairchilds & Co., Chas. Fridenberg, H. P. Fridenberg, P. Fridenberg, Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Geo. Fuller, Andrew Fleming, Frank Franklin, Peter Genovar, Damon Greenleaf, jewelry and

watches; J. & H. Grunthal, Dion C. Garcia, Gomez & Aredendo, Jas. A. Goff, Squire Glynn, J. C. Houston, E. Hopkins & Co., T. Hartridge, I. N. Hines, S. B. Hubbard, hardware; A. B. Hussey, wholesale; J. Hildabrandt, W. H. Hubbard, M. Hearn, Hull & Jones, F. Huft, C. A. Hutchinson & Co., J. J. Holland, watches and jewelry; C. M. Hardy & Co., at Log Camp; H. H. Hoeg, W. A. Jones, Peter Jones, H. Jost & Co., Jno. H. Kornahreus, J. L. Kornahrus, Morris Keil, Mrs. O. L. Keene, W. H. Lucas, C. O. Livingston, F. Leudus, LaVilla; Louis Levi, W. F. Marzyck, Brooklyn; J. L. Maulden, J. P. McCants, wholesale; J. M. Mitchell & Co., Anto Morend, McLauraine & Co., R. T. Masters, stoves and hardware; Mary Marzyck, Newbold & Co., Calvin Oak, Abram Orten, J. H. Ochus, music; A. N. Pace, Joseph Ponce, J. Potsdamer, C. Parkhurst, wholesale; P. & H. Paterman, Jno. M. Pons, G. A. Peck, watches and jewelry; M. S. T. Purves, M. D. Roche, E. suburb; Henry Robinson, John Rauche, S. Ritzewaller, Rivas & Koopman, bakers; Rawson & Patterson, H. Rohl, Reed & Mather, books; Richard & Co., Wm. Rich, M. Rosenbury & Co., W. G. Spinner, Edward J. Simpson, A. W. Stewart, Chas. Slager, Spencer, Pace & Co., Smith & Bro., wholesale; B. Singleton, R. S. Stoughton, Geo. E. Sawyer, B. L. Swart & Co., Smith & Kemp, E. C. Smith & Co., P. L. Simmons, Brooklyn; J. H. Thiele, J. E. Torrence, Togni & Bisbes, R. W. Towle, S. F. Vandergrift, J. H. Vandoblen, J. F. Wells, wholesale fruit; J. D. Witschen, E. P. Webster & Co., druggists; Williams & Co., J. R. Williams & Co., Wilson & Bro., L. Warrock, Zacharias & Co.

COUNTRY STORES—*Baldwin*—H. A. Baisdea, W. H. Dupray, J. D. Calding, Fred. Tanner. *Mayport*—J. B. Arnon; Thos. Shruer, Physician. *Mandarin*—J. Brown, Louis Brown, A. McNaughten.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—*Baldwin*, Geo. W. Brice; *Hibernia*, Margaret Fleming; *Jacksonville*, J. H. Reed; *Mandarin*, Chris'r S. Foote; *Mayport Mills*, Mary E. Brown; *Yellow Bluff*, Isidora Balsan.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—W. A. McLean, Jacksonville.
Clerk of Court...C. L. Mather, Jacksonville.
Sheriff—Wm. M. Ledwith, Jacksonville.
Assessor of Taxes...Wm. T. Darvin, Jacksonville.
Collector of Revenue...Frank E. Little, Jacksonville.
Treasurer...J. C. Greely, Jacksonville.
Superintendent of Common Schools...W. L. Coan, Jacksonville.
County Surveyor—Chas. F. Smith, Jacksonville.
Commissioners of Pilotage—Charles Slager, Geo. S. Wilson, Thos. S. Ells, Sam'l Somers, Jacksonville.
Auctioneers—E. D. Wells, W. S. Dodge, H. Berlack, J. C. Hemming, G. D. Miller, W. O. Jeffreys, Jacksonville.
Notaries Public—Frank E. Little, John S. Driggs, Chas. F. Daly, H. Granger, J. H. H. Bours, Thos. H. Maxey, E. M. Cheney, J. A. Stotz, Chas. B. Graybill, Joseph H. Durkee, W. W. Douglas, Chas. W. Blew, F. B. Knapp, Jas. Bell, Chas. P. Cooper, Thos. S. Ells, Jacksonville.
Justices of the Peace—John S. Swaim, Chas. F. Daly, W. M. Robinson, Chas. B. Graybill, Sam'l Spearing, A. W. DaCosta, Henry C. Tison, Jacksonville; Alfred J. Sweat, Baldwin; Thomas Bowden, Mandarin; Oscar Hart, W. S. Rawson, W. A. Wright, Chas. H. Brush, G. W. Caldar, Yellow Bluff; J. F. Rollins, Ft. Geo. Island; T. W. Roberts, J. C. Crews, Jacksonville.
Inspectors of Timber and Lumber—E. Barrs, E. A. Fernandez, C. O. Bernard, J. W. Swaim, Jas. A. Weight, R. Boulter, Francis B. Land, Jacksonville.
County Commissioners—J. L. ReQua, W. M. Ledwith, E. M. Cheney, C. B. Simmons, W. F. Marzyck, Jacksonville.
Constables—A. B. Hogarth, Wm. H. Johnson.

Board of Public Instruction—J. M. Daniel, Acting Superintendent; A. Huling, Chairman; J. S. Adams, Sam'l Spearing, J. J. Month.
 Senator—Horatio Jenkins, of Jacksonville.
 Representatives—D. McInnis, John R. Scott, of Jacksonville.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

This county forms the West end of the State, and is bounded on the North and West by Alabama; on the East by Santa Rosa county, and South by the Mexican Gulf. It is separated from Alabama on the West, by the Perdido river and Bay; and from Santa Rosa on the East, by Escambia river and Bay. This county was first incorporated by the ordinance of Gen. Jackson, on July, 21st 1821, and then included all the territory West of the Suwannee river.

SURFACE AND SOIL.—That portion of the county bordering on the gulf is very level, with a light sandy soil, which was originally covered with forests of pine; but where these have been cut off, the growth now springing up is largely composed of oak and hickory, bay, and other hard wood trees and shrubs.

The Northern three-fourths of the county is more uneven and hilly. The clay foundation approaches nearer the surface here, sometimes to within a foot, and occasionally cropping out on the surface. Here the soil is a dark sandy loam, well adapted to the production of almost any crop. It is not uncommon, in the middle and upper portion, to see large oak and hickory trees, also dog-wood interspersed throughout the pine forest.

Isolated swamps from which the branches and creeks have their starting point, are called "cypress swamps," "cypress ponds," or "bay galls," according to the growth of trees they sustain; the cypress swamps usually have a sandy soil, and are of no value for cultivation; while the swamps that are timbered with gum, oak, bay and the other hard woods of the South, have a black soil of vegetable mold, which when drained and cultivated is very productive. These swamps are unfailing mines of wealth to farmers, in their vicinity, furnishing muck, which is the best and cheapest fertilizer that can be used, when it can be conveniently procured.

There is a considerable quantity of valuable river swamp-land, which is high enough to prevent being over-flowed; but most of the river bottom lands are ruined by being washed by powerful currents during the high water in the rivers.

The erroneous notion generally prevails, in this latitude, that land which needs enriching, is not worth cultivating. In accordance with this error most of the land in this county is regarded by the citizens, as nearly worthless for farming purposes; but if the

same labor and expense were devoted to the poor pine lands here, that are applied, every year, to the farms in New England, the profit on the Southern farm, would more than double that of the Northern per acre. A few practical examples are worth more than all the assertions or untried theories; hence it is with particular pleasure that we call the attention of the public to the success that has attended the efforts of several of our citizens at farming and gardening: Messrs. R. L. Campbell, E. A. Perry, A. J. Pickard, J. D. Wolfe, have raised excellent crops of garden vegetables, grapes, peaches, cotton, cane, rice and other products, on the dry pine lands near Pensacola.

FACILITIES FOR REACHING MARKET.—Pensacola is the natural market, not only for this county, but for nearly all the counties lying West of the Chattahoochie and Apalachicola, and South-eastern Alabama. The Pensacola and Louisville Railroad runs North through the entire length of the county. The Escambia river is navigable for steamboats, about 25 miles; the Perdido is also navigable for about the same distance, and is connected with Pensacola Bay, by the Perdido Railroad, six miles in length.

WATER.—The county is well watered by streams of clear running water, which, in many instances, furnish power for turning saw and grist mills. The water, from wells near tide water, is as usual, frequently hard and brackish; but a few yards from the Bays or Gult, good, pure water is obtained from wells, and from numerous springs.

HEALTH.—The river swamps are a fruitful source of chills and fever, throughout the South; but through the pine woods on the uplands, there is as little disease prevailing as in any part of the country, North or South. And even in the unhealthy regions of river swamps, the bilious and congestive fevers are no more fatal than the typhus and other fevers which prevail in the healthiest Northern districts.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	3654	3732	4945
Colored.....	2114	2153	2380
Total.....	5768	5885	7825

Population of Pensacola—White, 2085; Colored, 1264; Total, 3,349.

Number of acres improved land 708. Total valuation \$2,815,890.

CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.—Pensacola, the county seat is the principal city, and ranks third in size in the State; only Key West and Jacksonville leading it. Its population is nearly 3,500, by the census just completed.

The first settlement made at Pensacola, and indeed, the first in West Florida was at Barrancas, by the Spaniards, in the year 1659. The settlers at this point, afterwards removed to the present site of the city. Pensacola was for many years a military post,

garrisoned by a few Spanish troops, the headquarters of the army being at Havana, Cuba. The first Spanish Governor was Andrew Arivola. In 1807 the town was regularly laid out into streets, squares, blocks and lots, by Pintado, the King's surveyor.

The town was visited by Gen. Jackson and his command, when on their way to the famous battle of New Orleans in 1815.

A treaty with Spain was made, in 1819, and Florida was purchased by, and formally ceded to the United States, and in 1822, a territorial government established, and Gen. Jackson the first military Governor, established his head quarters at Pensacola; many of the old citizens remember the events of those days, distinctly.

The town never increased in population and wealth, as might have been expected from its good harbor, on account of the lack of communication with the interior of the country.

The railroad and steamboat connections at Pensacola are described in the *Guide*, which see.

Business Directory.

BLUFF SPRINGS—*Post Master*, J. W. Hall.

Stores—J. W. Hall, Robert Murphy.

Saw Mill—Richardson & Co.

MOLINO—*Post Office*

Physician—J. A. B. Brosnahan.

Stores—Gandy & Lewis, G. W. Geck.

Steam Saw Mills—Pensacola lumber Co.; Richardson & Co.

CITY OF PENSACOLA—*Auctioneers*—T. W. Hutchinson & Co., J. Sierra, J. S. Gonzalas.

Barbers—Wm. Jones, John Pons, P. Soto

Bakers—John F. Pfeiffer, L. Rance, Henry White.

Bankers—Anderson Hyer, & Co., C. L. LeBarron.

Book Store—John A. Walker.

Brokers—Anderson Hyer & Co. C., L. LeBaron, B. F. Simmons, Cook and Knowles, Geo. E. Wentworth.

Brokers Commercial—S. C. Cobb, L. M. Merritt, D. F. Sullivan, E. C. White, Charles Green Sons and Co.; Wm. H. Judah.

Bar and Billiard—Carr & Jolly, John Pine, John Dunn, W. H. Johnson, C. Kupfrain, J. Babbiste Matamoras (bar.), N. Raucher, Reira & Co., George B. Wells, D. P. West, Richrad Robinson

Builders—Tharp & Pitt, O. M. Avery, R. H. Turner, W. H. Wisdom, D. L. Cohen.

Blacksmith—A. M. Dunham.

Butchers—G. Bell, John Bell Wm. T. Bell, D. M. Salter,

Confectionery—D. Giovanni, A. S. Mannoni, C. A. Vallette.

Conveyancers—D. C. Anderson, F. E. DeLaRue

Crockery Ware Dealers—S. C. Thompson, T. M. Hutchinson.

Dentist—G. A McIntyre.

Druggists—John Brosnahan, H. C. Cushman, J. C. Whiting.

Dry Goods and Clothing—A. M. Danheiser, Thomas Gorman, Isenberg & Co., L. Levy, P. Malony, S. Myerson [shoes], L. A. Pou & Co., A. Titche, G. Forcheimer, M. Goldsmith.

Grocers—Geo. Bauer, John Barton, Bell & Bell, Francis Bobe, Bartolo Borrás, S. Borrás, A. Bove, C. F. Boysen, Frank Brinkman, Caldwell, Whiting & Co., A. Charbonier, Bernard Collins, C. Corner, Robert Eggart, G. Forcheimer, (Wholesale Liqueur), M. F. Gonzales, Mrs. M. Grady, Goldsticker and Boley,

John Honaker, J. M. LeBarron, Wm. Hudson (and Bar), B. Kavanagh (Furniture), J. Kahn, Mary Matamoras, H. McHadden, Mc. C. Oerting, George Pfeiffer, Henry Pfeiffer (Wholesale Liquor), W. W. Potter (Wholesale Liquor), E. Reilly, Richardson and Co., J. P. Schadd, B. Simo, Z. Suchet, Mary Tapiola, E. Vaughn, Ambrose Vaughn (Furniture), J. G. White, W. L. Wittich & Co., (Wholesale Liquor), Yneistra and Co., Wholesale Liquor; M. Goldsmith, Wholesale Liquor.

Hardware Dealer—A. L. Avery.

Hotels—Alabama Hotel by Dr. B. A. Hill; Santa Rosa House, by Mrs. J. E. Davis; Powell House, by J. V. Powell.

Insurance Agents—Cook and Knowles, C. L. LeBaron, S. A. Moreno.

Jewelers and Watch Makers—Christian Bauer, James Knowles, — Pit-Man.

Lawyers—A. C. Blount, R. L. Campbell, C. W. Jones, Wm. W. J. Kelley, Wm. Kirk, S. R. Mallony, A. E. Maxwell, Eugene McConine, E. A. Perry, G. A. Stanley, J. Dennis Wolfe, C. C. Yonge.

Liquors—G. M. Cohen.

Millinery Goods—Mrs. Cohen, Thomas Giles.

NEWS PAPERS—*West Florida Commercial*, Tri Weekly, Democratic, F. Touart & Co., Proprietors, A. A. Jernigan, Editor.

Florida Express—Weekly Republican, L. W. Rowley Editor and Proprietor.

Photographers—Rice Turton.

Physicians—R. B. S. Hargis, George O. Brosnohan, James S. Herron, W. S. Lee, W. J. Mitchell, C. M. Pierce.

Real Estate Agents—Cook and Knowles, George Brainard.

Restaurants—John Pine, John L. Pfefferle, R. Robinson, P. Touart, George S. Wells, D. P. West.

Ship Chandler—James D. Kinnie.

Livery Stable—J. S. Gonzales.

Painters—Wm. H. Johnson, A. H. Runyan.

Saddler and Harness Maker—Joseph Pons.

Shoe-makers—Joseph Collins, H. Hernandez, Jacob Lipps.

Tailor—P. B. Rauche.

Tinsmiths—C. F. Quin, W. H. Bunn, P. H. Conlin.

Undertaker—Ambrose Vaughn.

Wheelwright—John G. Zehler.

CITY GOVERNMENT—*Mayor*—Frederick C. Humphreys.

Aldermen—W. E. Anderson, J. C. Whiting, George Pfeiffer, George H. O'Neal, A. B. Munn, G. E. Wentworth, H. Hernandez, A. Dupont, D. Tobin.

Treasurer—F. B. De La Rua.

Clerk—Wm. W. J. Kelley.

Assessor—C. G. Barkley.

Collector—Albert Reira.

Marshal—George S. Wells.

Port Physician—W. S. Lee.

WARRINGTON—*Auctioneer*—Samuel Glass.

Post Master—G. W. LeGallais.

Butcher—James Murphy.

Druggists—Thomas McMahon, Wm. Boswell.

General Merchandise—Mrs. Mary Adams, F. Bauer, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Gallagher and Co., Mrs. Mary Hessions, Mrs. B. Langley, Joseph McGin, John Mooney, J. O'Neil, Robert Pepper, B. Philibert, John Powers, John Purden, T. C. Quayle, James Quigley, E. Reilley, Moses White, John A. Walker, Zebulon Elijah, Robert Thompson.

Hotel...George W. LeGallais.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—Wm. Kirk, Pensacola.

Clerk of Court—Eugene McCenine, Pensacola.

Sheriff—George S. Wells, Pensacola.
 Assessor of Taxes—Charles M. Pierce, Pensacola.
 Collector of Revenue—Royal Putnam, Pensacola.
 Treasurer—R. A. Stearns, Pensacola.
 Superintendent of Common Schools...A. J. Pickard, Pensacola.
 Surveyor—E. Haines, Pensacola.
 Commissioner of Pilotage—F. C. Humphreys, John Pons, Thomas Harrod,
 W. J. J. Kelley, Pensacola.
 Auctioneers—Joseph E. Sierra, George Pfeiffer, George Reese, Thomas W.
 Hutchinson, J. Gonzales, J. G. Hutton. H. F. Ingraham, Pensacola.
 Notaries Public—M. F. Gonzales, M. P. de Rioboo, Duncan C. Anderson,
 H. T. Wright, Charles LeBaron, Jr., Pensacola,
 Justices of the Peace, John W. Baptiste, Royal Putnam, John J. Lindsay,
 M. P. de Rioboo, Pensacola.
 Harbor Master—H. C. Campbell, Pensacola.
 Inspectors of Timber and Lumber...A. H. Wilson, Edmund Whitmire, T.
 W. Hutchinson, S. C. Richardson, W. T. Abercrombie, John de la Rua,
 L. H. Reid, Francis Shoobred, Pensacola.
 County Commissioners—Joseph Wjer, Edward Hughes, L. W. Rowley, C.
 M. Pierce, Pensacola.
 Board of Public Instruction—W. E. Anderson, Chairman ; A. B. Munn, H.
 Hernandez, Pensacola ; J. Pritchett, Bluff Springs ; J. J. Maguire,
 Molino,
 Senator—George E. Wentworth, Pensacola.
 Representatives—R. A. Stearns, Pensacola ; Z. Elijah, Warrington.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Incorporated February 8th, 1832. Is divided by the Apalachicola river, and includes Apalachicola Bay and St. George's, Sound and the adjacent islands.

APALACHICOLA—A port at the mouth of the river of the same name, is its shire and chief town, and is 179 miles South of West from Tallahassee ; this city has communication by the Gulf steamers with New Orleans and Pensacola on the West, and with Gulf ports, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Key West, and Cuba on the East, also with Columbus and Bainbridge, Georgia, by river steamers. Since the railroads have taken the cotton by other routes to market, this city has gradually declined. The vast quantities of lumber in its vicinity, will, perhaps, on its way to market, restore Apalachicola to its former prosperity.

CITY OFFICERS—Mayor—A. J. Murat.

Councilmen—F. B. Wakefield, Robert G. Baker, Robert D. Munn, Wm. S. Turner, Philip Schoolis.

City Clerk and Treasurer—Sanders Myers.

Marshal and Harbor Master—James Gillin.

City Sexton—Patrick Friel.

The county contains about 650 square miles, and has 150 acres improved.

Total valuation \$227,285.

Business Directory.

Post Master—E. Keilmansegge

Butchers—John W. Humphreys, J. C. Edwards, Philip Shoalles.

Commercial Broker—A. Brady.

Druggist—F. B. Wakefield.

Hotel—Mrs. Hancock.

Insurance Agent—G. G. Raney.

Lawyers—N. Baker, M. C. Pickett.

Photographer—T. Coleman.

Physicians—J. M. G. Hunter, F. B. Wakefield.

Restaurant—Henry P. Pope.

Saw-mill—owned by C. M. Harris.

Stores—S. C. Amistead, J. T. Armstrong, N. Baker and Sons, H. Brash, John Brown, Egbert and Co., M. Lind, F. Misina, McLean, and Gannon H. Rouge, Wm. Sinclair., Wm. Stewart, Murat Vincent.

 For Steamboat Directory see Guide.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—H. G. Townsend, Apalachicola.

Clerk of Court—Sanders Myers, Apalachicola.

Sheriff—Robert Knickmeyer, Apalachicola.

Superintendent of Common Schools—F. M. Bryan, Apalachicola.

Commissioners of Pilotage—W. T. Orman, Charles Robinson, Downing Calternelt, Apalachicola; F. M. Bryan, George Johnson, Apalachicola.

Notaries Public—F. B. Wakefield, F. M. Bryan, H. G. Townsend, Apalachicola.

County Commissioners—L. C. Armistead, F. M. Bryan, Emanuel Smith, Apalachicola; R. H. Goodlet, W. S. Turner, Apalachicola.

Justices of the Peace—F. B. Wakefield, P. W. Cullen, Martin Carrigan, Apalachicola.

Board of Public Instruction—R. A. Goodlet, Chairman; Emanuel Smith, F. B. Wakefield, all of Apalachicola.

GADSDEN COUNTY.

CONDENSED FROM A REPORT TO THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This county is a northern border county, between the Georgia line on the north and Liberty county on the south, and between the Ocklockonee and Apalachicola rivers, its centre being in latitude 30.30 north. The surface of the whole county is somewhat undulating and broken, exhibiting frequent hills and vales, and running streams, and gives a variety of scenery larger than is found on the ocean or gulf coasts. The soil is of excellent quality, generally based upon a strong red clay which often crops out upon the surface. In the best pine, and the oak and hickory lands, this clay subsoil very generally exists within one or two feet from the surface, and probably on this account such lands have an unusual permanence of fertility, and a longer continued responsiveness to fertilization than is common. The hammock lands, where the subsoil is more remote, are of a lighter character, and though perhaps more productive at first, are not as lasting. There is less waste and uncultivable land in this county than in almost any county in the State.

Clay, muck and mud abound throughout the county, giving

ample assurance of unfailing supplies of natural fertilizers, and the value of these resources is now only beginning to be appreciated.

The forest growth is of great variety, but the yellow and pitch pine, suitable for fencing and milling purposes very largely prevail. The oak ridges furnish the finest supply of red and black oak, post oak, hickory and dogwood, and the hammocks abound in the white, Spanish and basket oak, beach, magnolia, bay, walnut and cherry, and almost every other description of forest-growth that can be named. The pine forests, besides furnishing an ample supply of fencing and building material, afford fine summer pasturage for the live stock, and the hammocks and branches are equally beneficial in that respect in the winter.

Owing to the undulating surface of the country the lands in this county were never very attractive to that class of immigrants known as large "cotton planters," and hence the county was settled up by men of moderate means and of industrious habits. This circumstance has stamped upon the population more the character of "farmers" than of "planters." With this characteristic they have always produced their own supplies of provisions; and prior to the close of the late war, it was a matter of rare occurrence, that either meat or bread was imported from abroad. The same spirit of independence is still observable in the tone and bearing of the agricultural population of the county, and though cramped in their present means, and suffering under the great change which has so suddenly and unexpectedly occurred in the system of labor, it is a cheering augury, that they are rapidly conforming to their altered circumstances, and fast returning to their former thrift. In a word, the soil, climate and habits of the population afford all the essential elements of a successful farming community.

From a pretty thorough knowledge of the average productiveness of the soil, the committee are of opinion that to the number of acres planted in cotton, no portion of the State gave a more satisfactory result. And it may be noted that of the amount produced, the Sea Island, or long staple, has always entered very largely in the aggregate. Such was the case before the war, and the indications of the growing crop show that there has been no change in that respect. The experience of our planters has fully demonstrated the fact, that the larger portion of our planting lands are admirably adapted to the production of this valuable species of cotton, and that from carefully selected seed, a fibre is produced, which for fineness, length and strength, is not excelled by that produced in any other section of the State.

But the most distinguishing trait in the agriculture of Gadsden county prior to the war, was the great attention which was given to the cultivation of the Cuba tobacco. This culture was inaugurated by a worthy gentleman by the name of John Smith, who emigrated from Virginia and settled in the vicinity of Quincy about the year 1829. His extraordinary success soon induced

others to go into the culture, and in the course of a few years the Cuba tobacco became a staple product of the county, second only, if at all, to cotton. For a number of years immediately preceding the war, the production of this staple within the limits of the county averaged from three to four thousand boxes of four hundred pounds each annually, and readily commanded on the plantations in cash, from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound. The purchases were generally made by agents of German houses, sent out from New York and Bremen.

The pinder or ground-nut has always been successfully cultivated in this county, but only as food for swine. The tediousness of gathering, and the fact that the gathering season comes on at a time when we are most closely pressed by the picking of cotton, has heretofore prevented it from being adopted as a market crop. There is no doubt, however, that if made a specialty, and resort be had to improved implements for gathering, it could be made one of the most remunerative crops that could be grown. The results in the State of North Carolina fully attest the correctness of this opinion, and in point of soil and climate we certainly have the advantage. But Gadsden county does not rely alone upon her "field crops" for restoration to her former prosperity. A new business has been recently inaugurated, that of "gardening," and if the experiments of the past season afford any indication of the future, she has in this enterprise a most flattering promise of success. One of the first shipments of garden peas that reached New York the past season was sent from the vicinity of Quincy, and the remuneration is well calculated to excite and stimulate the enterprise of our citizens the coming season. On the same parallel with the cities of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, with a soil far superior in productiveness, and with direct and speedy railroad communication, there is no reason why this county may not enter into successful competition in this line of business. It is an established fact, that cabbage and all the root crops are raised in as high perfection in Florida as in any part of the United States, and a further advantage is that all of these products, with the exception of the Irish potato, may be permitted to remain in the ground during the entire winter, without suffering any material injury from the cold. It is also an established fact, demonstrated by actual shipments made during the past season, that vegetables shipped by railroad from Quincy have been delivered in New York on the fourth day after being started.

The public have been educated to believe that the successful raising of the orange is confined exclusively to the banks of the river St. John's (the admitted pride of our State, and to the country adjacent thereto; but it requires only a visit to the Apalachicola river, the western boundary of Gadsden county, to dispel the illusion. The largest and finest oranges that the committee have ever seen or tasted, were raised on the banks of that river. The sameness of latitude, and the great superiority of soil, give to that locality advantages which cannot be ignored. Since

the close of the war great attention is being paid to the planting of the sweet orange and to the improvement and extension of the groves heretofore inaugurated, and the committee are credibly informed, that within the last four months, five thousand dollars in cash have been refused for a grove of one acre in extent. It is within their knowledge that many individuals are now engaged in extending the culture of the sweet orange on the banks of that river, and it is a fact worthy of being noted, that the insect heretofore so destructive to the groves in other sections of the State, have never been known to infest the trees in that locality. This may be accounted for from the fact that the soil is of unsurpassed fertility, which keeps the trees in a healthy and growing condition and renders them invulnerable to the attacks of the much dreaded enemy. The river communication with Columbus, Georgia, affords an ample outlet for all the oranges that can be grown on the banks of the Apalachicola river.

Another source to which we look with confidence for a restoration to our former prosperity, is the cultivation of the Scuppernong grape. This is no untried experiment in this county. The neighborhood of Mt. Pleasant, situated about twelve miles west of Quincy, has been engaged in the cultivation of this grape for many years, and now produces a wine which is pronounced by good judges to be equal to the best of the California productions, and far superior to the great bulk of foreign importations, which are imposed upon us as the pure juice of the grape. Our people are now aroused upon the subject, and in the course of a few years Gadsden county will be as celebrated for the productions of wine as she has heretofore been for that of the Cuba tobacco.

Of the provision crops, the Indian corn or maize is the great staple, and is chiefly relied upon as food both for man and beast. In consequence of the great length of our summers, the climate is not as propitious for the production of a large yield as in more northern latitudes; there is no deficiency in the size of the ear, but for the reason above stated, greater distance has to be given to the stalks, to guard against the firing of the leaves, and hence there is a diminution of the number of hills to the acre. Upon the lands usually appropriated to the production of this cereal (unless it has become greatly exhausted), from twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre is considered a good average crop, though upon first-rate bottom lands, from forty to sixty bushels are not unfrequently realized.

Next to the corn come the various varieties of the sweet potato. It is food for both man and beast, and it is esteemed of great value on every well regulated plantation or farm, as affording great relief to the exactions upon the corn crib. It is of easy production, requiring less work than any other crop, and the yield is greater than that of any other crop planted. When properly attended to, and upon suitable soil, from two to three hundred bushels to the acre may be confidently relied upon. The sweet potato may be propagated by planting short pieces of the vine

as late as the month of August, after the cultivation of the cotton crop has been terminated, and with one ploughing and propitious seasons, invariably affords fine rooting for the hogs in the fall of the year. Indeed, the most of the pork made in the county is fattened in the potato fields.

The cow or field pea is another valuable auxiliary to the provision crop. It is esteemed a *sine qua non* by every judicious and provident planter, as it is the main reliance for fattening the stock in the fall of the year. This crop requires no special appropriation of land for its production, as it may always be planted between the hills or rows of corn, without interfering with the yield of the latter. Nor does it require any special or separate cultivation for its production. Upon fresh land, or when the soil is in good heart, it is invariably sowed broadcast and ploughed in at the last ploughing of the corn, and receives no further attention as to tillage. Where the soil is somewhat exhausted, it is best to plant it in hills or drills on each side of the rows of corn at the second ploughing, and this gives it a working, when the corn is to be laid by. Rice is also cultivated in sufficient abundance for domestic consumption, and the straw is very highly prized as forage, being far preferable to that of oats or rye. This grain flourishes finely in this climate, and as it delights in moisture, is usually cultivated on lands which are too wet for cotton or corn.

The soil and climate of this county is well adapted to the production of oats and rye. Both of these grains have always been cultivated with success, and the former, especially, is much relied upon for the support of the plough team. Upon the clay soils, wheat has been tried with satisfactory results, but in consequence of the lack of flouring mills, has never been relied upon as a crop except by a few. With proper facilities to convert the grain into flour, a stimulus would be given to the production of this valuable grain, which would soon render the citizens entirely independent on that score.

Sugar cane is also a staple crop, is of easy culture, grows luxuriantly on good land, and the process of converting it into sugar and syrup is so simple that but little experience is required to produce a good article. Except in a few instances, it has never been cultivated as a market crop, but it is of rare occurrence that any plantation does not produce an abundant supply for domestic use.

LONG FORAGE—GRASSES AND PASTURAGE.—The blade of the Indian corn is the chief reliance for foraging the horses and cattle of the plantation, though large quantities of hay are gathered on many plantations. The hay thus gathered costs only the labor of cutting and curing. The grass from which it is made (the "crab" and "crow-foot") is a spontaneous growth, which vegetates after the crop of corn has received the last plowing, or the oats or rye have been harvested. The hay from the grasses is soft and pliable, very nutritious, and equal to any imported article.

Any land broken up in the spring, and well harrowed, will produce from one to three tons per acre, and may be cut twice and often thrice during the summer and fall. What is true of Gadsden county equally applies to every part of Florida. Our theoretical agriculturalists have long racked their brains and exhausted inquiry, to discover a grass fully adapted to the soil and climate of the South, while we have at our very doors, and as pests to our cultivated crops, two grasses, either of which is equal to the velvety "blue grass" of Kentucky, and far superior to the harsh "Timothy" of the North for haying purposes.

Under the stimulus which is being given by the establishment of agricultural associations to the development of new ideas, the day is not distant when the shipment of hay to the South will be about as profitable as "carrying coals to New Castle."

We have never suffered any inconvenience from the lack of pasturage. The grasses before mentioned afford an abundant supply during the summer and fall, and the fields from which the provision crops have been saved, together with the reed branches which abound in every part of the country, afford a sufficiency for winter and spring. It is found by actual experience that the summer pasturage is greatly improved by breaking and harrowing the soil previous to the springing of the grass. This stimulates the growth and serves to keep down the weeds.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—The peach and fig are among our most common fruits, and are produced in great perfection. But little attention has heretofore been given to the raising of the apple and the pear; but enough has been done to prove that there is no lack of adaptation in either soil or climate. Increased attention is now being paid to the introduction of a greater variety of fruits, we are confident that in the course of a few years, apples, pears and cherries, will be as common as peaches.

The smaller fruits or berries, such as the straw and raspberries, are also cultivated to great perfection, and the dew and black-berry grow spontaneously and in great abundance in every part of the country. Indeed we see no reason why the cranberry, the gooseberry and currant, may not be cultivated with equal success, and we confidently look forward to the time, not far distant, when these delicious and highly prized fruits will be abundantly supplied.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.—The climate of this county, and indeed of the entire State, is far more equable than is to be found in higher latitudes. Your committee are not prepared to give the average range of the thermometer throughout the year, but they confidently assert that while the formation of ice is of comparatively rare occurrence, the maximum of heat is far below that experienced in New York, Ohio and the New England States. Your committee have no recollection of ever having seen the thermometer rise to 100 degrees. The attention of one of the committee was especially called to this matter by the reports from

those States during the present season, and at no time, did either of the three instruments consulted, register above 99 degrees, and that only on one day. It is true that our warm weather extends over a much longer period of time than in the States further North, but the intensity of heat is never so great as with them, and we are entirely exempted from the sultriness of atmosphere to which they are subjected. Even in what is esteemed the "heated term," we are always relieved during some portion of the day, and almost invariably at night, by the cooling influence of refreshing breezes. This is, doubtless, attributable to our geographical position, which gives us the advantage of both the Atlantic and Gulf influences. As appropriate to the subject now under consideration, it is a fact worthy of note, that, so far as your committee are informed, a case of "sun-stroke" has never occurred in the county, nor has an instance of "Rabés" or "Hydrophobia" ever been known.

To our geographical position may also be attributed our peculiar exemption from what may be denominated the "dry and wet" seasons. It is true that we occasionally suffer from drought, and sometimes from excess of rain, but these occurrences are not periodical, and cannot be anticipated with any degree of certainty. It is seldom that the growing crops are very materially injured by either the one or the other.

This county was incorporated November 23d, 1828, and is named in honor of the revolutionary hero of South Carolina.

QUINCY—Is its seat of justice and chief town, is situated 20 miles west of Tallahassee, and connected therewith by railroad.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	3981	3258	3763
Colored.....	5415	4314	6039
Total.....	<u>9396</u>	<u>7572</u>	<u>9802</u>

Area, about 330 square miles. Number of acres improved land 42,086 acres. Total valuation \$1,414,964.

Business Directory.

CHATTAHOOCHEE—*Post Mistress*—Miss Ann Arnold.

Physician—W. J. Scull.

Stores—Arnold Scott & Co., W. B. Simms & Co.

CONCORD—*Post Office*.

Physician—J. W. Rives.

Stores—J. M. McKevron & Co., Weil & Johnstein, J. H. Parrott, A. H. Shelfor.

MIDWAY—*Stores*—W. H. Scott, A. J. Wilson.

RICKOE'S BLUFF—*Post Office*.

QUINCY—*Post Mistress*—Mary E. Wilson.

Auctioneers—D. H. Wilson, J. L. Wood.

Butchers—E. H. Woodman, Henry Edwards.

Dentist—A. F. Malone.

Hotels—By M. B. Willard, Anna Jones.

Insurance Agent—N. B. Malone.

Lawyers—John W. Malone, Stephens & Son.

Physicians—John W. Gee, J. J. Suber.

Stable—M. G. Gunn.

Stores—J. S. M. Davidson, Simon Fleishman, Charles Garnes, J. R. Harris & Co., J. J. R. Love & Bro., Geo. R. Murray, T. B. Nathans, Wm. L. Robinson, W. R. Randon, J. T. Sugar, J. L. Wood, W. H. Phelfer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—J. E. A. Davidson, Quincy.

Clerk of Court—R. F. Jones, Quincy.

Sheriff—J. P. Jordan, Quincy.

Treasurer—R. F. Jones, Quincy.

Assessor of Taxes—R. S. Tucker, Quincy.

Collector of Revenue—W. R. Randon, Quincy.

Superintendent of Common Schools—W. H. Crane, Quincy.

Surveyor—W. H. Gee, Quincy.

Auctioneer—D. H. Wilson, Quincy.

County Commissioners—Levi M. Chester, George Nixon, D. W. Holloman, Allen Jones, Wm. G. Stewart, Quincy.

Justices of the Peace—N. X. Lambert, Joshua Drake, David Clark, A. J. Miller, John Clark, Quincy; T. B. Hudnall, Midway; S. S. Gilchrist, Chattahoochee; Edward Owens, Quincy; W. I. McKeown, Aspalaga; N. T. Scott, Concord, C. C. Hilton, Chattahoochee.

Board of Public Instruction—S. B. Love Chairman; Wm. B. Stewart, Rob't Bruce, Quincy; Jesse Wood, Mount Pleasant; H. S. Reeves, Concord.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Bounded north by Georgia, east by Columbia County, south by Suwannee County, west by Madison County.

Area about 400 square miles, of which 26,977 acres are improved. Total valuation of the County, \$718,763.

Population in 1870—White, 3386; Colored, 2363, Total, 5749.

JASPER, the county seat, is 100 miles north of east from Tallahassee.

The railroad, which extends from Live Oak, northward, runs through this county, and has a station at Jasper.

Business Directory.

BELLEVILLE—*Postmaster*—Thomas E. Jackson.

Stores—Daniel Bevil, J. T. Godfrey.

JASPER—*Postmaster*—R. Teuton.

Stores—N. P. Marion & Co., Smith & Dampier, Smith & Yeates, H. M. Teuton.

JENNINGS—A Postoffice.

WHITE SPRINGS—*Postmaster*—Aug. B. Knight.

Physician—A. W. Knight.

Stores—R. W. Adams & Co., B. F. Jackson, Wiley, Lee & Co., Wm. Roberts.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court—Wm. I. I. Duncan, Jasper.

Clerk of Court—Wm. J. Lee, Jasper.

Sheriff—Thos. N. Bell, Jasper.

Assessor of Taxes—M. L. Duncan, Jasper.

Collector of Revenue—M. L. Duncan, Jasper.

Treasurer—T. J. Bryan, Jasper.

Superintendent Common Schools—S. McInnes, White Springs.

Auctioneer—John G. Smith, Jasper.

County Commissioners—F. M. Smith, White Springs; A. Hinton, W. Fletcher, Jasper; Robert J. Bevil, Bellville.

Justices of the Peace—A. M. Knoles, James Burnham, C. A. Register, J. H. Peterson, Jasper; B. F. Jackson, White Springs.

Board of Public Instruction—A. W. Knight, Chairman, R. W. Adams, Amos Cheshire, White Springs; George S. Jennings, Wm. S. Rice, Jasper.

HERNANDO COUNTY.

Hon. J. S. Adams, Com. Immigration, Jacksonville, Florida :

DEAR SIR: I propose to give you a topographical sketch of Hernando county, hoping that some of the many immigrants to this State may desire a home in the southern portion of it, and that this may be of some interest to them.

Hernando county is situated on the Gulf coast, and lies between latitude 28 deg. 15 m. and 29 deg. 30 m. It is bounded on the North by the Withlacoochee river, on the east by the same river, and what is called the prong of it, on the South by the Hillsboro river, for some eight miles, and from thence to the Gulf coast, by Hillsboro county, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico, for seventy miles—the entire length of the county. It is adjacent to Levy and Marion counties on the north, on the east to Marion and Sumpter counties, and on the south to Polk and Hillsboro counties, the average width of the county, from east to west, is about thirty miles, and from this you will discover that its general shape is that of a paralellogram, lying north and south.

There is no part of the State of the same area, which has greater or equal facilities, nor can offer as great variety of inducements to energy and capital. To particularize I will commence by speaking of the many water advantages.

On the Northern and Eastern border we find the Withlacoochee river, already navigable one-sixth of the circumference of the county, and can be made so, for fully one-fourth. From the interior of the county, we have the sources of Crystal river, Homosassa river, Cheisowilsky river, Wickawachee river, and Anclote river. These rivers are generally about ten miles apart, and from six to one hundred miles long, emptying into the Gulf, at from ten to twenty miles apart. They are all navigable to some extent, and some of them to their sources. Aside from these rivers there is a lake connected with the Withlacoochee

river, (Lake Carliepopka) which is one of the most extensive bodies of water in the State. It is about fifteen miles long and from one to six miles wide, and lies diagonally in a south-westerly direction across a portion of the county.

This lake seems to be a series of lakes running into each other, and thereby creating long peninsulas of the most fertile land between them, and in many instances, islands which have proved to be the most productive.

On the Western border of this lake, the land is elevated, and so on the islands, and some of the most beautiful locations are to be had within, on the main, or on some island. On the eastern border the country is flat and interspersed with cypress swamps for some eight miles, where you will strike the river. In this "cave," as the people call it, are to be found wild cattle and hogs in abundance, with every imaginable species of indigenous vermin, and some larger animals; but this is a digression.

This lake, with but little expense, could be made navigable into Withlacoochee river, at all seasons, as it is now, during the wet or rainy season. The connection of the lake, however, is above the head of navigation on the river, but only about six miles, and no falls to encounter to reach the navigable point on the river, for steamboats. The Withlacoochee river is a narrow but deep stream, and rises in the northern part of Polk county, runs north till it reaches the northern boundary of this county, when its course turns west, until within a distance of about twenty-five miles, by land, from its mouth, when it runs due west, and empties into the Gulf, about twelve miles from Cedar Keys, the western terminus of the Florida Railroad.

Crystal river rises about twelve miles from its mouth and eight south of the Withlacoochee river; runs west and empties into the Gulf, ten miles from the mouth of Withlacoochee river. It is navigable to its source, with small schooners, and for three miles from its mouth with seagoing vessels. Its source is produced by numerous springs, all within an area of half a mile, producing a beautiful broad and crystal stream, from whence it takes its name. It abounds in fish and oysters of superior quality. A flourishing village is situated at its head, and takes the name of the river. Six miles further south we find the Homosassa river, which is also produced by numerous springs, and is ten or twelve miles long; runs west, and empties into the Gulf, eight miles from the mouth of Crystal river. It is navigable for small steamers and schooners, and inside its mouth, many large vessels have loaded with cedar for New York. At the head of navigation, on this river, was formerly the home of Hon. D. L. Yulee, where he cultivated sugar cane and manufactured sugar on a large scale. This plantation is now in the hands of Northern men, who are working it to some extent. About four miles south, we strike the Cheisowilsky river, which gushes out from numerous rocks, and forms a bold and deep, but short river, not more than eight miles long. At the head of this river was (twenty years ago) the

principal trading point for this county. It was the principal shipping point, before the war, for cedar timber taken from its adjacent swamps, where many cargoes of that valuable timber yet remain. The river is navigable for good sized river steamboats and coasting sail vessels. It abounds in all the fish common to the Gulf coast.

Twelve miles south lies the Wicawachee river, a narrow and serpentine stream, which is formed by a spring, the basis of which is about an acre large, but from fifteen to thirty feet deep. This stream is hardly entitled to the name "river" until within about five miles of the Gulf, when it widens and becomes navigable for small steamers, and at its mouth there is enough water for sea-going steamers. The village of Bay Port is situate at the mouth of this river, and was a place of considerable commercial importance during the war, as a point for "blockade running," and many valuable cargoes were landed, both from sail and steamboats, at this place. A considerable mercantile and forwarding business is still carried on here. From the head of this river large quantities of cedar timber have been rafted to its mouth for shipment to New York.

About thirty miles south of this river we find the Anclote river, which takes its origin from numerous lakes in the southeastern portion of the county, in the flat woods, and not a great distance from the source of the Withlacoochee river. Its course is southwest, and empties into the Gulf about four miles north of the county line. It is a wide and deep stream for about ten miles from its mouth, but from thence to its source is but a shallow stream, the most of the time fordable. Some ten miles south of its mouth commences the settlement of Clear Water Harbor.

It is somewhat remarkable that all the rivers and creeks between this river on the south, and Withlacoochee on the north, should take their origin, some from numerous springs, and others gushing boldly from a rocky labyrinthine source, and all from the side or near a range of barren, high, sand hills running north and south, and from six to twelve miles from the coast.

The first impression in reference to the quality of the land is, that where there is such an extensive water border, there must be a large quantity of that which is good, and such is the case. Not only on the border of this extensive lake, but in the valley of all those short rivers, there is land that will compare favorably with the Louisiana or Yazoo lands, but every location sinks into comparative insignificance to the large bodies of land near the centre of the county. The principal body of this land lies in the Annatalogga hammock, five-sixths of which is the first quality of hammock land. It lies north and south, and is about thirteen miles long, and from three to five miles wide. It lies between two ranges of high hills, which run parallel with the hammock on either side; and although the land is elevated, and in some parts rolling, you will very perceptibly discover that it is an extensive valley when viewed from one of these hills, the alti-

tude of which is from two to three hundred feet. In some instances, arms of the hammock project out between these high hills, but in no instance to obstruct the view, which, it must be admitted, is beautiful. As a general thing, the land on these ranges is poor, but affords the most beautiful and healthy locations as residences, affording plenty of cool "spring water," from which, one has taken the name of "Spring Hill"; another, that of "Mount Airy," from its great elevation, and the delightful breezes that are almost continually wafting the invigorating salt air from the Gulf, which is only about fourteen miles distant. The survey from this hill, is greatly beautified, by a large and placid lake at its base.

The growth upon this hammock land consists of white-oak, live-oak, water-oak, ash, hickory, elm, sweet gum, cedar, mulberry, orange, and all other trees indigenous to this climate, and which do not select their habitation in the pine woods. Some of these trees grow to an enormous size, such as the white-oak, live-oak and hickory. It is not uncommon to see them from four to six feet in diameter. Quantities of undergrowth are under these large trees, and in some places almost impenetrable, which renders the clearing of land difficult and expensive; but the greater part of it can be cleared for five dollars per acre, which is a trifling expense, considering the productiveness and durability of it, when once under cultivation. Its yield per acre of corn, is from twenty to thirty bushels, and when well cultivated and cared for, will produce forty bushels, as is frequently the case. Tobacco does well. Oats yield about the same as corn, when planted in November and December, but later they do not do so well. Cotton, as might be expected, does as well here, as on the sea-islands. The land, climate and atmosphere, all suit the growth of sea-island cotton. As a proof of this, the yield of this staple, for the past three years, when unmolested by the caterpillar, has been, from five to seven hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre, and in some instances, as many as eight hundred pounds have been raised. But it seems that Nature has more particularly adapted this land to the growth of sugar cane. Its yield is from two to three thousand pounds per acre, according to the age of the ratoon, and this runs from five to seven years. Those who are acquainted with the cultivation of sugar-cane, know that it is one of the most exhausting growths to the soil, that is planted; nevertheless the natural land of portions of this county, continues to reproduce good stands of cane from the ratoon, from five to six years, without any deterioration in the yield of sugar; and that too, without any attempt at fertilizing or enriching the ground by the husbandman. This is certainly an evidence of the desirability of this land, nor is the failure of your seventh year's ratoon, regarded as a failure of the soil, but of the cane roots, and all that the planter is required to do, is to plow up, and plant in the middle of the rows, when he will be prepared for another five years success in the growth of sugar-cane. As further evidence

of the desirability of this land, I will relate a little conversation that occurred not long ago. The writer suggested to one of the oldest and most successful planters in this county, to subscribe for an agricultural journal, and told him in a joke, that it would teach him how to apply fertilizers of various kinds, &c., &c.

He said he had no use for them; that he had used them in Alabama and Mississippi, but he never would plant land any more that required them; that his present plantation (in the Annattallogga hammock) had been cultivated every year, for fifteen years, and no appreciable diminution in its yield, nor would there be any in his, nor in the rising generation's life time; but should it fail in the third, all they would have to do, would be, to take a little more fresh land and work on.

It is really so, that the little fields which the pioneers cleared up, some thirty years ago, have been under cultivation all the time, and unless on some little knoll subject to wash, are nearly, or quite as productive as when first planted. There are many small detached hammocks, around this large body of land, all of which partake of its fertility and durability.

At the South end of this large hammock is situated the village of Brooksville, the county site. Two miles South of this village, we come to another large body of hammock land, the Charcoo-chartie hammock. It is seven miles long, but somewhat broken with scrubs and swamps, yet thousands of acres of good, high timber land lie in it, covered with growth similar to the Annattallogga. South of this body of land, keeping rather in the centre of the county, lies a remarkable country. It is high, rolling, and reminds one of the red hills in Georgia. The land is what the residents term "mulatto land," which name is indicative of its color. It is quite productive, and yields the best quality of sea-island cotton raised in the county. The land reaches to the flat woods in the Southern portion of the county, and ceases very abruptly, affording, in some places, a beautiful view of the plain before you. Along the border of the flat woods are many desirable locations for those who desire to engage in raising stock, as the pasturage is excellent in this section. Those flat woods extend twelve miles South to the county line, and give origin to some of the tributaries of the Hillsborough river as well as the Anclote river.

Notwithstanding there are such quantities of good and lasting lands in the county, accessible to almost any one, if an individual should select a location that is unproductive—for its beauty or good water, or some fanciful object—all he will have to do, is to apply to any of the numerous marl beds, rich in lime, to be found all over the county, to fertilize his land; and if he should be in reach of Charliepopka Lake, he will find humus, enough to enrich the poorest county in the State of New Jersey, to mix with his marl.

The country about Crystal river, and the rolling country near the flat woods, deserve special notice; but suffice it to say that

if a man desirous of following an agricultural pursuit will come and see the country for himself, I will venture to assert he will not be displeased.

The inhabitants of the county number about twenty-five hundred. The white portion consists principally of the second purchasers, as but few of the first settlers of frontiersmen have remained.

Notwithstanding "Florida is not known in other sections of the country, but is looked upon as a little piece of valueless land," the white inhabitants, even of this county, represent almost every southern State and some of the New England States.

They are a peaceable and quiet people, frugal and hospitable, courteous to strangers, and glad to see them come when they bring the insignia of honesty and enterprise. There are but few who take any interest in politics, and the most of these are among the colored people. About a dozen churches are distributed throughout the county—Baptist and Methodist—no public but several private schools. A northern, southern, and Western mail twice a week; one telegraph office in the county, communicating with domestic and foreign cities. The surveyed route for the Waldo and Tampa railroad passes through and near the centre of the county.

In conclusion, I would say to the immigrant, that if he desires to plant an orchard of tropical fruit trees, let him come to some of the short rivers in this county, clear off one acre of ground, plant out one hundred orange trees twenty-one feet apart, and in three years he has a capital of ten thousand dollars bringing an interest of ten per cent. The land will cost him but little, ranging from 0 to \$6 per acre. Each tree will produce one thousand oranges every year, at the least calculation, and they will bring on the trees one cent a piece and sometimes two, so he has an income of ten dollars per annum from each tree, equivalent to one hundred dollars at ten per cent interest. The propitiousness of the soil and climate, with facts, fully justify these estimates. If he desires to plant cane, corn, cotton, tobacco, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, pine-apples, bananas, or all of the tropical fruits, he will be doubly recompensed for his labor, and enjoy as good health (as might be expected from the proximity to the coast) as if in any other portion of the State.

The figures below are intended to show what has been produced per acre:

NAME.	CORN.	OATS.	POTATOES.	COTTON.	SUGAR	RICE.	TOBACCO.
A. T. Frierson....	bu. 56	bu. 40	bu. 400	lbs. 700	lbs.	bu. 25	lbs.
Jesse Clarady.....	bu. 63	bu. 50	bu.	lbs. 1000	lbs. 3400	bu. 43	lbs.
J. H. Gould.....	bu. 20	bu. ...	bu. 400	lbs. 1100	lbs. 3600	bu. ...	lbs.
Wm. Nicks.....	bu. 30	bu. ...	bu. 400	lbs. 1000	lbs. 2600	bu. ...	lbs.
James Parkston...	bu. ...	bu. ...	bu. ...	lbs.	lbs.	bu. ...	lbs. 1800
Dr. W. T. Mayo...	bu. 60	bu. 40	bu. ...	lbs.	lbs.	bu. 52	lbs.

Mr. Frierson made 200 gallons of wine from eleven Scuppernong grape vines—over one-sixth of an acre.

Mr. Gould says the above is his average crop.

Mr. Nicks gives the above as his average crop.

Dr. Mayo makes 4,900 pine apples per acre.

It is not to be understood that these crops are raised every year, nor by every farmer, but they have been raised by the gentlemen time and again, and with labor that could be controlled could be raised successively. Mr. Frierson says he can do so now if the seasons are *not unfavorable*.

Suffice it that these figures have been attained, and, too, by the old fashioned way of farming, there not being a single improved farming implement in the county, none being used save the turn-plow, scooter, sweep and hoe.

Mr. Clarady says that he fully believes, with the improved method of farming now in use in the Middle and Northern States, with the energy of the people of those sections, we could cope with any of the sections in raising cereals. He has seen an experiment made in wheat growing in this county on a small scale, and says that it was as fine as any he ever saw in Tennessee, Kentucky, or Georgia; "that in almost every instance there were four grains of wheat in each mesh, while in those other States, two were common, three very good, and four extra." Wine can be raised on these lands with but little trouble. Mr. Frierson makes one hundred and fifty to two hundred gallons every year from eleven Scuppernong grape vines, and others in the county do equally well from small arbors.

S. STRINGER.

Brooksville, Fla., Jan. 18th, 1870.

Area about 1500 square miles. Total valuation, \$474,782. Number of acres under cultivation, 5,953.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1000	1866	2083
Colored.....	200	855	855
	—	—	—
Total.....	1200	2721	2938

Business Directory.

SAY PORT—Post Office.

BROOKSVILLE—Stores—Joseph B. Wall, Wall & McKeown, Edermington & Wall, Henry Fabians, W. F. Mayo & Co.

CEDAR TREE—Postmaster—David Osborn.

FORT DADE—Postmaster—Daniel C. Reals.

FORT TAYLOR—Postmaster—E. Miller Moody.

PIERCEVILLE—Postmistress—Amanda Mann.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court—Henry Rowntree, Brooksville.

Clerk of Court—C. C. Keathly.

Sheriff—Z. Zeward, Brooksville.

Assessor of Taxes—Berry E. Bagwell, Brooksville.

Collector of Revenue—W. L. Frierson, Brooksville.

Superintendent of Common Schools.—P. G. Walls, Brooksville.

Justices of the Peace—Henry Rowntree, Crystal River; Jas. T. McKeown, L. J. Strickland, Cedar Tree; J. O. Brown, Anclote; W. L. McMinn, Brooksville.

C: Surveyor—C. T. Jenkins, Brooksville.

County Commissioners—W. T. May, M. Merton, W. M. Lang, J. Stafford, Brooksville.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Is bounded north, by Hernando and Sumpter counties; east, by Brevard; south, by Manatee; west, by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 2,900 square miles. Incorporated January 26th, 1834.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	2415	1665	2668
Colored.....	566	298	546
Total.....	2981	1963	3215

Most of the territory of this county is level and sandy, resembling the general character of the poor pine lands on the Gulf coast. The general description of Manatee, applies very well to this county.

Business Directory.

ALAFIA—Stores—D. M. Blue & Co, G. W. Deshong & Co., A. J. Lightsey & Co., J. M. Manley, Henry Seward, G. W. Wells, R. M. Wells, D. R. Wood.

CLEAR WATER—Dentist—Bethel McMullin.

Physician—G. Powledge.

Stores—A. A. Archer, L. O. Bennett, Henry Thomas.

CORK—Store—John Martin.

TAMPA—The county seat, is 349 miles south west from Tallahassee, and is situated on Hillsboro river, near its entrance into Tampa Bay.

Billiards—Charles Moore.

Butcher—W. B. Henderson.

Dentist—Benjamin Hamlin.

Hotel—Florence Ferris.

Insurance Agent—John Miller.

Lawyers—J. A. Henderson, J. F. Henderson, A. S. Mitchell.

Physicians—Franklin Branch, A. S. Chineva, F. J. Gould, C. S. Mitchell, Samuel R. Williams.

Post Master—John F. Fletcher.

Stores—M. S. Armour, Franklin Branch (Drugs); Wm. Bahart, Edward Bettman, J. Blumenthal & Co., Blum & Klappenoury, E. A. Clark & Co., Johnson & Openheimer, C. L. Frievele, W. G. Ferris, E. P. Grant, T. S. Lottmann, J. S. Lightsey, John Miller, James Nichols, Henry Prascias, Wm. E. Sweat, D. H. Tucker, Joseph Vigil, Samuel R. Williams, Wall & McKeown.

OLD TAMPA—Fish Dealer—Wade S. Rigby.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—P. G. Wall, Tampa.
 Clerk of Court—M. P. Lyons, Tampa.
 Sheriff—Henry Albury, Tampa.
 Assessor of Taxes—James R. Hay, Tampa.
 Collector of Revenue—B. C. Leonardy, Tampa.
 Treasurer—D. I. Craft, Tampa.
 Surveyor—Ansel Wartous, Tampa.
 Auctioneers—Charles Armor, Josiah Ferris, T. K. Spencer, Tampa.
 Notaries Public—James F. Henderson, Tampa.
 County Commissioners—M. Hollyman, Cyrus Charles, Tampa ; J. P. Brownlow, Clear Water ; Daniel Gillett, Alafia.
 Justices of the Peace—Charles Armor, Wm. J. Campbell, A. C. Turner, Clear Water.
 Commissioners of Pilotage—W. Mansell, E. P. Grant, Tampa.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—A. Watrous.
 Board of Instruction—J. T. Givens, Chairman ; Enoch Johnson, Thomas K. Spencer, C. B. Sparkman, all of Tampa.
 Representative—Joseph Brown.

HOLMES COUNTY.

Bounded on the north by Alabama ; east, by Jackson county, from which it is separated by Holmes Creek ; south, by Washington and Walton counties, and west, by Walton county.

It is a comparatively new county, formed from a part of Walton on the west, and Jackson on the east side of the Choctawhatchie River.

CERRO GORDO—The county seat, and only village, is pleasantly located on the high banks of the Choctawhatchie ; and was formerly known as Hewitt's Bluff. Stock raising and cotton growing, are the principal business of the county ; the good land is in small bodies ; cane, corn and potatoes, are raised in considerable quantities.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	1271	1090	1435
Colored	115	95	137
	—	—	—
Total	1386	1185	1572

Steamboats, on the Choctawhatchie River, run through the county. One of the route surveys for the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, crosses the river at Cerro Gordo.

Business Directory.

CERRO GORDO—*Post Master*—F. Eizele.
Physicians—G. W. Sayers, James M. Smyth.
Stores—Malcolm Gillis, J. M. Keith.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—George W. Sayers, Cerro Gordo.
 Clerk of Court—George W. Pitman, Cerro Gordo.

Sheriff—D. J. Brownell, Hewitt's Bluff.

Assessor of Taxes—James E. Sikes, Cerro Gordo.

Collector of Revenue—Daniel J. Brownell, Cerro Gordo.

Treasurer—Malcolm Gillis, Cerro Gordo.

Superintendent of Common Schools—T. H. Pitman, Cerro Gordo.

Surveyor—James Paul, Cerro Gordo.

County Commissioners—Wm. B. Thomas, John C. Blackman, John Smith
I. N. Harris, S. L. Perkins, Cerro Gordo.

Justices of the Peace—Albert Parish, Cerro Gordo ; J. J. Perkins, Cerro
Gordo.

Board of Public Instruction—Albert Parish, Chairman ; M. P. Brett, D. J,
Brownell.

Representative—W. F. Green.

JACKSON COUNTY,

Is bounded on the north by the Alabama line, on the east by the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers, on the south by Washington and Calhoun counties ; embracing an area of thirty or more townships of land, diversified and varied in quality by location ; somewhat undulating, tending to the water-shed—being about thirty miles from east to west, and forty from north to south. The arable lands have a substratum of lime, at various depths from the surface, and are classed as swamp, hammock and pine ; forming an indistinctly defined line of water as indicated by name outwardly. The swamp is wet, and subject, to some extent, to overflow—soil alluvial, heavy timbered with gum, oak, magnolia, beech, and bay. Hammock dry ; soil loam, with red clay, sand and lime in various proportions ; timbered as the swamp, except the gum and bay ; these lands are stiff and require heavy cultivation. They are considered intermediate between the swamp and pine. The pine lands are light, easily cultivated, and desirable ; soil, loam, sand and lime ; timbered with long-leaf pine, white oak runner, hickory, buckeye and papaw undergrowth. Lime is an ingredient in all these, also in lands of dissimilar characteristics though of the same nature and class not described, to which all are mainly indebted for their fertility and long endurance. Coarse sand abounds in the soil of some of the lands, with the same substrata, but they do not yield well, without extensive culture. The lands are level, though the surface is formed so as to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water or large open ponds without outlet.

The Chipola river rises in several large springs in Alabama, flows south, nearly through the centre of the county, and empties into the Apalachicola river, or what is known as the "Dead Lakes." This the main drain or water shed of the county, except on north-west, west and south-west, the water of which flows west and south-west into Choctawatchie river or St. Andrews Bay. The former river is navigable for boats carrying two hundred bales of cotton, and is susceptible of steam navigation, by a moderate

outlay. The eastern portion of the county is furnished with facilities of transportation by the rivers, forming a boundary line. Drinking water is obtained from wells at various depths and is, more or less, impregnated with lime, as some large springs find vent to the surface through fissures in limestone. Water is obtained in some localities, or and near the surface, which is more or less divested of lime. Wood is abundant and easy of access, for any and all purposes. A lime rock or stone is found in many places near the surface, which is used for building chimneys, underpinning houses, turnaces, etc. ; it is easily worked.

The most desirable lands have been entered, or titles otherwise acquired. The price, however, is so small comparatively, that immigrants would prefer lands cleared, with more or less improvement. The western and south-western portions of the county are sparsely settled—heretofore being a cattle range. It is heavily timbered with pine, and abounding in nutritious natural grasses.

The health of the county differs but little from other parts of the State in the same latitude. Not a few people have attained a great age, and specimens to the “manor born” are as well developed as in any country. The prominent symptom of disease is fever ; but it yields readily to medicine, personal care and circumspection.

Owing to isolation, the county has not been settled as rapidly as some portions of the State of far less merit, in every desirable essential, except facilities of communication by rail, but this disadvantage is promised to be overcome, soon, by an extension of the railroad from Quincy to Pensacola.

Now is the time for persons desirous of acquiring a new home to visit this country. Lands can be bought cheaper than at any subsequent period. The people are well disposed, kind and hospitable, and would gladly welcome good and industrious people, coming from where they may.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
Whites.....	5263	1241	3930
Colored.....	4946	4499	5598
	—	—	—
Total.....	10209	8740	9528

The area of Jackson county is about 1000 square miles.

Business Directory.

BELLEVUE—*Physician*—J. Linton Allen.
Store—Dickinson & Allen.

CAMPBELLTON—*Post Master*—Archibald McCall.
Physicians—A. I. Gillis, D. G. Gunn, Jr.
Stores—Brantley & Culloway, B. B. Barclay, Clark & Drummond, Robert C. Cremer, Collier & Son, Daniel & Deckle.

GREENWOOD—*Post Master*—Wm. Bevis.
Druggist—Richard Lewis.
Physicians—M. B. Abernathy, James O. Lewis.

Stores—David Beauchamp, B. H. & W. J. Banks, H. C. Lewis & Co., N. B. Long & Bro., Joseph Linn & Co., L. H. Smith, Alexander St. Clair Tenille, J. M. Yarborough & Co.

MARIANNA—*Post Master*—Bathsheba Thomas.

NEWS PAPER—*Marianna Courier*.

Dentist—P. Warren.

Hotel Keepers—Mrs. E. J. Attaway, W. C. Chapman.

Insurance Agent—W. H. Milton.

Lawyers—Wm. E. Barnes, A. H. Bush, W. H. Milton, J. C. McLean, D. L. McKinnon, R. L. Smith, Dead Lakes.

Livery Stable—Chapman & Calhoun.

Photographer—A. A. Willard.

Physicians—Wm. Flake, J. F. Holden, E. Phillips, C. C. Wright, Thomas West.

Stores—B. F. Alderman, B. Brash, George A. Ballzell, J. S. Baker, Farley Davis & Co., Dering & Watson. P. P. Lawrence, Frank Phillips, J. F. Russ, Russ & Merritt, Jacob Triest, Thomas M. White.

NEIL'S LANDING—*Stores*—L & J. W. Belser, C. Bland & Co.

PORT JACKSON—*Store*—C. M. Compton & Co.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—W. E. Anderson, Marianna.

Clerk of Court—J. Q. Dickinson, Marianna.

Sheriff—Thomas H. West, Marianna.

Assessor of Taxes—Louis Gamble, Marianna.

Collector of Revenue—Bannerman, Marianna.

Treasurer—W. F. Jenkins, Marianna.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Vacant.

Surveyor—Henry B. Grace, Campbellton.

County Commissioners—Elijah L. Williams, W. Chapman, A. Wynn, W. Pope, Irvin Allen, Marianna.

Justices of the Peace—J. Q. Dickinson, A. J. Dickson, Moses Dykes, B. H. Neel, John F. Barfield, A. McNealy, A. Bush, Marianna; Wm. B. Lacy, Greenwood; James A. Buie, W. F. Pettway, Campbellton; J. M. F. Erwin, Greenwood; S. A. Beauchamp, Marianna.

Board of Public Instruction—John Pope, Chairman; Washington Rivers, J. Q. Dickinson, John Livingston, of Marianna; John M. F. Erwin, Greenwood.

Senator—Wm. J. Purman.

Representatives—J. T. Barfield, B. F. Livingston, J. C. McLean.

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

Bounded north by Georgia, east by Madison and Taylor counties, from which the Ocilla river separates it; south by the Mexican Gulf, west by Wakulla and Leon Counties.

Incorporated November 23d, 1828. Area about 470 square miles. It has of improved lands 54,393 acres. Total valuation, \$2,082,503.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	3498	2543	3501
Colored	6378	4546	9897
	—	—	—
Total	9876	7089	13,398

This county has a larger area under cultivation than any other county in the State. The general descriptions of Gadsden and Leon counties apply so well to this that the reader is referred to them. The J., P. and M. railroad runs across the county, sending a brach to Monticello, four miles north.

Business Directory.

MONTICELLO, the county seat, is 31 miles from Tallahassee.

Postmaster—E. R. Wells.

Commercial Broker—John Denham.

Dentist—A. B. Harrison.

Druggist—John W. Palmer.

Lawyers—S. Pasco, Wm. Scott, W. S. Simkins, F. L. Villipegue.

Physicians—Thos. M. Palmer, Robt. Scott, B. W. Taylor.

Stores—B. W. Ballamy, J. B. Christie (wholesale), W. C. Carrell, J. D. Cole & Co., Geo. H. Clark, Nick Croom, W. H. Dial, Denham & Palmer (wholesale), E. J. Jackson, Wm. P. Marvin, S. Simmons, — Simpkins (wholesale), J. D. Turner & Co., J. H. Walker, Alvin May, J. M. Hamrick.

WAUKEENAH—*Postmaster*—Harry Meyer.

Physician—W. Billings.

Stores—Billings & Cooksey, John Mays, A. & J. O. Withington.

WEELAUNEE—Postoffice.

WILLIAMSBURG—Has Postoffice.

STATION 4, J. P. and M. R. R.

Physician—S. C. Emery.

Stores—Townsend Emery, Berry Herton, Shepard & Bishop, Wm. Norca.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—A. B. Grunwell, Monticello.

Clerk of Court—R. C. Loveridge, Monticello.

Sheriff—J. W. Johnson, Monticello.

Assessor of Taxes—S. B. Baldwin, Monticello.

Auctioneer—E. L. Oakley, Monticello.

Collector of Revenue—J. D. Cole, Monticello (ad interim).

Treasurer—A. McCann, Monticello.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Robert Meacham, Monticello.

Justices of the Peace—D. M. Pembroke, W. P. Coyle, Monticello; C. S. Emery, Station 4; C. G. Edwards, Bailey's Mills.

County Commissioners—J. D. Coyle, Benj. Dilworth, W. R. Long, Jno. Mayo, Monticello.

Board of Public Instruction—James W. Johnson, Chairman, W. R. Long, R. Henry, all of Monticello.

Senator—Robert Meacham.

Representatives—J. W. Johnson, E. Logan, W. Thompson

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Is bounded north by Suwannee County, east by Alachua and Levy Counties, from all three of which it is separated by the Suwannee river, south by the Gulf of Mexico and west by Taylor County. Its communication with markets is through the

Suwannee river to Cedar Keys. Its area is about 900 square miles.

Valuation of county, \$221,260.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1490	1848	1586
Colored.....	578	174	197
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2068	2042	1783

Business Directory.

MCINTOSH, the county seat, is 109 miles south of east from Tallahassee.

Postmaster—J. N. Krunzwinger.

LAFAYETTE—Store Uriah Joyner.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—David R. Townsend, New Troy.

Clerk of Court—John C. Ponchier, New Troy.

Sheriff—Wm. D. Sears, New Troy.

Assessor of Taxes—Wm. D. Sears, New Troy.

Collector of Revenue—James A. Shiver, New Troy.

Treasurer—James E. Best, New Troy.

Surveyor—J. C. Rous, New Troy.

County Commissioners—D. Driggars, Sr., Emanuel Walters, J. C. Rouse, Howell Hawkins, R. P. Langstone, New Troy.

Justices of the Peace—R. B. Hill, A. C. F. McCalister, New Troy.

Superintendent of Common Schools—D. M. McAlpin, New Troy.

Board of Public Instruction—R. B. Hill, Chairman, John Edwards, New Troy; Louis M. Moseley, E. Smith, James A. Shine.

Representative—Wm. D. Sears.

LEON COUNTY.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	3194	3257	2892
Colored	9149	11,630	12,341
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	12,343	14,887	15,233

Area, about 900 square miles; improved land, 48,136 acres.
Total valuation, \$2,996,860.

Leon county has heretofore been considered the heart of Florida. In point of population, wealth and intelligence, it has always surpassed any county in the State. Georgia forms its northern boundary, and the rich county of Jefferson its eastern. The Ocklockonee river separates it from the fine lands of Gadsden on the west, and Wakulla forms its southern line. With such surroundings, it is not surprising to find in this county the best lands in the State. Indeed, there are no uplands in the Southern States that will surpass those of Leon. The extreme southern portion of the county is light, sandy soil, with heavy

pine growth, but the remaining portion, and by far the greater portion, consists of a fine, chocolate soil, supported and sustained by a magnificent clay subsoil, rendering the lands not only very productive, but extremely durable. Lands that were cleared some fifty years ago are still very productive, notwithstanding the little care given them in the way of cultivation, and the entire absence of any manures or other fertilizers.

The surface is somewhat undulating, particularly so, in locations where the best lands are found. The county is well watered by large lakes, pure streams and splendid springs. The climate is delightful, the summer's heat being tempered by the winds from the Gulf coast. During the present summer the thermometer has not ranged over 90, and very seldom reached that point.

Our chief products have been short staple cotton and corn. Our lands, from their fertility and durability, are peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton. Five hundred pounds of lint cotton have been often made from an acre of land without the assistance of manure.

Sugar cane grows magnificently, and is becoming a crop of importance. Rice will mature two crops, and yields abundantly. Field peas, pindars, millet, sorghum, bene, and palma christi are grown with entire success. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are standard crops, and the yield cannot be excelled in the South.

Garden vegetables, of all descriptions, grow in luxuriance and abundance. Our cabbages, beets, onions, turnips, etc., etc., cannot be surpassed. Melons grow to perfection. Peaches, apples, pears, figs, plums, and pomegranates are among the fruits that are successfully raised.

Grapes are receiving considerable attention of late. The Scuppernong grows to perfection and yields splendidly. Other varieties are now being tested with every prospect of success.

The price of land varies from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Near Tallahassee they are valued at \$30. As an average \$10.

This county is accessible from all points by rail. Tallahassee, the capital, is situated near the centre of the county, upon high, rolling lands. It is the centre of an educated and refined society. Churches and school-houses abound throughout the county, and the people, as a class, are intelligent, hospitable and generous.

Immigrants who come to cast their lot with us are warmly received, regardless of political views. The labor of the county is good.

In point of soil, climate, health, society, and *profits*, Leon county presents the most tempting offer to immigrants of any in the State, or, indeed, in the South.

This county was incorporated February 18th, 1831, and named in honor of the famous Spanish explorer.

TALLAHASSEE.—The shire town is also the capital of the State. The capital was located by Gov. Walton, and named by his

talented daughter Octavia; she choose the general term which the Indians applied to that region; Tallahassee signifying *beautiful land*.

The Capital and Court House were built by the United States government, and are constructed of brick.

The Governor of the State and his cabinet reside here during their term of office.

The various land offices in the State have been consolidated and located here. The town recovers slowly from the shock of the war.

This city is connected by rail with all the railroads in East and Middle Florida. St. Marks, on the Gulf, is 22 miles south. Live Oak, the junction of the Savannah road, is 80 miles eastward, or half way to Jacksonville, which is 160 miles distant. Quincy is 20 miles west. Tallahassee has good schools for its children, both white and colored. It has an Episcopal, a Presbyterian and Baptist and Methodist Churches. Two newspapers are established here; the *Sentinel*, edited by Chas. H. Walton, the official organ of the State administration, and the *Floridian*, edited by C. E. Dyke, the leading Democratic paper in the State. Besides several private bankers, there is a branch of the National Freedmen's Savings Bank here.

Business Directory.

- TALLAHASSEE**—*Post Master*—S. L. Tibbetts.
Auctioneers—M. S. Elkin, Geo. A. Lamb, R. A. Shine.
Agents, Insurance—E. L. S. Black, J. B. Gamble, B. C. Lewis, D. B. McGinnis, Philip Walter.
Agents, Real Estate—M. H. Clay & Co.
Baker—Wm. H. Kindon.
Bank—Branch of National Freedmen's, — Stewart, Cashier.
Bankers—B. C. Lewis & Son.
Bar and Billiards—E. L. Otis.
Bookbinder—J. J. Yokum.
Booksellers—J. P. Crichlow, John McDougal.
Broker—Thos. J. Perkins.
Builder—T. J. Rawls.
Butchers—Daniel Fields, Philip T. Pierce.
Clergymen—J. E. Dubose, Presbyterian; T. W. Moore, Methodist.
Dentists—P. Lewis, D. D. Russell.
Hotel—City Hotel, by Mrs. Mary Archer.
Lawyers—G. P. Raney, T. W. Broward, Sam'l J. Douglass, R. B. Hilton, D. P. Hogue, N. S. Hogue, Edward Owens, M. D. Papy, A. J. Peeler, S. Richards, E. A. Tapscott, D. S. Walker, P. J. Walker, Sam'l Walker.
Newspapers—The *Floridian*, Democratic, C. E. Dyke, editor and proprietor; Tallahassee *Sentinel*, Republican, C. H. Walton, editor and proprietor.
Physicians—B. Anderson, L. B. Bell, G. W. Betton, R. B. Burrougs, W. H. Bradford, R. W. Fisher, Miles H. Nash, J. H. Randolph.
Stationer—S. L. Tibbetts, at Postoffice.
Stablekeepers—Avery Brothers, P. B. Brockaw,
Stores—Jacob Burkheim, J. Cohen, F. R. Cohen, G. H. Clark, Damon & Son, wholesale; C. O. Davenport, E. P. Desmukes, Jas. Harding, Jr., Isaac Grier, A. Hopkins, Wm. A. Lassiter, Herman Levi, L. Leonard, draper; D. B. Meginnis, Geo. H. McGinnis, Myers & Gorman, W. Monroe, Nathan &

Barr, W. A. Nolan, W. B. Page, J. E. Purdy, Poole & Lassiter, clothing; T. Roberts, Stern A Bro., T. B. Simkins, R. A. Shine, A. M. Scott, Geo. W. Scott, W. P. Slusser, A. F. Spiller, Triest & Biglander, Robert Williams, J. J. Williams, W. R. Wilson, L. D. Wilson, Duval Walker.

CITY OFFICERS--for the year 1871--Mayor--C. E. Dyke.

Marshal--H. Bernreuter.

Clerk--R. B. Gorman.

Assessor--G. A. Ball.

Councilmen--F. H. Flagg, R. A. Shine, A. Gallie, J. D. Perkins, G. H. Meginniss, W. R. Wilson, C. H. Hopkins. and H. G. Damon.

BAILEY'S MILL--Postoffice.

MICCASUKEE--Post Master--D. Dennison.

Physician--F. A. Bird.

Stores--F. A. Bird, Joseph White.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court--J. T. Bernard, Tallahassee.

Clerk of Court--Chas. H. Edwards, Tallahassee.

Sheriff--A. B. Munger, Tallahassee.

Assessor of Taxes--T. L. Lewis, Tallahassee.

Collector of Revenue--A. B. Munger, Tallahassee.

Treasurer--J. L. Demilly, Tallahassee.

Superintendent of Common Schools--Chas. H. Pearce, Tallahassee.

Surveyor...H. S. Duval, Tallahassee.

County Commissioners--A. J. Fish, T. L. Lewis, J. W. Toer, R. Williams, Otis Fairbanks, Tallahassee.

Justices of the Peace--Alfred Cobb, J. W. Toer, Weld Hamlin, James Crow, R. L. Hale, Samuel Quaile, D. Cameron, C. H. Edwards, W. W. Davis, Tallahassee.

Notaries Public--Wm. Steward, Wm. D. Johnson, George Lewis, Tallahassee.

Board of Public Instruction--C. H. Edwards, Chairman, J. L. Demilly, Philip DeCoursey.

Representatives--J. W. Wyatt, John Wallace, Noah Graham, R. Wells.

Senator--C. H. Pearce.

LEVY COUNTY.

Bounded north by Alachua, east by Marion, south by Hernando Counties, west by the Gulf and Lafayette County, between which and this county the Suwannee river forms the line.

Area about 860 square miles, of which 4173 acres are improved. Valuation, \$414,896.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1331	1238	1622
Colored.....	450	337	395
Total.....	1781	1575	2017

This county is nearly square in form, and is traversed diagonally across by the Florida railroad which terminates at Cedar Keys.

THE GULF HAMMOCK.—Nearly the entire distance from Otter Creek to Cedar Keys (thirteen miles) is occupied by the celebrated "Gulf Hammock"—one of the most extensive bodies of rich land now known. The soil is a dark, rich loam intermingled throughout with valuable clay and marl differing here and there slightly in character, but uniformly rich and of permanent fertility. The forest, composed of live oak and other varieties, magnolia, gum, hickory, cedar, cypress, bay, pecan, all of immense size, is some fifteen miles in width, and reaches for many miles along the Gulf coast. With its astonishing growth of immense trees, linked together by the wild grape and other vines and the darkness of its sombre shades made still more solemn by the masses of Spanish moss enveloping the trees, this hammock is well known throughout the State, and is often referred to as a standard example of fertility. "As rich as the Gulf Hammock" is considered the ne plus ultra of commendation.

CEDAR KEYS.—Cedar Keys, one hundred and fifty-four miles from Fernandina, is the Gulf terminus of the Florida R. R. and is reached over a lengthy trestle work stretching from island to island, for several miles from the main land. It is not as yet a large place, and its opportunities for expansion are affected by its insular position.

The harbor is a good one for vessels of not more than twelve feet draught, which is usually sufficient for Gulf navigation, and is protected by its numerous outlying islands.

Oysters, turtle and fish, all of exceptional size and excellence, abound, and these with the abundance of game in the hammock on the main land and the peculiar facilities for boating in all directions make Cedar Keys a favorite winter resort.

The settlements on the coast, in both directions, upon the numerous bays, inlets and streams so characteristic of the Gulf coast, find their natural and most convenient depot here and, as settlements progress, must ultimately insure a permanent growth.

But the fact that it is the terminus of a railroad already operating upon and preoccupying what must inevitably become the direction and actual location of the link of communication between the Gulf and the Atlantic which will result from a commercial necessity for shortening the route of the traffic from the Pacific coast of South America and from Mexico and Texas, gives the best possible guaranty for the future growth and prosperity of Cedar Keys, and the whole region along the railroad.

Business Directory.

CEDAR KEYS—*Post Master*—Thos. B. Faitoute.

Hotel—J. A. Mason.

Insurance Agent—A. H. McCormick.

Physician—John Knaus.

Stores—Barnes & Co., Coulter & Johnson, O'Neal & Jordan, J. J. Parker & Bro., Parsons & Hale, W. Mason & Co.

BRONSON—*Post Master*—John Stockman.

Physician—J. W. Jackson.

Stores—W. F. Smith & Co., Tyer & Hardee, John Syer, W. R. Coulter.

LEVYVILLE—*Store*—J. S. Turner.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—A. J. Clyatt, Levyville.

Clerk of Court—Geo. S. Leavitt, Levyville.

Sheriff—John Tyer, Bronson.

Assessor of Taxes—J. P. Phelps, Levyville.

Collector of Revenue—Tohn Tyer, Bronson.

Treasurer—N. R. Carter, Levyville.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Geo. S. Leavitt, Levyville.

Surveyor—G. H. Worthington, Levyville.

Inspector and Measurer of Timber and Lumber—W. L. Ligan, Cedar Keys.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Frank Hale, M. W. Downie, S. S. Salls, Cedar Keys.

County Commissioners—Joseph Oglesbie, Isaac P. Hardee, Joseph Wilkinson, Geo. A. Hiers, Levyville; W. R. Coulter, Bronson.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob D. Peacock, W. A. Shands, Bronson; E. B. Stidman, Thos. B. Faitoute, Henry Clark, Cedar Keys; Joseph P. Phelps, Levyville.

Board of Public Instruction—W. A. Shands, Chairman, S. W. B. Stephens, James M. Jackson, Bronson; Isaac P. Hardee, N. R. Carter, Levyville.

Representative—C. F. Hiers.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

Liberty County is bounded north by Gadsden, east by Wakulla and Leon, from which it is separated by the Ocklockony river, south by Franklin County, west by Calhoun, from which it is separated by the Appalachian river. Area about 900 square miles. Number of acres improved, 3052. Total valuation, \$198,493.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	935	844	727
Colored.....	521	473	323
Total.....	1456	1317	1050

BRISTOL, the county seat, is 59 miles southwest of Tallahassee.

Business Directory.

BLUE CREEK—*Post Master*—Edward Sikes.

BRISTOL—*Post Mistress*—Mrs. E. Shepard.

Store—Geo. W. Goodman.

ROCK BLUFF—*Post Master*—C. V. Falausky.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—John W. Hosford, Bristol.

Clerk of Court—W. H. Gunn, Bristol.

Assessor of Taxes—Neil Black, Jr., Bristol.
 Collector of Revenue—Alexander Turner, Bristol.
 Surveyor—Robert F. Ho-ford, Bristol.
 County Commissioners—Chas. B. Edwards, W. M. C. Neel, Bryan Gardner,
 Bristol; John W. Ritter, Blue Creek.
 Justices of the Peace—W. M. C. Neel, Bryan Gardner, J. J. Chester, Bristol.
 Superintendent Schools—Neil Black, Jr., Bristol.
 Board of Public Instruction—J. B. Tulley, Chairman, Rock Bluff; Moses
 Beaseley, Blue Creek; W. H. Juan, Bristol; Wm. M. C. Neel, Ricor's
 Bluff.
 Representative—Wm. C. Neel.

MADISON COUNTY.

(From the Agricultural Society's Report.)

BOUNDARIES.—The county of Madison is situated between the rivers Suwannee and Aucilla, and about one hundred and twenty miles west of Jacksonville, and sixty east of Tallahassee, the capital of the State, and is connected by rail with both places, and also by rail with Savannah, Ga., distant two hundred miles.

Madisonville is the county site, situated on the railroad, and about the centre of the county.

It is bounded on the north by Georgia, east by Suwannee and Hamilton counties, and west by Jefferson county. Its population now is about 7000 inhabitants; area about eight hundred square miles, or 512,000 acres. Of this about 240,000 are private property, held by titles from the United States and State governments. Many of these tracts are choice locations, selected on account of advantages of situation, richness of soil, grazing and timber.

PRODUCTIONS.—Corn and cotton have heretofore been the principal productions of this county. Before the war between the States, about 12,000 bales of cotton were exported, more than one third of which was sea island, or the long staple variety. During 1867 less than 6000 bales were sent to market. The falling short, attributed to the scarcity and unreliability of labor to cultivate crops requiring twelve months of constant attention and work, and the mischievous and erroneous intermediary policy, demoralizing those who, under other circumstances, would be a well-behaved, orderly, and useful class of citizens, and which has only created discord between capital and labor, when the strongest feelings, motives, interests and christian requirements are to live in peace and harmony, that all classes may prosper.

For farm gardening for the earliest Northern market, this county has equal advantages with any in the State, the lands being naturally adapted to such culture. Since the war considerable quantities of early vegetation have been shipped, com-

manding in New York, Boston and Philadelphia highly remunerative prices. Besides the staples of cotton, corn, sugar, upland rice, and sweet potatoes, Madi-on county lands abundantly produce Irish potatoes, peas, turnips, beets, cabbage, onions, egg plant, tomatoes, carrots, lettuce, celery, rhubarb, cauliflowers, radishes, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, beans, and squashes; in short, all the vegetables known in the Northern States, and many that will not grow there, and two months earlier than the latitude of New York. Many of these vegetables flourish during the winter months.

Peaches and figs can be cultivated in the greatest abundance; also pomegranates, grapes, strawberries, plums, and with cheap and easy transportation of only six hours to Jacksonville, twelve to Savannah, and less than one hundred to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

PROFITS OF FARM GARDENING.

4 acres	English Peas, harvesting	400 bushels, worth at depot.....	\$400 00
3 "	Snap Beans, "	600 " " "	300 00
3 "	Cucumbers, "	125 barrels, " "	375 00
3 "	Nutmeg Melons, "	200 " " "	300 00
3 "	Tomatoes. "	350 bushels, " "	320 00
16 acres.			\$1,705 00

The English peas, snap beans, and cucumbers are ready for market in April, and first weeks in May. The melons and tomatoes in first weeks of May, June, and first weeks in July, without hotbeds. The greatest labor is the picking or harvesting, they being mostly cultivated with the plough.

If these sixteen acres are ploughed, harrowed well, and rolled by the fifteenth of July, there will spring up at once a strong crop of "crow foot" and "crab grass," which will mow in October at least one and a half tons of hay per acre, of a quality superior to any that is ever imported from the North, and will readily command one dollar per hundred pounds, equal to \$480, the whole receipts of sixteen acres being \$2185.

With the above can be raised a crop of ten acres of cane, making plough work of 26 acres for one horse; the harvesting and making the cane not interfering with the farm garden crop. It takes about the same labor to cultivate a sugar-cane crop as it does for corn. For a farmer not cultivating more than five or ten acres of cane, the expense of an iron mill, boilers and brick-work, house and shed, etc., would not cost to exceed four hundred dollars. To manufacture ten acres of cane would require the work of six men forty days; one pair of mules, horses, or oxen at the mill, and another pair to haul the cane from the field. The profit of ten acres planted in cane, from actual experiment, omitting capital required for boilers, mill, troughs for crystalizing, houses for draining, teams, etc., is as follows:

Dr.	10 days' work of team to break up land, \$1 50 per day.....	\$ 15 00
	24,000 seed cane, at \$10 per M.....	240 00
	15 days' work planting, at \$1.....	15 00
	10 days' work with hoe.....	10 00
	15 days' work with cultivators and ploughs.....	22 50
	6 men 40 days, equal to 240 days' work manufacturing, \$1.....	240 00
	2 pair oxen 40 days, \$8 per day.....	120 00
	Barrels, etc.....	60 50
		\$723 00
Cr.	By 3700 lbs. sugar per acre, 37,000 lbs. at 10c.....	\$3,700 00
	Showing a net profit of	\$2,977 00

It is no uncommon thing to produce by proper fertilizing two thousand pounds of sugar, and one hundred and seventy or two hundred gallons of syrup, equal to one thousand seven hundred pounds of sugar, or a total of thirty seven hundred pounds of sugar, of a superior quality, per acre. Sugar requires natural strong land, or well manured light land, the latter making a better quality of sugar. By properly manuring the ratoon, or cane springing up from the root, after the first crop from planting, it will yield nearly the same product for two or three years; after that time, experience teaches it best to remove the roots to other ground. It will be observed that after the first planting there is no more expense for seed cane.

Estimates of other products, founded upon actual experience, showing the profits of Florida farming, could be made, demonstrating that there is more profit in the rich lands of Florida than any other State of the Republic; but this seems unnecessary, for whoever is earnest to better his situation ought to see for himself, and any time while the crops are growing, or being gathered, can be convinced by ocular demonstration.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION.—The Pensacola and Georgia railroad runs through the middle of the county, affording daily facility and cheap transportation to Jacksonville on the Atlantic and to St. Marks on the Gulf, or branching at Live Oak, forty miles east of Madison, to Savannah, Georgia. The Suwannee river affords good steamboat navigation to Cedar Keys on the Gulf, the western terminus of the Florida railroad, stretching across the Peninsula to Fernandina on the Atlantic.

JOHN WESTCOTT, President.

C. H. SMITH,
B. F. WARDLAW,
H. Z. ARDIS,
R. H. WILLARD,
L. M. BEGGS,

Vice Presidents of Agricultural Society.

A. C. WHITNER, Secretary.

This county was incorporated November 23, 1828. Area about 800 square miles. Total valuation of the county, \$1,203,736. Number of acres under cultivation, 69,196.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	3521	4510	4429
Colored.....	4253	6269	6692
Total.....	9396	7779	11,121

Business Directory.

COLUMBUS—*Post Master*—Geo. F. Drew.

MADISON—*Post Master*—Simon Katzenburg.

Dentist—B. McMullin.

Insurance Agents—Biggs & Thomas, J. L. Miller.

Hotel—T. G. Jenkins.

Lawyers—H. S. Harmon, E. A. Hart, E. J. Vann, Alex. McDonald, Ayers Patterson, Columbus Smith, Wm. H. Whitner, A. C. Whitner, Hunter Pope.

Physicians—R. F. Duval, W. H. Burton, W. J. Hine, Jas. E. Hines, John Patterson, John H. Pope, E. C. Whitner.

Stores—Biggs & Thomas, S. Catner, S. M. Clayton, Ellenwood & Bro., Farrell & Grover, E. J. Hays, W. H. Housman, Thos. Prince, John Hart, G. Herzog, Isaac J. Johnson, S. Katzenburg, Livingston & Co., Lea & Smith, E. Max, A. E. Patterson, J. A. Scott, C. H. Smith, Schellsinger, Eagan & Co., G. Smith, S. B. Thomas, S. Woodfield; Redan & Bro., near Madison.

Stable, Livery—J. L. Miller.

SANDY FORD—*Post Mistress*—Miss Louisa Bemis.

LLOYD—*Store*—Geo. E. Dennis.

MOSELEY HALL—Postoffice discontinued. *Store*—W. T. Brinson.

CLIFTON, near Jefferson County—*Store*—Gus. Smith. Postoffice, Quitman, Georgia.

Other Stores in the County—G. H. Hurst, Quitman, Ga.; Johnson & Hurley.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—B. F. Tidwell, Madison.

Clerk of Court—Dennis Eagan, Madison.

Sheriff—David Montgomery, Madison.

Assessor of Taxes—Jno. C. Gambia, Jr., Madison.

Collector of Revenue—David Montgomery, Madison.

Treasurer—A. McDonald, Madison.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Dennis Eagan, Madison.

Auctioneer—J. T. Phillips, Madison.

County Commissioners—Rufus Dickinson, A. A. Newman, Robt. Gray, B. F. Tidwell, Madison; David King, Station 5.

Justices of the Peace—J. E. Millman, G. F. Drew, Ellaville; Benj. F. Tidwell, Anthony Hall, Madison; A. S. Bird, J. B. Mays, Moseley Hall

Board of Public Instruction—S. Katzenburg, Chairman, J. H. Ailen, O. J. Coleman, C. H. Smith, John M. Beggs, all of Madison.

Senator—D. Eagan.

Representatives—A. B. Osgood, O. J. Coleman.

MANATEE COUNTY.

The surface is, with very few exceptions, level; soil sandy, divided into pine woods and hammocks, with considerable prairie.

The pine land is well adapted to all the crops of our climate when sufficiently fertilized by cow-penning; but especially for raising sweet potatoes, which grow the year through, and average in price from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel. The hammocks are from a light to a dark gray color, and naturally rich; they constitute our sugar-cane land, principally, and will average two hogsheads of sugar and eighty gallons of molasses to the acre; ratooning from six to eight years, or longer, according to the cultivation. Also best for oranges and corn. The prairie is regarded as poor, and has never been cultivated to my knowledge. It constitutes a part of the great *range* for cattle, hogs, etc.

Our climate is all that can be desired, exempt from excessive cold or heat, differing but a few degrees between summer and winter, the thermometer rarely reaching 90 degrees in summer, or falling to 60 degrees in winter. Sometimes we have excessive rains in the rainy season, and sometimes we are affected by drouth in the dry season, but not more so than occurs elsewhere.

The chief products are immense herds of cattle; the estimate of the county being 75,000 to 100,000 head.

Sugar cane, which is our specialty, is not only the most profitable, but decidedly the most reliable crop. Cotton is just beginning to claim attention in the county, and by selecting suitable locations it produces well. I allude to the long staple. Tobacco can be raised in great abundance on the rich lands. Rice in the lower and stiffer soil, if planted early, will mature two crops, the last being ratoon, yielding in both, at least seventy-five bushels to the acre.

Corn on worn-out cane land will, in a favorable season, produce twenty-five bushels to the acre, but corn is not regarded as a sure crop. The whole class of garden products yield in extraordinary degree, embracing the whole melon and pumpkin class.

Field peas are raised abundantly, and of excellent quality. Pindars do well but are not much cultivated.

Millet, sorghum, bene, chuffer, arum, cassava, tennayah, are all grown in this county to some extent.

Palma Christi becomes perennial, and yields its oil bean perfectly. Both the East and West India varieties are introduced.

Of fruits, the whole citrus family grow to perfection. Between sixty to seventy thousand oranges were shipped at one time alone from Manatee settlement last fall. Bananas ordinarily do well, but the last two winters have been unusually frosty, and the plants seem slow in recovering from the effects. On the Islands and Keys, pine apples, dates and that class of fruit may be raised. The olive, the tea, and coffee plants are supposed to be adapted to our soil and climate, but have not been tried. I think the two former would grow well in South Florida. Of native wild fruits we have the mulberry, persimmon, Indian fig, blackberry, huckleberry, plum, etc. The quince, fig, guava, avocado pear, etc., are raised. Also pomegranates and tamarinds.

The native grapes consist of several varieties, one resembling the Catawba and the other perhaps the Southern Muscadine.

The price of land varies according to improvement, say from \$1 50 to \$20. Turpentine pine, live oak, water oak, hickory, soft maple, elm, red and white bay, sea ash, pop ash, mulberry, cypress, magnolia, cedar, black gum, India rubber, cabbage palm, mangrove, black and red myrtle, pride of India, West India birch, swamp dogwood, Florida acacia, aloe, willow oak, etc. Lumber twenty-five dollars per thousand (mills much needed). Labor one dollar per day with board; one dollar and half without. Not much means of procuring it. Markets, Key West, Havana and Tampa, and home consumption by new comers. Cost of clearing hammock land about twenty dollars per acre. Building expensive, unless using pine logs and palmetto covering, which answers for this climate—then very cheap.

Water soft out of the hammocks, and hard in them but good. Health no better in any part of the world. Owing stock is a good business. Schooners and steamers carry cattle from Manatee river and Charlotte's Harbor in this county nearly constantly, paying about fifteen dollars per head for steers. Hogs do well, but are prone to run wild; and are subject to many enemies, viz, eagles, ccugars, lynx, foxes, alligators, bears, and if the hogs are fat, *white folks*.

The rivers, creeks and bays teem with all sort of fish, both scale and shell. Mullet might be put up in Terra Sea, Palma Sola, Sara Sota, and other less and greater bays, to supply the Union. Clams and oysters abound. Deer, turkeys, and other game are plentiful. The county is settled in spots; sometimes twenty five, or even fifty miles between neighborhoods.

Nearly every neighborhood has its church and school, and one Masonic Lodge in the county, situated at Manatee village. Insects bad in portions of the county at certain seasons, but not past toleration by any means. Grass grows luxuriantly and requires watching to make good crops, but industry always gets the better of it. The people are very kind to strangers. Neighborhoods can be found to suit the political *complexion* of any modern type.

Immigrants must not come to Manatee to live without work, nor to expect no privations. If they do, they will be disappointed.

Respectfully, etc.,

I. M. FIROR.

Manatee County was incorporated January 9th, 1855, and was formerly part of Hillsboro County; it is bounded north by Hillsboro and Brevard counties; east by Brevard, South by Monroe County and the Gulf, west by the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—The *Caloosahatchie* river forms the line between this county and Monroe. *Peas Creek* runs south through the whole length of the county and empties into Charlotte Harbor, which is at the southeast corner of the county on the Gulf.

The *Manatee* river runs westerly into Tampa Bay. *Myakka* river also empties into Charlotte Harbor.

PINE LEVEL is the shire town, but has no postoffice. *Manatee* is a village on the south bank of the river from which it takes its name. It is particularly favored by having a pine forest, and sandy land for half a mile wide, along the river, making a healthy place to live; while back of that lies the hammock. It was the first county seat, and is 389 miles southeast of Tallahassee.

The county contains about 4070 square miles; has 359 acres of improved lands. Total valuation, \$8429,748.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	601	1395	1843
Colored.....	253	55	88
	—	—	—
Total	854	1450	1931

Business Directory.

MANATEE has Postoffice.

Lawyer—E. M. Graham.

Physician—J. C. Pelote

Stores—Mrs. M. F. Brady, B. S. Curry, Edmund Lee, Wm. O'Neil, Solomon Sternberger, J. H. Stephens, J. C. Vandripe.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—H. DeCoster, Manatee.

Clerk of Court—Jno. F. Bartholf, Manatee.

Assessor of Taxes—E. E. Mizell, Manatee.

Collector of Revenue—James M. Youmans, Manatee.

Treasurer—George C. Mizell, Manatee.

Surveyor—G. H. Johnson, Manatee.

County Commissioners—J. W. Curry, Robert Waterston, J. W. Whidden, Henry Messer, C. F. Johnson, Manatee.

Notary Public—J. W. Harlee.

Justices of the Peace—N. H. DeCoster, G. H. Johnson, Matthew Sellers, E. E. Mizell, Edmund Lee, Manatee.

Board of Instruction—W. J. Turner, Chairman, J. D. Green, E. E. Mizell, Asbury Sellers, F. B. Hazen, all of Manatee.

Representative—E. M. Graham.

MARION COUNTY.

Marion is one of the central counties' of East Florida, and occupies a commanding position among the best agricultural counties of the State. Surrounded by and bordering upon Levy, Alachua, Putnam, Orange, Sumter and Hernando counties, it participates in the characteristics of all of them, and may with propriety be called the agricultural heart of East Florida.

Although entirely an inland county, and nowhere extending to the coast, still, bordering upon Lake George, upon the east, di-

vided nearly in twain by a branch of the Ocklawaha, and communicating through its numerous and beautiful lakes with the St. John's, it is not by any means deficient in the means of access to market and the facilities for exportation of its produce.

It extends, in latitude, from 29 deg. to 29. deg. 30 min., and thus has a mild and genial climate, well adapted to the growth of many semi-tropical fruits.

Nearly midway between the Atlantic and Gulf coast, it is daily visited by the winds from either side, which meet over her territory and pay frequent tribute from the moisture-bearing clouds, so that continued droughts are almost unknown.

In addition to the facilities for access by water, there is now a strong probability of the speedy completion of the railroad from Waldo, on the Florida railroad, to Ocala, the county site, through a recent organization of energetic business men, under a new charter.

The surface is generally level, but in several sections it is gently undulating, and, interspersed here and there with numerous lakes and ponds and beautiful springs, is characterized by a beauty of natural scenery seldom found in Florida.

The soil in Marion county is better than that of the average of the State, having an unusual proportion of hammock, both high and low, and the pine lands having a richer subsoil and nearer to the surface, than is commonly found. Marl and muck, giving abundant supplies of natural fertilization, are to be found in all portions of the county, and are easily accessible, and insure a permanent agricultural capacity.

Cane, cotton, corn and sweet potatoes may be cited as the staple crops, but so favorable is the geographical situation that almost any of the strangely varied productions of Florida can be successfully cultivated here. Oats, rye, the peach, the fig, and the grape, with the tobacco of Northern Florida, succeed equally as well, while the natural adaptation to semi-tropical fruits, indicated by the existence of numerous and extensive natural groves of the wild orange, is amply demonstrated by the successful cultivation of the orange, lemon, lime, citron and banana.

The county is unusually provided with rivers, lakes and springs, and good water can be secured in all parts by wells of little expense, furnishing abundant supplies of wholesome water.

Good health, as a rule, prevails throughout the county, and the only diseases that can be said to be prevalent are those always encountered in a rich and new country, and consist in the lighter types of bilious and intermittent fevers.

Valuable kinds of timber abound everywhere throughout the county. Yellow pine is universal, and in the hammocks are found ample stores of ash, oaks, live-oaks, cedar, bay, cypress and magnolia.

Sea Island cotton has hitherto long been a favorite crop, but the ravages of the caterpillar have turned preponderating atten-

tion to short cotton and cane; and, with perhaps the single exception of Hernando, Marion will probably become the cane county of the State. If the actual sugar capacity of these two counties were well understood and fairly appreciated abroad, the price of land would double in one year.

Two routes are open to those wishing to visit Marion county, one by the St. John's to Palatka, and thence by the Ocklawaha steamers to Silver Springs and Ocala, or still further up the river to the lake region. Another is by the Florida railroad to Gainesville, and thence by hack *via* Micanopy and Ocala.

Orange Springs is simply the bursting forth of a full-sized river from the very bowels of the earth, and with its beautifully clear waters and circular basin, carved out of the evergreen of the forests, forms one of the gems of nature. The admiration of strangers would be equally divided between this singular freak of nature and the quiet and placid beauty of the upper lakes.

Lands in this county are comparatively cheap, improved places being in the market at reasonable terms. Good sugar lands can be bought at from \$3 to \$10 per acre, and large quantities of United States and State lands are open to entry and purchase.

The people are well disposed and orderly, and will extend a hearty welcome to all new-comers.

With its genial climate, agricultural capacity, cheap lands, varied crops and commanding position, the future of Marion county is not uncertain. In Florida, sugar will, ere long, dispute supremacy with cotton, and sugar lands that are good for an average crop of 2500 pounds per acre, must soon command a ready market at good prices.

This county has an area of about 1760 square miles, of which 24,160 acres are improved. Total valuation, \$1,682,848.

Population in 1870, white, 2762; colored, 7878; total, 10,804.

Business Directory.

CAMP IZARD—*Postmistress*—Miss M. C. Barnes.

COTTON PLANT—Has Postoffice.

FLEMINGTON—*Postmistress*—Mrs. C. W. Eaton.

Stores—A. G. Gordon, Samuel H. Owens.

Physician—E. C. Parley.

LONG SWAMP—*Postmaster*—Wm. W. Mason.

Stores—John W. Goldwire & Co., W. C. Jeffords, Saw Mill.

OCALA, the County Seat—*Postmaster*—Wm. R. Hillyer.

Buichers—S. P. Bullock, E. R. Forbes.

Dentist—C. J. Alred.

Hotel—E. J. Harris.

Lawyers—Chas. M. Brown, Robert Bullock, S. M. G. Gary, St. George L. Rogers, H. E. Russell.

Physicians—Z. Britt, Wm. Barfield, Thos. P. Gary, H. M. Holmes, S. W. Moody.

Photographers—J. W. Badger, C. W. Heackel.

Stores—Sam'l Agnew & Sons, S. & J. Agnew, S. S. Benjamin, Alex. Bellamy, R. Crutchfield, W. A. Chandler & Co., T. K. Cathcart, A. S. Richelberger, Francis A. Honse, Isabella Henderson, C. V. Hillyer &

Co., J. F. McNeil, Cathcart Moody, Julia E. McDavid, Jas. B. Owens,
H. H. Shoering.

ORANGE SPRINGS—*Postmistress*—Celestine Lopez.

Physician—Samuel Simmons.

Stores—John Len, M. H. Rogers.

SILVER SPRING---*Store*---Geo. Paslear & Bro.

WACAHOOTIE---*Postoffice* discontinued.

Stores---Jas. P. Banknight, John Fleming & Son, P. J. Smith.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court---Edward Barker, Ocala.

Clerk of Court---James A. Harris, Ocala.

Sheriff---J. O. Mathews, Ocala.

Assessor of Taxes---W. J. McGrath, Camp Izard.

Collector of Revenue---Niel Ferguson, Old Town.

Treasurer---C. V. Hillyer, Ocala.

Superintendent of Common Schools---H. W. Long, Ocala.

Surveyor---Geo. F. Lipfert, Ocala.

Auctioneer---Birch Gibson, Ocala.

Notaries Public---Edward Barker, W. H. Harris, Ocala.

County Commissioners---Samuel Small, Samuel Agnew, Charles M. Woodward, E. J. Harris, Sam'l O. House, Ocala.

Justices of the Peace---E. Grantham, Fort McCoy; B. G. Mills, Camp

Izard; Jas. A. Harris, Ocala; H. W. Long, Cotton Plant; George J.

Zehnbauser, Orange Springs, J. J. Meadows, Ocala; Jno. F. Dunn,

Ocala; S. B. Williams, Archer.

Board of Public Instruction---J. H. Goss, Chairman; C. V. Hillyer, W. H. McGrath, F. E. Harris, Loudon Roper.

Senator---C. V. Hillyer.

Representatives---W. H. Daniels, S. T. Jasper.

MONROE COUNTY,

Bounded north by Manatee County, from which it is separated by the Caloosahatchie river, east by lake Okechobee and Dade County, south and west by the Gulf of Mexico.

Incorporated November 23, 1828. Area, 3060 square miles, of which only thirty-two acres are improved. Total valuation, \$1,125,596.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	2302	3069	4631
Colored.....	611	872	1026
Total.....	2913	3941	5637

The inhabitants are mostly residents of *Key West*, the county seat, of which population in 1870 was—white 4027, colored 989, total 5016.

Business Directory.

KEY WEST—*Postmaster*—Geo. Phillips.

Builders—R. Watson & Co.

Butchers—Hammond & Curtis, Sam'l S. Lowe, L. E. Pierce.

Cigar Manufacturers—Trampquillo Bello, Jos. Franco, Antonio Marthews, J. S. Ramirez, Seidenbury & Co., V. M. Lebor, Rawson & Philbrick.

Dentist—Oscar Tinker.

Commercial Brokers—J. J. Philbrick, A. F. & C. Tift.

Insurance Agent—G. M. Smith.

Lawyers—Winnett Bethel, L. W. Bethel, J. W. Locke, W. C. Malony, D. W. Whitehurst.

Physicians—W. F. Comac, R. J. Perry, J. W. O. R. Plumner, Joseph Otto,

Stores—Albury & Pierce, M. A. Allen & Co., wholesale, Andres Alpizar, Desiderio Acutuno, Geo. Aldenslade, John Albury, B. Albury, Joseph Almeda, Fac'nto Barreta, Brannon & Roberts, Cash & Phillips, L. Castellano, William Curry, G. W. Casey, W. D. Cash, Richard Curry, J. R. Curry, R. P. Campbell, Nancy Clayton, R. J. Duffee, J. D. English, Fred Filee & Son, G. T. Gibbins, F. R. Gonzales, John Gallagher, J. H. Geiger, J. E. Hicks, Joseph Ingraham, C. S. Johnson, drugs, J. G. Jones, confectioner, B. W. Kemp & Co., Z. King, John Lowe, Giddon Lowe, Henry Lowe, J. W. Locke, Phillips B. Martin, Antonio Marthews, Henry Mulrennen, Geo. Maslin, Francis McHulty, M. A. Oliver, confectioner, Joseph Otto, drugs, W. A. Pitcher & Son, P. Varquer, W. H. Von Pfister, J. De Leo Puz, Pierce & Albury, Pierce & Grillion, billiards, Thomas Pruden, Anto. D. M. Prado, T. A. Phyfrom & Co., S. A. Phyfrom, Pindar & Johnson, W. F. Pitcher & Bro., Rahming Brown & Co., Pamela E. Riley, Jacob Rain, Thos. Ramur, E. B. Rawson, Pedro Rowell, J. W. Roberts, W. A. Russell, J. W. Sawyer, John Shine, Frank Sharers, J. S. Thompson, A. F. & C. Tift, Lucas Travisco, drugs, John White, H. Williams & Son, Wall & Co., Daniel Winter, Samuel Wolfe & Co., J. P. Williams & Co., J. H. Weatherford, Peter Young.

Postmaster—Geo. T. Jackson.

FORT JEFFERSON—Store—Charles Hamilton.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—Chas. S. Baron, Key West.

Clerk of Court—Sam'l C. Croft.

Sheriff—James G. Jones, Key West.

Assessor of Taxes—P. L. Cosgrove, Key West.

Collector of Revenue—Jas. G. Jones, Key West.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Samuel Filer, George Alderslade, P. L. Cosgrove, Charles Tift, George W. Carey, Key West.

Auctioneers—E. O. Gwynn, Benj. H. Kerr, James H. Carey, Wm. Sanders, Jr., John Boyle, Wm. Curry, Charles Tift, W. D. Cash, George G. Watson, A. Patterson, J. H. Weatherford, Jas. G. Jones, Key West.

Notaries Public—L. W. Bethel, E. O. Gwynn, G. B. Patterson, A. Patterson, John Boyle, Charles Tift, J. W. Locke, F. W. Johnson, Key West.

County Commissioners—James D. English, John J. Philbrick, John White, W. H. Von Pfister, E. B. Rawson, Key West.

Justices of the Peace—Charles L. Baron, William S. Allen, Edward B. Rawson, W. C. Maloney, A. Mendoza, W. C. Tinker, Key West.

Superintendent of Schools—James W. Locke.

Board of Public Instruction—William Curry, Chairman, Joseph Otto, Geo. H. Allen, all of Key West.

Representative—Crane.

NASSAU COUNTY

Is in the extreme northeast corner of the State, and is bounded west and north by the St. Mary's river, which separates it from Georgia, east by the Atlantic Ocean and south by Duval County.

Incorporated November 23, 1828. Area about 610 square miles.
Improved lands 2669 acres. Total valuation, \$1,125,596.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1970	1871	2277
Colored.....	1066	1631	1970
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	3044	3502	4247

FERNANDINA, the county seat, and chief town is 193 miles east of Tallahassee.

It is the Atlantic terminus of the Florida railroad, and is situated on Amelia Island, which constitutes the most northeasterly portion of Florida. This island is some eighteen miles in length and about two miles wide. It lies between Nassau and Prince William Sounds, and is separated from the mainland by a tide-water channel, called Amelia river, which river forms a spacious bay, directly in front of the city, near its junction with the sound or outlet of St. Mary's river, with an average depth of 30 feet of water.

The city occupies an elevated site on the inland or western side of the island, near its northern extremity, and from its insular situation all extremes of both heat and cold are very essentially modified; which fact, with the many advantages of location it possesses, both natural and artificial, must cause it, ere long, to occupy a commanding position among Southern cities.

The harbor of Fernandina is remarkably good, admitting of the safe anchorage of several hundred vessels, of all sizes, at once; and with a bar and entrance easy of access and giving from fourteen to twenty feet of water, at all times. It is indeed one of the best harbors for sea-going vessels of deep draught to be found in some two thousand miles of sea coast extending from Norfolk, Va., to Pensacola, and with the exception of Pensacola, is probably the best harbor south of Virginia. The appearance of the city to one approaching, whether by rail or by sea, is very commanding, from the variety of surface which the island presents, some portions of which rise to an elevation of from fifty to seventy feet. The view of the ocean, obtained from some of these elevations, is really magnificent.

Already a railroad with the eastern terminus at Fernandina, and extending 154 miles through much of the most fertile territory of the whole south, and reaching to Cedar Keys its Western terminus, on the Gulf, forms a link in the line of what must very soon become one of the most important commercial channels in the world. A very large proportion of the immense and rapidly increasing trade of the Mexican and Texas ports cannot be much longer diverted from this route, being a portion of an important air line communication between Vera Cruz and the Carolina and Virginia Capes, making the growth of the city of Fernandina as certain as the existence of its magnificent harbor.

It is also confidently expected that when the canal now in con-

templation from New Orleans to or near this important Atlantic port shall be constructed (which the growing necessities of Western trade seem to demand), and the resources of the great South and West are thereby more fully developed, and those sections made to participate, through this channel, in that invaluable trade with the more northern States and Europe, which is an assured result from so important an enterprise, then Fernandina, it is hoped, will become a formidable rival among the more advanced Southern seaports, and as the leading Atlantic depot for Western supplies.

The recent construction of a capital shell road from the city for a distance of two miles to the ocean, has made the eastern sea beach of the island one of the paramount attractions of Fernandina, furnishing, as it does, a wide, smooth drive of thirty miles in length—not equalled in any of the States.

The soil in the vicinity of the city, as indeed most of the soil of the whole island, is a dark, rich, shell marl, which can be enriched as much as is desired, through the use of the marsh muck and grass, which abound everywhere; when the mildness of climate, caused by insular position, enables the cultivator to put any kind of vegetables in the New York market as early as they can be furnished from the West Indies. These advantages combine to make the whole surrounding section on bays, rivers and outlets, as well as along the whole line of the railroad, a most desirable location for the cultivator of fruit or market vegetables, or for the nurseryman; and especially does the island, and its surroundings, prove attractive to the immigrants and tourists from the North and Northwest, when, during the protracted and chilly blasts of winter, they are driven from the cheerless latitudes to seek a more genial climate in Florida. Of the remarkably good health of Fernandina there can be no doubt, being the popular resort in summer of persons from all parts of this State, and of Northern visitors during the winter; it is no exaggeration then to say that in this respect it has no superior.

Severely afflicted by the war, and very much reduced in pecuniary resources, the people of Fernandina have not as yet been able to profit fully by the opportunities which otherwise they could have made available for certain growth. The city and county, however, are putting forth every effort now to connect the island with the main land, by means of a substantial bridge and country road, which is regarded as an important enterprise. An earnest effort is likewise being made to open up an important steam communication with the attractive country bordering on either side of the St. Mary's river, a beautiful stream, navigable for large vessels for 100 miles. These local matters, taken in connection with the more prominent enterprises already established, of direct weekly steam communication with New York on the Atlantic, and with Havana, Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile on the Gulf, with tri-weekly steamers, also, to Savannah

and Charleston, and daily intercourse by rail with all parts of the country, promise for Fernandina a bright future.

The city, like the State at large, is fully impressed with the importance and necessity of liberal encouragement to immigrants and capitalists from abroad, and her people have determined not to be surpassed by any Southern city or section in the sincerity with which they will welcome all who come, from whatever direction, to seek a home and invest among them. Equal to St. Augustine in health; superior in equability of her climate; well supplied with hotels and boarding accommodations; with communication by rail and steamship with all parts of the country, Fernandina is becoming thereby better known and more frequented by those who seek a pleasant southern home, both for winter and summer residence.

The city is admirably laid out, and has now a population of about 2000 inhabitants, with every prospect of a rapid increase. It contains an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, two Baptist and two Methodist churches, and, under the direction of the Episcopal Bishop of Florida, there is in most successful operation one of the largest and best conducted seminaries for young ladies to be found in any of the States. There are also primary schools for boys and girls.

Steam saw mills do well here, and several additional ones, with double gangs, are now being erected. Fernandina is also an admirable point for the establishment of turpentine distilleries, as well as for the manufacture of wooden ware in all its branches, and most of the other mechanical industries.

Business Directory.

Postmaster—F. C. Suhrer.

Collector of Customs—Samuel E. de Forest.

Collector, Deputy—D. M. Hammond.

Lighthouse Keeper—J. H. Donnelly.

Newspaper—Island City.

Broker, Stock—B. C. Duryee.

Butcher—J. S. Turner.

Dentist—D. Hopps.

Hotel Keepers—Sophia Frazer, E. A. Houghton, J. M. Payne.

Insurance Agents—Wm. B. C. Duryee, T. A. Acosta, Sam. B. Rawls.

Lawyers—Liberty Billings, M. R. Cooper, C. P. Cooper, Geo. Dewson, John Friend, F. Livingston, Robert M. Smith.

Physicians—E. G. Clay, C. A. Horsey, Robert Harrison.

Stores—Tony Allen, Norman Brownson, J. M. Bennett, Watson Baker, Henry Blackwell, James H. Burst, John Clay & Co., druggists; J. W. Dickinson, H. E. Dotterer, J. W. Duryee, M. Downey, G. Fisher, Florida Lumber Co., Walter Ginity, Griswold & Co., S. Hoffman, Hunt & Co., druggists; E. P. Jordan, W. O. Jeffreys & Co., F. E. Lengley, Geo. A. Latham, John Lutyen & Co., Chas. E. Mann & Co., W. Miller & Co., Joseph Maxwell, J. T. McMillan, druggist; J. D. Matherson & Co., wholesale; Jason Ryon Sanborn & Hoyt, Fernando C. Suhrer, G. Stark, A. Seydel & Bro., W. A. Smith, W. F. Scott, Robert Wilson.

CITY OFFICERS FOR 1871.

Mayor—Sam'l E. de Forest.

Council—N. L. Ganno, Sam'l Petty, C. W. Lewis, E. F. Langley, R. T. Pearce, Jr., Paul Francis, Ray Delany.
 City Clerk—Sam'l Boyd.
 Marshal—Henry Hannahan.

CALLAHAN—*Postmaster*—J. W. Baxter.
Stores—John O. Donald, J. H. McGinnis.

HART'S ROAD—*Store*—B. J. Foreman.

KING'S FERRY—*Postmaster*—J. H. Broome,
Stores—David Herring, Hannah A. Mode.

NASSAU—*Postmaster* —

PORT HENRY—*Store*—J. S. Graves & Son.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—D. M. Hammond, Fernandina.
 Clerk of Court—Sam'l T. Riddell, Fernandina.
 Sheriff—W. F. Wood Fernandina (ad interim).
 Assessor of Taxes—G. A. Kimball, Fernandina.
 Collector of Revenue—Richard S. Pearce, Jr., Fernandina.
 Treasurer—Charles E. Mann, Fernandina.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—J. C. Emerson, Fernandina.
 Surveyor—I. W. Higginbotham, Callahan.
 Commissioners of Pilotage—Charles Knabb, John H. Mooney, Jason Ryon, J. C. Griswold, Fernandina.
 Auctioneer—A. H. McDonell, Fernandina.
 Notaries Public—Sam'l T. Riddell, A. A. Gifford, George Dewson, W. B. C. Duryee, D. M. Hammond, Fernandina.
 Inspectors of Timber and Lumber—Theo. L. Lewis, D. I. Taylor, Fernandina
 Inspectors and Measurers of Timber and Lumber—W. B. C. Duryee, T. Leddy, Fernandina; Whipple Aldric, King's Ferry.
 County Commissioners—John Hoffman, Casar Baker, J. E. Meddaugh, Chas. W. Lewis, Fernandina.
 Justices of the Peace—Samuel Boyd, F. D. Whiting, John McDermott, Thos. Leddy, A. Cutler, Fernandina; G. J. Germond, King's Ferry; Henry H. Floyd, W. H. Maxwell, Callahan; B. J. Farmer, Hart's Road.
 Board of Public Instruction—Norman Brownson, Chairman, Gustavus Starke, Julian Acosta, Samuel Boyd, J. M. Waas, all of Fernandina.
 Senator—Liberty Billings.
 Representative—S. Boyd.

ORANGE COUNTY,

Our principal lake is Apopka, and the parallel of latitude, 28 deg. 35 min., runs through the centre. This name means in the Seminole language, "Potato eating town." This lake covers an area of about three townships, its greatest length being northeast and southwest. It is surrounded by fine bodies of hammock, a portion of which has been cleared. These lands are well suited for the growth of corn and cotton; the latter, however, on fresh land goes too much to weed, but if properly cultivated, does well on old land. Sugar-cane does well, the ratoons being used for six years before re-planting, and in the spring tassels. It is not uncommon for one cane to yield one gallon of juice. The average

produce is from 350 to 400 gallons of syrup, or 2,000 pounds of sugar, to the acre. We raise as fine cabbage as can be found anywhere, and sweet potatoes are grown all the year. They are planted in the fall for spring and summer use, and are termed "stand-overs." We have tomatoes and green peas during the winter, and many other vegetables. The soil is a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, which, in some places, comes to the surface. Persons cultivating these lands should have their residence at least a mile from the lake, with timber intervening, to be healthy. Colonel H. L. Hart is now engaging in opening the Ocklawaha river into the lake, and expects to have his steamers in there this fall, thus connecting the lake with Palatka, on the St. John's river. The orange and all the semi-tropical fruits, as far as tried, do well. Game is abundant, and the lake affords fine fishing. There are some drawbacks; the alligators destroy the hogs, and at times the mosquitoes are bad. The cost of clearing hammock land is from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. The produce of long staple cotton is from five to eight hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre; of corn, I do not know the average sufficiently well to state it. Labor is scarce, and is generally one dollar per day; by the month, with board, fifteen dollars.

The pine lands are mostly high and rolling, interspersed with clear water lakes of different sizes, abounding with fish. There are some streams of running water, and sulphur springs abound. On the margin of some of these lakes are small bodies of hammock. A large portion of these lands is still subject to the Homestead Act, and in some cases claims can be purchased where small improvements have been made. There are still some good State lands which have not yet been taken up. The price of land varies so much, and is advancing so fast in value, that it is scarcely possible to make a fair estimate. From eight to twenty dollars per acre, I should think, was now about correct. Last fall a small place was offered to me for \$1,800, and another for \$2,550. In two months after, one sold for \$2,100, and the other for \$3,500. The soil of these lands is sandy; some have clay subsoil, and others a sandstone of recent formation. As a general rule they are healthy. Good water is obtained from wells at a depth of from eighteen to forty-seven feet. There are some good springs. The pine lands produce good long staple cotton, the best bringing one bag to two acres, but the average is one bag to three acres. Corn is not, as a general thing, a certain crop on these lands, as it sometimes "white-buds;" where a person has cattle, penning obviates this, and the land produces surprisingly. A little manure would not hurt any of it. By cow-penning, fine sugar-cane is produced in nearly the same quantities as on the hammocks, and the sugar and syrup are much purer. Orange groves are doing well on this land, and, thus far, all the semi-tropical fruits I have tried. A steamboat now makes regular trips from Palatka, up the Wekiva river, to Clay Spring, distant three and a half miles from the Masonic Lodge, and from the

lake some five miles. We have saw and grist mills and stores, Methodist and Baptist preaching several times a month, and a Sunday-school. Next month a day school will commence. We have, generally, a good population; as an instance, the corn cribs and smoke houses have no locks upon the doors. There are but few negroes here, and there are good citizens. To persons wishing to change their location, I would say come and see for yourselves. The best time to move a family is about the last of October.

As a general rule our pine lands are high and rolling, the soil a sandy loam, in some cases underlaid with red clay, in others a sandstone. The principal growth is pine, in some portions the undergrowth is tuskey-oak, post-oak, and sumac, with white and post-oak runners. Most of the land, however, has no undergrowth except the oak runners.

The cost of clearing is about \$1.50 per acre. Rails cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred; carpenters \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day and board; farm hands \$10 to \$15 per month, and hired laborers are scarce and hard to get.

These lands are well suited for the growth of cotton, both long and short staple. The average is a 333 lb. bale of long staple to the acre. They are not so well suited for corn without manure, though some plant it. This grain is generally raised in the hammock land, which has been planted twelve years in succession without manure, and yet yields 20 bushels per acre. Rye does well on pine lands, and a number of my neighbors are sowing oats. I am told they do well, especially the oat.

By cow-penning, we raise sugar-cane nearly equal in quantity to hammock land, while the sugar and syrup are of a fairer quality, the average being 300 to 400 gallons of golden syrup, worth here 74 cents. per gallon, or from 1200 to 2000 lbs. sugar, per acre. From experiments made, swamp muck is equal if not superior to cow-penning as a manure.

The orange, and fruit of that class, succeeds well, and many persons are planting out groves. Many of the semi-tropical fruits succeed here, such as the guava, plantain, banana, and pine apple.

Sweet potatoes are raised throughout the year, and unless the winter is unusually severe, can be left in the ground and dug as needed.

The cassava and arrowroot might be made a profitable crop; thus for I have only planted for family use. Tobacco will grow during most winters. I have some plants of Cuba on the north side of my house, and they are still green.

Our lands are well suited to the production of grapes, the lands being rolling. We do not have standing water. In fifteen minutes after a heavy rain the water has all passed off. My grape vines produced abundantly, and in the fall a small second crop; the only enemy is the mocking bird, and I am willing to give them a share for the sweet music they give in return.

There are some springs, but we mostly use well water, and it is a good article. We have but few creeks; the country is, however, well watered with clear water lakes of various sizes. In winter they afford good drinking water and abound in fine trout, bream, and perch.

There is a good opening for a steam saw mill, which would not only pay well, but become a means of settling our country. There is a water mill within four miles, but there is a difficulty at present of getting lumber as fast as we want it. Building lumber costs \$15 to \$17 per thousand.

Six miles off, at Rock Spring, is a large bed of blue limestone, which in many places comes to the surface, and only wants developing to become of great service in making muck compost.

All kinds of garden vegetables do well, and there is no trouble in having a constant succession during the year. In most families vegetables are scarce, from the fact that they do not try to have them. I have had no difficulty in supplying my family throughout the year, and on low ground have as fine cabbage as could be wished for. I have resided in Florida near ten years, and from experience can say that persons moving here from a colder climate need not be uneasy in regard to health, provided they do not settle on Lake Apopka, or have their residences at least a mile off, with timber intervening. The best time to move here is in the month of October. Though we live in latitude about 28 deg. 40 min. we have a delightful climate, enjoying the sea breezes both from the Atlantic and Gulf. Last summer, which was unusually warm, we did not have more than six nights that we did not require some bed covering.

The Apopka lands are rich, being mostly hammock, and are held at high prices, while a large portion of the pine lands can be homesteaded. Steamboats now run regularly from Palatka, weekly, to Clay Spring on the Wekiva river, three miles from our postoffice. Fare \$6. Supplies can be obtained in the stores here or brought from Jacksonville or Palatka.

We welcome to our section all moral persons who are willing to work and assist in developing the vast, and in many cases, untried resources of our State.

Z. H. MASON, M. D.

Orange County is bounded north and east by Volusia County, which is separated from it by the St. John's river; south by Brevard County; west by Polk and Sumpter.

Area about 2450 square miles. No of acres improved in 1870, 1163. Valuation of the county, \$381,489.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	823	1374	1997
Colored.....	164	142	198
	—	—	—
Total.....	987	1516	2195

ORLANDO is the shire town, 25 miles southwest from Lake Monroe and 352 miles southeast from Tallahassee.

Business Directory.

HAWKINSVILLE—*Post Mistress*—Mrs. Serena Turner.
Store—J. C. Bryson.

MELLONVILLE—*Post Master*—James A. Weight.
Dentist—Rufus E. Prince.
Stores—Russell & Boone, F. Earnest & Son, Doyle & Brantley.
Butcher—Daniel Hartley.

ORLANDO—*Post Master*—M. A. McGinnis.
Lawyer—Hilliard Jones.
Stores—C. Robinson & Co., E. W. Spile, L. C. Whitted.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—John R. Mizell, Orlando.
Clerk of Court—J. P. Hughey, Orlando.
Sheriff—D. B. Stewart, Orlando.
Assessor of Taxes—R. C. Parten, Orlando.
Collector of Revenue—R. C. Parten, Orlando.
Treasurer—E. W. Spier, Orlando.
Superintendent of Common Schools—W. A. Lovell, Orlando.
Surveyor—J. A. McDonald, Mellonville.
County Commissioners—John Tanner, David Mizell, H. G. Parten, W. H. Holden, Orlando.
Justices of the Peace—D. K. Hall, Mellonville; J. B. Jefcoat, Orange Lodge; W. A. Smith, Robt. Ivey, Orlando; J. C. Bryson, Hawkinsville.
Board of Public Instruction—Wm. C. Roper, Chairman, Lake Russell; A. C. Caldwell, M. D., Mellonville; Wm. F. Russell, Tohopekaliga; N. W. Prince, Apopka, J. P. Hughey, Orlando.
Senator—Arthur Gian.
Representative—William Mills.

POLK COUNTY.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....		1380	2687
Colored		128	482
		1508	3169
Total			

Improved land 1943 acres. Total valuation \$349,028.

The general features of this county very much resemble those of Manatee and Hillsboro counties. Stock raising is the principal branch of industry.

BARTOW is the principal village. *Stores*—T. W. Pollard, J. W. Turner. **PEACE CREEK** is the county seat and only postoffice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court—J. F. Granger, Bartow.
Clerk of Court—John Davidson, Bartow.
Sheriff—Archibald Hendry, Bartow.

Assessor of Taxes—John Davidson, Bartow.
 Collector of Revenue—Archibald Hendry, Bartow.
 Treasurer—Felix Seward, Bartow.
 County Commissioners—J. C. A. Polk, John G. Benton, N. S. Blount,
 Rob't Wilkinson, Bartow.
 Superintendent of Schools—W. B. Varu, Bartow.
 Board of Public Instruction—Daniel Stanford, Chairman, E. A. Hendry, M.
 Fortner, R. A. McAuley, all of Bartow.
 Representative—J. W. Hendry.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

This county is in shape of a triangle; its base toward the east resting on St. John's County; the apex on the west touches Alachua County; its northern side is bounded by Clay County; its southern by Marion.

Its area is about 610 square miles, of which 15,347 acres are improved. Total valuation \$944,318.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	1634	1733	2373
Colored	1078	989	1448
Total	2712	2722	3821

PALATKA, the county seat, is 236 miles southeast of Tallahassee, and 75 miles by water from Jacksonville. It is, next to Jacksonville, the largest town on the St. John's.

Business Directory.

PALATKA—*Lawyers*—C. Gillis, B. F. Roberts, A. O. Wright.
Physicians—R. S. Butler, G. E. Hawes, N. H. Moragne, G. W. A. McRae,
 D. J. McRae.
Hotel—Putnam Hotel, by George McGinly.
Stores—B. M. Baer, Wm. Cohen, C. T. Devereur, H. L. Hart, N. H. Moragne & Co., Druggists, Joseph Mann, P. & H. Patterman, C. Parkhurst, R. R. Reid, W. C. Snow, Teasdale & Reid, H. R. Teasdale.
Post Master—Albert, J. Dalton. (See Palatka, in Guide.)

WELAKA—*Post Master*—Chas. B. Fenwick.
Stores—Fenwick & Hall, G. W. Ferguson.
Other Post Offices—Buffalo Bluff, Federal Point, and Georgetown. At the latter landing on the St. Johns, are the stores of Thos. S. Browning, and Ambrose Begner.

TOCOY—*Stores*—R. D. Abram, E. P. Paine.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court—A. O. Wright, Palatka.
 Clerk of Court—R. H. McLeod, Palatka.
 Sheriff—Thomas Shalley, Palatka.
 Collector of Revenue—Thomas Shalley, Palatka.
 Treasurer—E. R. Chadwick, Palatka.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—E. McClure, Palatka.

Surveyer—Daniel James, Palatka.
 Assessor of Taxes—J. H. Baisden, Palatka.
 Notary Public—Calvin Gillis, Palatka.
 Auctioneer—J. M. Powers, Palatka.
 County Commissioners—Albert N. Doyle, C. A. Congill, G. W. Lyle, J. W. Thomas, B. F. McGraw, Palatka.
 Justices of the Peace—John H. Loper, Dennis Wood, Alfred Davis, E. B. Timmons, Jesse L. Burton, A. O. Wright, Palatka; Rob't N. Ellis, Orange Mills; Chas. B. Fenwick, Welaka.
 Board of Public Instruction—G. W. Pratt, Chairman, Calvin Gillis, J. J. Cassidy, Palatka; G. McMeekin, Morrison's Mills.
 Senator---N. H. Moragne.
 Representative---Calvin Gillis.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Is bounded north by Alabama, east by Walton County, south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by Escambia County, from which it is separated by the Escambia river and Bay.

It was incorporated February 18th, 1842, and received its name from the sound and island at its southern portion.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	4048	2111	2750
Colored.....	1432	505	562
Total	5480	2616	3312

Area about 1440 square miles, of which 2410 acres are improved. Total valuation \$843,862.

The surface and soil, also the productions of the forest and farm are very much like those of Escambia, which joins it on the west. In the northwest portion of the county, in the neighborhood of Pine Level, is a large tract of excellent pine land; the red clay there approaches to within a few inches of the surface. Large oak and dogwood trees are scattered through the pine woods. But agriculture is neglected; the chief branch of industry is that of lumbering.

MILTON, on the Blackwater river, near the head of the bay, is the capital and chief town. It is 30 miles from Pensacola and 214 west of Tallahassee, and has daily communication with Pensacola by steamers. A mail coach runs three times a week to Pollard, Ala., carrying passengers and the mail, and daily to and from Pensacola; the distance is 30 miles. Chadwick's foundry is located here.

At BLACKWATER (formerly Bagdad), a mile and a half below Milton, on the same river, are situated the extensive steam saw mills of Simpson & Co., which turn out about one and a half millions of feet a month. The first saw mill in the county was owned by Mr. Simpson.

Samuel C. Keyser emigrated from Philadelphia to this State in 1833; and in 1837 he bought land of Benj. Jernigan, one of the earliest settlers in the county, and started the first store in Milton the same year.

Early settlements were made at Florida Town, and at Arcadia, but were abandoned on account of being unhealthy locations.

Clergymen—G. W. Keirse, Baptist; J. N. Lewis, Presbyterian; C. F. D. Lyne, Rector St. Michael's Church; J. A. Parker, Methodist; Gabriel Sexton, A. M. E. Church.

Business Directory.

BAGDAD—*Sash Factory*—John D. Leigh, Agent.
Saw Mills—Simpson & Co.
Stores—Dorr & Swaine, J. C. McArthur.

MILTON—*Post Master*—

Bar and Billiards—M. E. Dycus, W. B. Prater.
Butchers—Clark Braxton, Silas Jernigan, F. Jernigan.
Dentist—D. S. Long.
Druggist—C. A. Landrum.
Foundry—E. Chadwick & Co.
Grist Mill—Joseph Ollinger.
Hotel—Eagle Hotel, by Mrs. Saffen.
Lawyers—John Chain, D. H. Golson, G. G. McWhorter.
Physicians—E. W. McDougal, F. M. Peters.
Stores—General merchandise. Amos & Mintz, W. J. Allen, Isaiah Barnes, John Carlowitz, Z. Swift, wholesale; Abr. Forcheimer, J. Gundersheimer, Mrs. Rachael Guinot, M. A. Harris, Wm. Johnson, W. J. Keyser, wholesale; L. G. Mayo, Neil McMillan & Co., Joseph Ollinger, J. G. Perinot, E. Powell, A. Pressley, E. R. Riley, Hannibal Rowe, Antonio Silver-

PONCE DE LEON—Postoffice. *Saw Mills*—E. S. Amos, Geo. Marquis, H. T. Wright & Co.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—D. H. Golson, Milton.
Clerk of Court—James A. Chaffin, Milton.
Sheriff—John W. Butler, Milton.
Assessor of Taxes—James McCrenie, Milton.
Collector of Revenue—John W. Butler, Milton.
Treasurer—James A. Chaffin, Milton.
Superintendent of Common Schools—James A. Chaffin, Milton.
Surveyor—Wm. B. Gaines, Milton.
Commissioner of Pilotage—Jno. Hoodless, Milton.
Inspectors of Timber and Lumber—D. P. Hodgkins, W. A. C. Benbow, S. L. Hemphill, Milton.
County Commissioners—J. J. Cooper, Jos. Stinson, Frank Smith, James McCrenie, Milton.
Justices of the Peace—Nicholas Baggett, F. A. Axelton, T. T. Collins, J. W. Mann, Milton.
Representative—John W. Butler.

ST. JOHN'S COUNTY

Was incorporated November 23d, 1828. Bounded as follows: North by Duval County, east by the Atlantic, south by Volusia, and west by the St. John's river, which is the line between this county and Clay and Putnam.

Area about 900 square miles, of which 1124 acres are improved. Total valuation of the county \$745,205.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1953	1906	1937
Colored.....	1085	748	681
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	3038	2654	2618

Seat of justice, St. Augustine, 206 miles from Tallahassee.

This county was first authorized by an ordinance of Gen. Jackson, dated at Pensacola, July 21st, 1821, and embraced the whole State east of the Suwannee river. All the territory west of that river was known as Escambia county. The general features of the surface and soil are similar to those of Volusia county, which joins it on the South, and to the description of which the reader is referred.

Business Directory.

Postoffices and Post Masters—Orange Mills, John F. Tenney; St. Augustine, Chas. H. Bohn.

Butchers—Geo. Leonardy, Masters & Son, Masters & Mauncey, Benj. Southwick.

Conveyancer—John C. Phillips.

Dentist—Robt. F. Phillips.

Hotels—St. Augustine Hotel, Palmer & Vaill, Mrs. E. L. Sparhawk.

Lawyers—E. K. Foster, Jr., John G. Long, W. Howell Robinson, J. B. Stickney, J. D. Stanberry.

Merchants—Paul Arnau, J. R. Bennett, George Burt, A. C. Bravo, B. E. Carr & Co., A. H. Delort & Co., F. B. Ferreira, G. Foster, J. M. Fairbanks, B. Genovar, A. H. Gary, R. H. Gordon, W. Hernandez, W. Lyon & Co., B. C. Masters, Thos. A. Pacetti, S. Ritzewaller, dry goods; Nicholas Rogero, M. A. Strichka, Venancia Sanchez, Francis Touay, J. C. Thomas, M. A. Walton, D. B. Usina & Co., E. B. Usina, Usina & Bravo.

Newspapers—St. Augustine Examiner; M. R. Andreu, editor and proprietor. The Florida Press, edited and published by John F. Whitney.

Photographer—Geo. Pearson.

Physicians—J. P. Mackay, John E. Peck, J. H. Simmons, W. F. Shine.

Real Estate Agent—A. J. Goss.

Tailor—E. B. Usina.

Billiard Tables and Bar—H. M. Snow.

Watchmaker and Jeweler—W. Schwarzenbach.

PICOLATA--Stores—T. T. Bridier, R. Van Balsan, St. Johns.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—J. B. Stickney, St. Augustine.

Clerk of Court—C. D. Lincoln, St. Augustine.

Sheriff—R. Hernandez, St. Augustine.
 Assessor of Taxes—J. W. Gilbert, St. Augustine.
 Collector of Revenue—J. D. Stanbury, St. Augustine.
 Treasurer—J. D. Stanbury, St. Augustine.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—O. Bronsan, St. Augustine.
 Surveyor—J. D. Stanbury, St. Augustine.
 Commissioners of Pilotage—H. M. Snow, R. Hernandez, Adolphus N. Pa-
 cetty, Dan'l Allen, Andrew J. Goss, St. Augustine.
 Notaries Public—John B. Stickney, John G. Long, J. D. Stanbury, Fatio
 Dunham, St. Augustine.
 County Commissioners—S. Benjamin, Wm. B. Miranda, Joshua W. Gilbert,
 George Burt, Henry H. Williams, St. Augustine.
 Justices of the Peace—Samuel Sevelley, Ocoola; J. B. Stickney, Statio Ben-
 jamin, F. H. Palmer, Geo. Colee, St. Augustin; A. C. Powers, Hogarth
 Landing.
 Auctioneers—D. Von Balsan, Wm. Miranda, St. Augustine.
 Board of Public Instruction—Geo. Burt, Chairman, James W. Allen, J. H.
 Simons, Manuel J. de Medicis, all of St. Augustine.
 Representative—B. F. Oliveras.

SUMTER COUNTY.

Is bounded north by Marion County, east by Orange County, south by Hillsboro County, west by Hernando County. The Withlacoochie river forms its south and west line. This county is on the height of land between the eastern and western rivers. The southern and western portions are drained by the Withlacoochie into the Gulf of Mexico, while the northern portion of the county is drained by the Ocklawaha, into the St. Johns.

SUMTERVILLE, the county seat, is 274 miles south east from Tallahassee.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1000	1264	1972
Colored.....	549	502	980
Total.....	1549	1766	2952

The area of the county is about 1370 square miles, of which 4555 acres are improved. Valuation, 344,918.

Business Directory.

LEESBURG—*Lawyers*—Hugh A. Corley, Jas. P. Perkins.
Physician—G. M. T. Simmons.
Stores—Sidney J. Banknight, John W. Dyches, Franklin Kidder, John C. Love.
 SUMTERVILLE—*Post Master*—James W. Stanley.
Lawyer—A. Clark.
Physicians—Wm. M. Christian, S. C. Morrison.
Stores—Granville Bevill, W. W. Cassaday & Co., Franklin Greenville.
 ADAMSVILLE and PALMYRA—Postoffices discontinued.
 OKAHUMKEE—*Stores*—Wright Collins, Hutchinson & Williamson, H. L. Hart.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—A. J. Cassady, Leesburg.
 Clerk of Court—W. W. Cassady, Leesburg.
 Sheriff—J. S. Dyches, Leesburg.
 Collector of Revenue—John C. Lee, Leesburg.
 Treasurer—J. A. Condrey, Leesburg.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—J. B. Tillman, Sumterville.
 Surveyor—W. J. McEaddy, Sumterville.
 Auctioneer—A. J. Cassady, Leesburg.
 County Commissioners—W. Collins, W. J. Ward, W. M. Christian, M. Merritt, A. J. Ruark, Sumterville.
 Justices of the Peace—J. A. Condrey, Leesburg; John F. Jones, Moses Daniel, Sumterville.
 Board of Public Instruction—M. W. Collins, Chairman, R. J. Kendrick, Sumterville; G. M. T. Simmons, J. W. Thurmann, Leesburg.

SUWANNEE COUNTY.

Bounded west by Lafayette, Taylor and Madison, and north by Hamilton Counties, from all of which it is separated by the Suwannee river, east by Columbia, and south by Alachua and Lafayette Counties.

Area about 790 square miles. Improved lands 13006 acres. Total valuation \$492,725:

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
Whites.....	1467	1883	2121
Colored.....	836	1284	1435
Total.....	2303	3167	3556

Suwannee county occupies geographically nearly a central position in the State, nearly surrounded by the Suwannee river, being bounded by it on the north, west and south nearly.

This peninsula, geologically, is in the tertiary formation, resting on what is called the bottom limestone. In many places in the undulating surface of Suwannee county, limestone crops out, from which quantities of good lime have been burned.

This part of Florida is comparatively a new country. During the war with the Seminole Indians, the pioneer settlers, "like angels' visits, were few and far between." Agricultural implements were, as in most new countries, of the rudest kind, and farming operations were performed in a careless manner; yet such is the natural fertility of the soil, and its adaptation, in this genial clime, to the growth of cotton, (principally long staple,) sugar cane, Indian corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, ground peas, or peanuts (the crops mostly cultivated heretofore in this part of the State,) that the planters were successful, and accumulated, fortunes without the use of any fertilizers whatever, under the former system of labor. Considering the above, what would be the result of careful, improved, scientific cultivation?

From recent experiments at market gardening, we are satisfied that vegetables of almost every kind can be successfully grown here, and so early as to be put on the Northern market long before they can be produced there. Cucumbers and tomatoes can, with care, be made ready to ship by the first of May. Melons are produced here to great perfection, and with proper care, can be ready for shipment by the first of June.

Fruit culture in this part of the State has been heretofore greatly neglected. Peaches grow well, and of a size and flavor that cannot be surpassed anywhere. The trees are healthy, and the crop annually almost certain. Quinces are of good size and flavor. The different varieties of the fig (*Figus carica*) grow here to great perfection, and it is, as we think, a wholesome fruit, quite a luxury both in a green and a dried state, and its multiplication in Florida cannot fail to be fraught with great advantage. It will grow well upon the poorer and drier soils, provided it is sheltered, and can be propagated with great ease, growing well from cuttings. And such is the goodness and abundance of its fruits and the number of its varieties, that it may be grown here, as in parts of Southern Europe, in so great an abundance, that it may become the "providence of the poor."

Semi-tropical fruits can, with care, be grown here. There are orange trees in this neighborhood which have been bearing good fruit for some years past; also, the shaddock, of fine, large size. We are more exposed to frost than on the St. John's, or on the southern coast districts, and sometimes the young trees are killed by the frost. Old trees and ripe, or well matured wood of the orange tree successfully resist the effects of frost.

Grapes. Florida is certainly the home of the Scuppernong grape. It grows and produces with certainty, annually, fine crops of fruit of the best quality, and both vine and fruit have so far been entirely free from any disease whatever, or depredations from insects. We think the Scuppernong should be extensively planted for a certain and reliable crop. Last winter the writer planted at Welborn nearly one thousand grape vines; about half were rooted vines, of one year's growth, and balance cuttings. The varieties, "Catawa and Isabella." Half we planted on hammock soil, and the other half on pine land; top soil from a rich hammock was hauled and filled in with those planted on pine land. The vines grew nearly one hundred per cent. more than they do in one season in the Western States.

In the greater portion of this county good water is obtained in wells of reasonable depth, and on the borders of hammocks are some very good springs of pure, clear water; and strange as it may be thought by parties from mountain districts, there is in this vicinity good and permanent water power; beautiful and clear streams, running from lake to lake, furnishing fall sufficient for good mills.

The lands of this county are rich in their supplies of timber, the pine forest furnishing almost inexhaustible stores of pine for

lumber of the best quality, the moist, extensive, rich, dry hammock lands furnishing large, fine white oak, water oak, sweet gum, magnolia, hickory, red bay, or American mahogany, bass wood, and many other kinds of timber of value. The low, rich hammock land, which is susceptible of draining, and thus being reclaimed, contains a vast amount of valuable timber, such as white bay, &c. Most of such lands belong to the State, and are for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which, if reclaimed, would be of inestimable value.

Price of lumber is from ten to fifteen dollars per thousand at the mills. I cannot say that we have any well established price of labor. The freedmen to a great extent, are indolent and not reliable. There is an increasing disposition among the citizens (I mean white people, of course) to do what work they can for themselves, and employ white labor as far as possible.

I cannot advise you with regard to the cost of clearing, as there is but little being done. More lands are cleared now than can be cultivated with all the available labor at the command of those who own the lands. Fences are rotting down; inside fences being moved out to repair outside fences, &c. Lands of the best quality, for the want of capital to furnish implements, stock, provisions, labor, &c., are lying uncultivated, growing briars, weeds, &c. With regard to the cost of building, I may say such cottages as are comfortable in this mild, warm climate, cost but a trifle compared to the cost of building in the Northern States.

The disposition and bearing of the citizens of this community towards worthy strangers is, and ever has been, kind and hospitable.

J. GRANT.

Business Directory.

HOUSTON—*Post Master*—David Mills.

Stores—Collins & Meek, A. Lovell, R. M. D. Peacock.

Houston is the county seat, and 89 miles east of Tallahassee.

LIVE OAK—A very thrifty and growing place. For its railroad connections see Live Oak, in the "Guide," in this book.

Post Master—Moses L. Stebbins.

Butchers—C. A. Ramsey, W. S. J. Blount.

Hotel—Baker & Self.

Insurance Agent—Duncan McLauren.

Lawyers—W. M. Ives, Jr., J. S. Galloway, J. D. Skinner.

Physicians—Wm. Forsyth Bynum, J. P. Allison.

Photographic Artist—J. W. Hall.

Stores—Stephen & Ward Baker, Wm. Forsyth Bynum, drugs; Caraway & Newmans, Robt. H. Elliott, Wm. T. McVay, A. C. Stevens, Joseph Sherwood & Son, Turner & Purviance, Wood & Dexter, Council Ward, N. H. Walker, Wyse & Harvey, Allen Williams.

SUWANNEE—Has Postoffice.

WELBORN—Is a railway station.

Post Master—Thomas Goodson.

Lawyer—M. A. Clouts.

Physician—Francis Preston.

Stores—F. A. Carruth, Francis Preston, A. P. Johns, Ogden & Hart, J. B. Parnell, Geo. A. Sweet.
Temperance Lecturer—F. A. Carruth.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—John W. Rice, Live Oak.
Clerk of Court—M. L. Stebbins, Live Oak.
Sheriff—John H. Baker, Live Oak.
Assessor of Taxes—Geo. W. Allen, Welborn.
Collector of Revenue—Geo. W. Allen, Welborn.
Treasurer—M. M. Blackburn, Live Oak.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John J. Taylor, Welborn.
Surveyor—John A. Irvine, Live Oak.
Auctioneer—A. A. Blackburn, Live Oak.
Justices of the Peace—K. A. Harrell, Live Oak; N. Y. Bryan, New Troy; John J. Taylor, Welborn; W. M. Hicks, Houston.
County Commissioner—Lewis Fields.
Board of Public Instruction—John F. White, Chairman, John W. Brock, W. L. Irwin, Live Oak; Adam Young, Columbus; R. M. B. Peacock, Houston.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Is bounded north by Madison County, east by Lafayette, south by the Gulf, and west by the Gulf of Mexico and Jefferson County.

Its area is about 1100 square miles, and it has of improved land 3431 acres. Total valuation, \$132,825.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1259	1363	1377
Colored.....	125	140	76
Total	1384	1503	1453

Business Directory.

PERRY—*Stores*—G. W. Applewhite, Robert T. Davis, Wm. B. Davis, Thos. J. Edwards, H. G. & H. W. Jordan.
ROSE HEAD—Postoffice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of County Court—J. H. Wentworth, Shady Grove.
Clerk of Court—T. A. Carleton, Perry.
Sheriff—H. H. Wilder, Perry.
Assessor of Taxes—J. J. Timmons, Perry.
Collector of Revenue—J. H. Sutton, Perry.
Treasurer—Moses Simmons, Perry.
Superintendent of Common Schools—James H. Wentworth.
Surveyor—James H. Wentworth.
County Commissioners—Thomas York, J. H. Wentworth, D. G. Woods, Sam. Blue, M. A. Richardson, Perry.
Justices of the Peace—J. M. Peacock, Joseph English, S. P. Fife, D. G. Connel, Perry; A. Quinn.
Board of Public Instruction—W. C. Carleton, Chairman, Wm. McDonald, S. Blue, all of Perry; J. H. Wentworth.
Constables—E. M. Wilder, John Mathis.
County Solicitor—Moses Simmons.
Representative, — Hendry.

VOLUSIA COUNTY.

1. General Sketch of History. 2. Locality and Climate. 3. Health. 4. Surface and Soil. 5. Products of Forest, Field and Garden. 6. Accessibility to and Distance from Market; Mail Facilities and Roads. 7. Supply and price of Labor. 8. Price of Land and cost of Clearing. 9. Houses and cost of Building. 10. Water, the Supply and Quality; References.

1. *General Sketch of History.*—In 1836, the whole Peninsula of Florida below the present south line of St. John's county was comprised in three counties—Monroe on the South, Alachua on the Gulf coast, and Mosquito on the Atlantic coast. The wild region between the last named counties was known as the Indian Reserve.

The name Mosquito was afterwards changed to Orange, and in December, 1854, all that portion of Orange county lying east of the St. John's river was incorporated under the name of Volusia county, since which time Enterprise has been the county seat. It is supposed that the early Spanish navigators landed on our coast. An ancient roadway is graded through the sand hills from the beach to the Indian river, near the south end of Merritt's Island. A similar road has lately been discovered near the upper end of the Halifax. The first settlement in this county was made by Dr. Turnbull, who, in the year 1667, established a colony of fifteen hundred persons, of Spanish and, perhaps, of Grecian origin, whom he had induced to emigrate from the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean. Turnbull's wife being a native of Symrna, in Greece, the settlement was named New Smyrna. The crop cultivated by Turnbull was indigo, of which he raised thousands of dollars' worth annually. These colonists not being dealt with according to contract, all abandoned the settlement and located in and near St. Augustine, where their descendants now reside. The only permanent monument left by Turnbull is a large canal, draining the swamp that bears his name into the Hillsboro' river at New Smyrna. The old settlement at Spring Garden was mentioned by Bartram in his travels before the Revolution.

Before the Seminole war, which broke out in 1836, there were eleven sugar plantations between New Smyrna and St. Joseph, the site of Gen. Hernandez's plantation; several of these establishments cost sixty thousand dollar each; all were destroyed by the Indians in the first year of the war.

The first fight with the Indians in this county was at Dunn Lawton, on the Halifax, in which sixteen Indians and one white man were killed. Log forts were built at Bulow and at McCrea's, on the Tomoka, at which place the whites were surprised outside their fort and three men killed and scalped. At Volusia, on the St. John's, was one of the outposts and a fort. From this post Gen. Eustis, in command of the left wing of the army, composed

mostly of regulars and drafted three months' men from South Carolina and Georgia, set out to cross the country to the Withlacoochee to join Gen. Scott. After the brief and fruitless campaign of three months Gen. Scott and his army crossed the river at Volusia on their way to St. Augustine. The first settlement at Volusia was made 1816 by Horatio S. Dexter.

This village, situated pleasantly on the east bank of the St. Johns, on a hammock formed of fresh water shells, although the largest village in the county, has but three stores and a half-a-dozen dwellings. At Enterprise is a large hotel and the county court house, one store and three dwelling houses. There is no store on the coast north of Sand Point, at which place there is one store and several families residing. Within a mile of New Smyrna post-office are six families; within two miles of Port Orange post-office, on the Bank of the Halifax, are eight white families and four colored.

The rivers on the coast furnish an abundance of salt water fish and oysters. Deer are troublesome to farmers by eating the vines of sweet potatoes.

This county contains about 1,800 inhabitants; most of them immigrated from Georgia and the Carolinas, but every State is represented here. The northern settlers are along the coast and on the St. John's. Those who live near the best lands are of moderate means and they have not cleared the richest land; consequently, visitors passing through the country and only seeing pine lands under cultivation, might get the impression that we have no first class hammock.

The public schools are not yet in operation.

No clergyman resides within our borders. We have no politicians; offices go begging; two of my neighbors who have commissions as Justices of the Peace decline to act; the office of County Treasurer has been vacant for two years, seeking a man to accept it. We have no jail and little need of one.

When settlers come here and go to work and attend their business, nobody cares where they come from; they are welcomed and encouraged.

In 1866 and '7 an attempt was made to establish a colony of freedmen from South Carolina at Port Orange; some 500 families were brought here by Gen. Ely, from the vicinity of Columbia, in three steamboats from Charleston; but the proper preparation and location of their homesteads had not been made, and some disliked the pine land of the government for homesteads, and most of them went into the interior counties; not over a dozen families are left here, and probably not a hundred in the county. Some of the most interesting antiquities in the State are the Indian Mounds in this county. Turtle Mount, or Mount Tucker of the old maps, is a pile of oyster shells variously estimated from fifty to eighty feet high, standing on the east bank of Mosquito Lagoon; it is covered with bushes and small trees on the top and all sides, with the exception of the west-face, fronting the river,

which is perpendicular and of loose shells. Earth mounds are common near the river banks along the coast; but the most remarkable of these is on Spruce Creek, on the south bank, four miles from the Halifax. It is about fifty feet high and a hundred feet in diameter at the base, and as steep on the sides as the soil would lie, excepting on the east side, which ascends gradually, as if for a roadway. Deep excavations close by show where the earth was taken from to build this immense pile. In these and other mounds in this county have been found pieces of pottery, stone pipes, and other implements, charcoal and human skeletons in various stages of decay; the latter are comparatively recent. These relics of a distant and unknown age lead the imagination back beyond the early dawn of written history; beyond even the gray twilight of tradition, and leave it to grope in the night of the forgotten past.

2. *Locality and Climate.*—Volusia county is bounded on the north by St. John's county, east by the Atlantic ocean, south by Brevard county, and west by St. John's river, which separates it from Orange county. It extends from near the Matanzas river on the north to Lake Washington, on the south, about 100 miles. Its width varies from 40 miles at the north end to 15 miles in the southern portion. It lies between the parallels of 28 deg. and 29 deg. 40 m. north latitude.

Meteorological observations have been taken since 1866, which are published in the reports of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The following is the range of the mercury between the extremes, taking the lowest and the highest observations in each month of 1869; January, coldest, 47 deg., hottest, 80 deg.; February, 24—85; March, 34—83; April, 54—81; May, 60—90; June, 74—90; July, 71—92; August, 74—82; September, 72—90; October, 49—75; November, 35—81; December, 33—81. The mercury rose to 90 deg. and upwards as follows: In April once, in May once, in June twice, in July ten times, in August nine times, in September twice. The prevailing winds in the winter are from the northeast, north, and northwest; the frosts, are usually brought about by the last named winds; in summer the winds are southerly and southeasterly; the west winds are the most disagreeable. When comfortable hotels shall have been erected along the beach, it will be a common place of resort in summer for the residents of the interior of the State.

I speak from experience when I say that this portion of the coast is cooler and pleasanter in summer than Jacksonville, Savaunah, or Charleston.

Whatever injury the orange trees suffer from cold in the spring, after they have started to grow, and not in the colder weather of midwinter.

In February, 1870, (last month,) Mr. Bostrom had roasting ears from a small patch of corn that grew in his field on the east bank of the Halifax.

Bananas and pine apples do well in the southern part of the county, but cannot be relied on as a sure crop at the northern part.

3. *Health.*—The coast, or that portion which lies east of the Halifax, Hillsboro, and Indian rivers, all of which run parallel with the beach, may be set down as perfectly healthy. With reasonable care to provide comfortable houses and wholesome food, families may confidently expect to be exempt from any disease that can originate here. Patients suffering from fever and ague, which they have contracted in malarious regions, soon recover here.

The high banks of fresh water creeks, above the reach of tide water, are also healthy. So is the middle region of the county, although much of it is taken up with flat, low pine woods and bay galls, and shallow cypress ponds are numerous. The whole length of the county along the St. John's, at the distance of two miles back from the river, is also free from malarial diseases, excepting always, low, flat bottom lands on lakes, rivers, or creeks that are subject to overflow.

The danger in all these instances is not in the water, but in the action of the heat of the sun on the rich soil after the water has drained off or evaporated.

The miasm, which produces fever and ague, is a minute organic structure, which is invisible to the naked eye, or to an ordinary microscope, and is always produced when the requisite degrees of heat and moisture are brought to bear on decaying vegetable matter, on the same principle that the plants forming mildew and yeast suddenly grow when the proper conditions are furnished, springing from invisible seeds that are constantly floating in the air.

Salt marshes that are regularly covered with the tide do not produce this miasm; but where the marshes and bottom lands on the banks of creeks and rivers are occasionally covered with fresh or brackish water, intermittent fevers may be expected. An apparent exception to this rule prevails in the case of cypress and grass ponds in the interior, so long as they are filled with growing vegetation, such as trees, bushes and grass. There are several families now living in perfect health near such ponds in this county, and I have no doubt that if the ponds should be cleared of the growth of vegetation during the summer, every member of such families would be attacked with chills and fever in a few weeks. The most common form of disease in this county is the intermittent fever, or chills and fever, and that only exists in the locality I have described above.

4. *Surface and Soil.*—This county is surrounded and intersected by water-courses as follows: The Atlantic Ocean washes the eastern shore; the Halifax river is formed by the junction of the Haulover and Bulow creeks, and the Tomoka river; it is about a mile wide in its whole length of thirty miles, and so straight that midway of its length the horizon meets the water, as one looks to the

northward or southward. It runs nearly parallel with the coast, and discharges its waters at Mosquito Inlet. The tide flows up the entire length of this river, and renders the water brackish in the tributaries just named for six miles or more above their mouths. This river was formerly called Mosquito North Lagoon. The Hillsborough river, or Mosquito South Lagoon, extends from Mosquito Inlet, southwardly, parallel with the coast, thirty miles. For twelve miles south of the Inlet the river is filled with marsh and mangrove islands, and divided into crooked and narrow channels. Below these islands the river is a broad expanse of water five miles wide, varying from three to six feet deep. The channel is rendered tortuous by coral reefs and sand banks. This portion of the river is now termed the Lagoon. This river is entirely salt, having no tributaries from the land of fresh water.

Indian river is separated from the Lagoon of Hillsborough river by a narrow strip of land two hundred yards wide called the Haulover. A canal has been cut through connecting the two rivers, and allowing boats drawing two feet of water to pass through.

The Indian river is, more strictly a bay. Its waters are salt, and it has no current independent of the winds. It varies in width from two to eight miles. The portion east of Merritt's island, thirty miles in length, is called Banana river. Indian river runs parallel with the coast about 100 miles, to the inlet of the same name. Elbow creek, which rises in the swamps near Lake Washington, on the St. John's, empties into the Indian river nearly opposite the south end of Merritt's island, and is the only stream of fresh water of any note that empties into this river within the limits of this county. In this region, for several miles, the Indian and St. John's rivers are only six miles apart.

On the whole length of the county, on its western border, is the St. John's. Of the streams which drain the swamps of the interior, are Tomoka river, and Spruce Creek with its tributaries, viz: Turnbull Creek, Hawk Cypress, Sweet Water, and Little Spruce creeks, emptying into the Halifax, the first at its head, the latter only a mile north of the inlet, and Deep Creek and Haw Creek running westerly, the first into Lake Harney, and last into Dunn's Lake. Spring Garden Creek is a remarkable stream, rising abruptly in a spring, and furnishing a water-power of sufficient force to drive machinery for ginning cotton and other purposes.

The surface of the county and its soil can be described most conveniently in five divisions, running lengthwise of the county.

1. Commencing on the east, we have a narrow strip of land between the beach and the Halifax, Hillsborough, and Indian rivers, extending the whole length of the county, only interrupted by the Mosquito Inlet. The width of this peninsula varies from a half mile to five miles, which is the distance across at the Cape Canaveral lighthouse. This peninsula is composed mostly of sand hills; the more recent ones bordering on the sea are

covered with grass; those further west, with saw palmetto, oak and other scrub, increasing in height as the river is approached, until near the river, in many places, are fertile spots that would pay for cultivation, and covered with tall pines, oaks, and other trees. Captain Dummitt and Burnham's orange groves, the largest in the State, are on the west side of this peninsula. If this region is ever made use of, it will be for residences of those who cultivate the swamp lands on the main. There are no springs or streams of fresh water, but good water can be had from wells dug a few rods from the river or the beach.

2. The west banks of the three rivers above named constitute a peculiar feature in the face of the county. On the whole length of the Halifax and Hillsborough, and in many places on the Indian river, is a range of oyster-shell banks, from three to ten feet high; these constitute the "shell hammocks;" the shells, when mixed with the soil, are a constant source of fertility by their gradual decay. The scattering of these shell-heaps over considerable tracts, probably by large bodies of Indians who came from the interior to feast upon fish and shell-fish during the winter, has created much of our second-rate hammock; this class of soil terminates abruptly at the last shell-heap, and the pine barren commences. Some portions of the banks of Indian river are fifteen feet high; some places of sand, and at others, of coquina or shell rock. There is but comparatively little of this kind of shell-hammock on this river. In the vicinity of Mosquito Inlet are considerable tracts of land, where the subsoil is composed of disintegrated and decayed shell rock, which, a few feet lower, is sound enough for building purposes. This is the character of the river front from New Smyrna northwest some seven or eight miles. This soil produces well every variety of crop that has been planted on it. There is no part of the St. John's where all the advantages of a fine river prospect, good soil, and healthy location are combined as on the west banks of these rivers, which are generally within two or three miles of the sea, and constantly within the influence of its invigorating breezes, and within hearing of the surf.

3. The third division from the east is the swamp region. This extends from Bulows, on the north, across the Tomoka, and, southwardly, the whole length of Halifax and Hillsborough, and for fifteen miles on the Indian river, a distance of more than eighty miles in length, and varying from a half a mile to three miles wide. The celebrated Turnbull swamp, southwest of New Smyrna, is a part of this tract, as is also the Dunn Lawton estate. The soil is a black alluvial, mostly unmixed with sand, and resting on a clay or shell marl foundation. This is probably as good land as any in the State. It needs draining to render it arable, and there is sufficient fall to allow of this, as is amply proved by some of Turnbull's old canals, which still discharge the waters of the swamps into the river. It was on these swamp lands that the sugar plantations before mentioned were situated, that were

broken up by the Indians. The ruins of steam-mills are still there, and the fields marked by the cane rows all covered with a dark forest of nearly forty years' growth. The greatest obstacle in the way of the settlement of this county is the uncertainty of title and ownership of these lands. They are covered with old Spanish grants, the owners of which are in the West Indies, or in the Northern States; anywhere but here. Many of these have not paid taxes for twenty years. They will soon be taxed, and the owners or agents thus ascertained, or the lands sold for taxes. In the region of this county already described, along the eastern shore, are 100,000 acres of the Spanish grants.

4. The fourth region may be called the interior of the county, situated about half way between the ocean and the St. John's. It is mostly a table land of flat woods, from which the rains drain off slowly, interspersed with bay galls, savannas, cypress ponds, and spruce pine, and dwarf oak scrub hammocks, which are worthless for cultivation. This region is better adapted to grazing than to any other branch of agriculture. It is thinly settled by stock-raisers, and cannot sustain a dense population until the prairies and savannas are drained and turned to fruitful fields.

5. The western portion of the county, bordering on the St. John's, is undulating; many of the elevations are called hills, among which are numerous small lakes or ponds. The soil is variable, and comprises every grade of soil in the State, but is mostly pine land. Some of the best farmers in the county are cultivating pine land. With cow-penning, it produces good corn and cane. Mr. George Sauls, who lives in this belt of undulating pine woods, six miles from the St. John's, raised, in 1868, five hundred dollars worth of sugar, syrup, and molasses from one and three quarters acres of pine land, with no other fertilizer but the cow-penning. The prices he obtained were higher than will ever be likely to prevail again. He sold his sugar at fifteen cents per pound, syrup at seventy-five cents, and molasses at fifty cents per gallon.

The bottom lands on the St. John's are of the most fertile character, and when diked and cultivated will equal in productiveness the sugar lands of Louisiana; for we have a great advantage in climate here, being more than a degree further south than New Orleans. It was this kind of soil, bottom land diked, on the Tomoka, on which Captain Dummitt raised at the rate of four thousand pounds of sugar to the acre.

Merritt's Island is mainly flat pine land, but its climate is milder than that on the mainland in the same latitude. It is a good location for the cultivation of the whole orange tribe.

5. *Products of the Forest, Field and Garden.*—Our forests produce abundance of pine and live oak; considerable quantities of cedar, bay, hickory, cypress and ash. Various other varieties of oak are also found here, magnolia, sweet and black gum, sassafras, black cherry, soft maple, sumac, willow, bayberry, prickly ash, and on the salt marsh islands the mangrove. In the eastern and

southern portions the 'coontie' root is abundant, from which starch is made. The lumber interest is neglected here, there being no saw-mill in operation in the county. A large steam saw-mill at Port Orange, now idle is soon to be started. The wild fruits are the sour and bitter-sweet orange, blackberry, huckleberry, and haw, none of which are abundant.

The field crops are sugar-cane, both short and long staple cotton, rice, corn, potatoes, peanuts, cow peas, pumpkins, melons, and the semi-tropical fruits—oranges, limes, lemons, and figs.

Gardening is almost wholly neglected. Although nearly every variety of vegetable matter can be raised here, as has been proved by experiment, few kinds are cultivated. The variety in a Southern country garden is as follows: collards, cabbages, turnips, leeks, or garlies, Irish potatoes, pepper and sage. This is the natural climate for lima-beans, egg-plant, okra, and many kinds of vegetables that are grown with difficulty at the North. A few settlers raise beets, carrots, rutabagas, cauliflower, cucumbers, and radishes. It is customary to procure the seed from the North every year, as it is supposed that that grown here is not as reliable.

Among the other branches of agriculture, should be mentioned the stock-growing interest. This is one of our most important interests. Cattle and hogs do well in every part of the county. As is usual in this State, the only attention paid to stock is the marking in the spring of the young. While the cattle are penned a few weeks in the spring, the owners obtain a supply of milk, which is rather an incident of the marking than an object to be attained. Beef cattle sell at about fifteen dollars a head; whole droves, including "little and big," sell at six dollars per head. Beef sells at six and seven cents per pound. Horses and mules are generally scarce: not enough raised to supply the demand. Very few sheep are kept; the citizens prefer dogs, of which the supply is abundant, and none are so poor that they cannot maintain several ugly, lean curs. Fowls of every kind do well. Bees do well, and many wild swarms are found in the woods.

6. *Accessibility to Market, Postoffices and Roads.*—The whole of our western border, on the St. John's and the lakes, is within 24 hours' steam navigation of Jacksonville. Steamers ply almost daily between that port and Enterprise, stopping at intermediate landings. On the east our communication with the world is through the New Smyrna or Mosquito Inlet, by means of sail vessels, which run weekly to Jacksonville. The celebrated King's Road, projected and built by Gov. Grant, the first English Governor of Florida, extends from New Smyrna *via* St. Augustine and Jacksonville, to the St. Mary's river. It is not much traveled now, and portions of it are overgrown with bushes, and the bridges are out of repair; still it is passable for teams. From Enterprise, on the St. Johns, a mail road extends to Port Orange and Dunn Lawton on the Halifax, thirty-three miles; also to New Smyrna on the Hillsboro', thirty miles, and to Sand Point,

on the Indian river, fifty miles. There are postoffices at Volusia, Enterprise, Port Orange, New Smyrna, and Sand Point. A canal, through Haw Creek into the Tomoka, connecting Dunn's Lake with the Halifax, would give our eastern border a direct inland route to Jacksonville, and is among the most important internal improvements that can be made.

7. *Supply and Price of Labor.*—The supply is limited and prices high. Good hands can get from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month and board on the coast, and five dollars less on the St. John's. Persons coming here to open new lands should bring their help along with them. The freedmen, of whom there are about a dozen families at or near Port Orange, all have entered homesteads, and only go out to work occasionally. We very much need an immigration of workingmen.

8. *The Price of Land and Cost of Clearing.*—There is very little cleared land for sale at any price. The Spanish grants, unimproved, are generally held at from four to six dollars per acre. The cost of clearing heavy swamp hammock at prices at Port Orange, is not less than twenty dollars per acre, and in some instances may reach thirty. By clearing I mean cutting down all the trees and burning off all the logs. The Southern method of clearing, by girdling the large trees, is of course much cheaper. Some of our pine land is so thickly covered with saw palmetto as to cost fifteen dollars per acre to grub out the roots ready for plowing.

9. *Buildings and their Cost.*—With the exception of a few houses our dwellings are rude affairs and poor apologies for houses. The cost of sawed lumber, delivered at Port Orange or New Smyrna, is eight dollars per thousand for freight, added to the cost in Jacksonville. Most of the houses are built of logs, and in the interior puncheons are hewed from split logs for floors, and glass windows are not in general use. A log house with two rooms, fifteen feet square, can be built for a hundred dollars, exclusive of chimney. New settlers along the rivers frequently thatch their roofs with palm leaves. A well-to-do farmer has the following buildings: a house, a kitchen, a smokehouse, which also answers for a storehouse, a stable, and a corn crib; if a cane planter, a sugar house. Carts, wagons, plows, and all other farming tools, are commonly exposed to the weather, and ruined in a year or two.

10. *Water, its Supply and Quality.*—Under the head of Surface and Soil I have already spoken of the fresh water streams and ponds, which supply the stock in the woods. Wells furnish pure, sweet and soft water, all over the county, with the exception of the banks of the salt water rivers on the coast, where the water, though sweet and suitable for cooking and drinking, is usually too hard for washing. Rain water, caught in cisterns, is used for this purpose.

References.—For general information in reference to the county address H. G. Lungren, M. D., Volusia; B. F. Buckner, Enter-

prise; J. H. Fowler and J. A. Bostrom, Port Orange. In relation to orange and cane culture and productiveness, Capts. Miles O. Burnham and Douglass Dummitt, New Smyrna. In relation to stock raising, Bryant Osteen, Enterprise. Relative to game and fish, boats and guides for sportsmen, R. N. Sheldon, New Smyrna.
 J. M. HAWKS, M. D.

PORT ORANGE, Volusia County, April. 1870.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	861	858	1395
Colored	297	351	328
Total	1158	1209	1723

Area about 2230, of which 1380 acres are improved. Total valuation \$509,765.

Business Directory.

Postoffices and Postmasters—Blue Springs, Louis P. Thursby; Enterprise, Samuel F. Calhoun; Port Orange, S. B. Wells; Sand Point, ———; New Smyrna, Morrison Lewis; Volusia, ———

ENTERPRISE, the county seat, is 325 miles from Tallahassee, and 200 from Jacksonville, by the river.

Hotel—Brock House.
Private Boarding—E. Watson.
Store—E. Watson & Son.

OTHER STORES—Port Orange, Sim. Bennett; Sand Point, J. W. Joyner, H. T. Titus; Volusia, T. P. Kelly, L. M. Richardson & Co., ——— Cohen; Physician, H. G. Lungren.
Deputy Collector at New Smyrna—Geo. J. Alden.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—James H. Prevatt, Enterprise.
 Clerk of Court—Wm. S. Thayer, Enterprise.
 Sheriff—Wm. F. Bucknor, Enterprise.
 Assessor of Taxes—Wm. F. Bucknor, Enterprise.
 Collector of Revenue—L. M. Richardson, Enterprise.
 Treasurer—J. H. Chandler, Enterprise.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—William F. Bucknor, Enterprise.
 Surveyor—James H. Fowler, Port Orange.
 County Commissioners—Henry Clifton, William B. Watson, Jas H. Chandler, Enterprise.
 Justices of the Peace—C. C. Sutton, Port Orange; T. P. Kelly, Volusia; W. S. Delk, Benj. Richardson, Enterprise; J. C. C. Feaster, Indian River; S. J. Cook, Cabbage Bluff; Wm. N. Norwood, Sand Point; Tobias Blackwelder, L. M. Richardson, Volusia; A. H. Stockton, Lake Beresford.
 Board of Public Instruction—J. C. Maley, Chairman, J. A. Bostrom, E. A. McDaniel, Port Orange; Bryant Osteen, Enterprise.
 Constable—Joseph Bryan.
 Representative—A. H. Alexander.

WAKULLA COUNTY.

Incorporated March 11th 1843 :

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	1622	1487	1548
Colored.....	1167	1108	958
Total.....	2839	2595	2506

It has of improved lands 9845 acres. Total valuation \$317,403 The following interesting description of the county is an extract from the article prepared by its State Senator for the "Florida Colonist."

Wakulla county is bounded eastward by Taylor county; northward by Leon county; westward by the Ocklockonee river; and southward by Ocklockonee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. From the eastern boundary to the western, it is near forty miles, and from the northern boundary to the southern, it is from fifteen to thirty miles. Wakulla county has a voting population of about five hundred, two hundred and seventy-five of whom are white, and two hundred and twenty-five are colored and black. The African tide is ebbing, and the indications are that the county will be Anglo-Saxonized.

Crawfordsville, the county site of Wakulla county, is at or near the centre of the county, and of the population. It is an eligible location, very. The water is pure and cool, and health good. It has a flourishing school and church, indispensable auxiliaries to greatness and goodness. The Crawfordville Lodge is a reticent conservator of Peace and Union.

Crawfordville is twenty miles from Tallahassee, twelve miles from St. Marks, ten miles from the nearest depot on the railroad, and eight miles from the nearest landing on the Gulf. St. Marks has well-established weekly steamship communication with all the gulf ports in the States, and with Havana, Cuba; and it is connected by rail with Jacksonville, Fernandina, and Savannah, on the Atlantic.

The Eastern division of the county lies low, and comes under the caption of "flat-woods;" but the greater portion of it is high and dry enough for cultivation without ditching, and with proper preparation and cultivation, the whole of it is productive, and having a doubly durable foundation of lime-rock and clay, it will endure for ages. The central division is also level, but more elevated, and beautifully intermixed with alternate sections of pine, oak, and hickory and hammock. The greater portion of the population is in this division of the county. The Western division is slightly descending, and decidedly undulating, with alternations of piney woods and bays, and the bays generally have greater altitude than the piney woods, and are, therefore, susceptible of easy and thorough drainage. There are tens of thousands of acres of immensely rich bay lands in Wakulla county that are susceptible of easy drainage, the soil of

which is from ten to twenty feet deep. Wakulla county is rich in timber suitable for lumber, naval stores and domestic purposes generally. The yellow pine, large and long, abounds in every section of the county; sweet bay, cypress, and black gum in the bays; sweet gum, live oak, white oak, hickory, ash, mulberry, cherry, magnolia, and Florida mahogany in the hammocks.

There is no lack of rivers and creeks with sufficient fall and calibre to drive machinery. There are seven grist mills and one saw mill in the county, six of which are water mills, and three of them are within two miles of Crawfordville. Lumber is worth fifteen dollars per thousand feet, and corn meal one dollar per bushel at the mill. Every section of the county is bountifully supplied with either branches, small lakes, or ponds for stock. For drinking, the citizens generally use well water, a few spring, and fewer still, cistern. The drinking water, in some sections, is affected by rotten limestone; in other sections it is only slightly impregnated with lime, but mainly, it is entirely free from lime, cool and sweet. The wells are from twelve to twenty-five feet deep. Two hands can dig and curb a well in two days.

Grazing is good throughout the county, especially in the eastern and western divisions, and on the Gulf coast. Stock of all kinds does well, and cattle and hogs especially are remarkable for their precocity. It is not unusual for heifers of two years to have calves. Bear and deers are abundant in remote and solitary recesses, and turkeys, foxes, coons, cats, &c., are in every man's plantation. The woods abound with wild honey. Domesticated bees are profitable. Bee stands are worth one dollar each; honey sixty cents a gallon.

It costs a good deal to clear hammock land, and but little to clear pine; but I am not advised as to the actual cost of either. There is clear land enough in this county for the present. Wakulla county is covered almost entirely by what is known as the "Forbes' Purchase," so there is very little government land in the county, and that little is of very little account. The superabundance of timber contiguous to any suitable place to build, and the cheapness of labor, would enable one to build a comfortable log house for one hundred dollars. A cart-load of lightwood will reduce a cart-load of oyster shells to lime, and lime and sand well mixed, wet with water, moulded into proper shape, and dried in the sunshine, make good brick. A few clay brick, kiln-dried, are necessary for the hearth and back—perhaps seventy-five to the chimney. The lime and sand brick will endure unto the end in the body and funnel of a chimney.

I have yet to see the man who will acknowledge that he lives at a sickly place; but intermittent and remittant fevers are not strangers in some localities, even in Wakulla county. But the county, all in all, is certainly healthy, and the acclimated citizens enjoy almost uninterrupted health. Mosquitoes are numerous only on the gulf coast, and along the line of the rivers. I have not had occasion to put up my mosquito bars for years. Gnats and fleas

annoy a little in the spring, but disappear on the approach of summer. Not many snakes.

Aside from the equinoctial winds incident to all tropical climates, this county is less liable to storms than any with which I am acquainted.

Mr. A. P. Tully, a gentleman of the highest integrity, reports that he produced last year, from one acre and three-eighths, accurately measured, thirteen hundred and twenty pounds of dry sugar, and five hundred and twenty-five gallons of syrup; of sweet potatoes, four hundred and fifty bushels per acre; of corn from old land without manure, and average of the entire crop, only a fraction short of twenty bushels per acre. Mr. Tully's plantation is within one mile of Crawfordville. Major M. Brasswell produced on his plantation, four miles from Crawfordville, some years since, from one hundred measured acres of natural land (not a bit of manure was used) one hundred bales of short staple cotton, averaging five hundred and twenty-five pounds per bale; of corn, forty-five bushels per acre, with only one plowing and two hoeings. This I know to be true. But these results are above the average.

For the want of enterprise, or from a consoling confidence in the capacity of the native soil, the planters of Wakulla have not manured their lands, notwithstanding mines of muck and marl, accessible and inexhaustible, abound in every section of the county. The planters usually guess at the acres in cultivation, and the pounds, bushels, or gallons, produced per acre, and therefore, I cannot say with definiteness and certainty how much the native lands will produce per acre, but the following will approximate it: Of short staple cotton, from two to five hundred pounds of lint per acre; of long staple, from one to three hundred pounds; of corn, from ten to forty bushels; of sweet potatoes, from three to five hundred bushels; of pindars, from forty to eighty bushels; of syrup, from three hundred to four hundred and fifty gallons; of rice, from thirty to fifty bushels (rough). Rye, oats and Irish potatoes pay well; cow peas, chufas, etc., first rate; melons (water and musk), pumpkins, and all garden vegetables are produced in such profusion, and to such perfection, and with so little attention, that it is impossible to appreciate them. Figs, plums, pomegranates and peaches are produced to perfection; apples, only so-so; orange trees require protection from the cold only a few years. There are some small sweet orange groves in the county that bear astonishingly.

Labor is abundant, and can be obtained at from fifty to seventy-five cents per day, or from ten to twelve dollars per month, with rations. Good farm horses and mules are worth from one hundred to two hundred dollars each; stock cattle, from five to six dollars per head; stock hogs, two dollars, sheep two dollars, and goats one dollar and twenty-five cents.

Large tracts of land in eligible sections, much of them very rich, with improvements thereon, can be purchased at from two

to five dollars per acre. In some localities more or less desirable, lands, with improvements, can be purchased almost at purchaser's own price.

Prior to 1860, turpentine was a lucrative avocation in this county, and there are pine trees already boxed, by sections, in localities convenient to shipping. One hand can chip and dip four thousand boxes, which will yield about two hundred barrels of crude turpentine, worth in *ante bellum* times two dollars per barrel. Tobacco, too, was a remunerative crop, speckled tobacco, soft and silky, good as any ever produced in Gadsden county or in Cuba, was produced in this county, where there are now many thousands on thousands of acres of wild hammock suited to its production. The cultivation of tobacco does not conflict with the cultivation of other crops, but it is almost impossible to strip the fodder from a full crop of corn without neglecting the tobacco. Five hundred pounds of speckled tobacco is a good average per acre.

I believe there is not a vineyard in the county; but a single scuppernong vine in the neighborhood is reported to have produced twenty-five or thirty bushels of grapes last year. Wild grapes are at home in Wakulla. Broad acres of wild hammock and "scrub" lands are clad with vigorous vines, brimming with clusters of grapes, large and luscious, and the superabundance and great variety of wild grapes of a superior quality, and the wonderful production of scuppernong vines, are indications amounting almost unto a demonstration, that the climate and soil of Wakulla are admirably adapted to the production of grapes generally.

Along the line of railroad from Tallahassee to St. Marks, tons on tons of lime could be burned at a relatively nominal expense.

Fisheries are established all along on the gulf coast, and from more than one of them I have seen one hundred barrels (two hundred and fifty mullet to the barrel) of mullet captured at a haul, with a seine not exceeding two hundred yards in length, and manned by less than a dozen men. Mullet are worth ten dollars per barrel on the beach. Think of it! One thousand dollars at a haul. Mullet "run," in fishermen's phrase, in schools near the shore from the first of October to the first of December, and ten or twelve hands, with seine and boat, can capture five hundred to one thousand barrels within the brief period of eight weeks. About one-half the mullet have yellow roe, which are in great demand at a higher price per barrel than the mullet. Headless mullet only are packed; and mullet heads, by boiling, yield an oil equal to lard for frying fish, and superior to any other grease for leather. The entire gulf coast is ridged with oysters.

The Newport Sulphur Springs are worthy of consideration. Before the war scores of invalids resorted to these waters, many of whom were entirely restored to health long lost, and many more were greatly improved. These waters are preventative of debility, the forerunner of dropsy, and of physical disorganiza-

tions generally; and curative of dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

There are some interesting places for sale in the vicinity of these famous springs, and those who may desire to take a look at them are directed to Daniel Ladd, a pioneer to Florida, and one of the most enterprising and useful citizens in the county. Mr. Ladd resides at Newport. The Wakulla Spring has a puff (good one, too,) in your pamphlet, and yet another spring in Wakulla county is remarkable for its medicinal virtues—a chalybeate spring ten miles from Crawfordville, near Major James W. Smith's residence, in clear sight of the gulf. The waters of this spring are said to be a panacea for chronic diarrhoea.

JNO. L. CRAWFORD.

Business Directory.

CRAWFORDVILLE—*Physician*—E. Manes,
Lawyer—D. Howard.
Stores—H. L. Henderson.

PAUTUXETT—*Postmasier*—Jesse Coggins.

SAINT MARKS—*Postoffice*.

Collector of Customs—Washington Rogers; *Clerks in Custom House*, Rupert Charles, T. S. Good.

Stores—Daniel Ladd, James Williamson.

SOPCHOPPY—*Postoffice*.

BENHADEN—*Postoffice discontinued*.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—H. L. Henderson, Crawfordville.

Clerk of Court—John P. Hogue, Crawfordville.

Sheriff—Rupert Charles, Crawfordville.

Assessor of Taxes—N. W. Butler, Crawfordville.

Collector of Revenue—W. G. Robinson, Sopchoppy.

Treasurer—J. H. Hogue, Crawfordville.

Superintendent of Common Schools—D. W. Core, Sopchoppy.

Surveyor—LeRoy Allen, Sopchoppy.

County Commissioners—J. H. Hogue, Isaac Gavin, Crawfordville, A. Brad-
don, Sopchoppy; Thos. Goode, Edward Wise, St. Marks.

Justices of the Peace—York Gavin, F. T. Green, Crawfordville; Richard
Faircloth, Samuel Trent, St. Marks; R. W. Ashmore, Sopchoppy.

Board of Public Instruction—S. D. Allen, Chairman, Crawfordville; Wm.
McRay, Sopchoppy; W. P. Casseaux, Crawfordville; F. M. Williams,
St. Marks.

Senator—Jno. L. Crawford.

Representative—Wm. McRae.

WALTON COUNTY,

Bounded on the north by Holmes County, and by the State of Alabama; east by the Choctawhatchie river, which separates it from Washington County; south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by Santa Rosa County.

It was incorporated November 23d, 1828, and was named in honor of George Walton, Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, and who succeeded Jackson as Governor of Florida.

Besides the river along its whole eastern border, the county is watered by the following creeks: Lafayette, Reedy, Bruce, Seven Runs, Little and Big Black Creeks, empty into the Choctawhatchie river; Rocky, White and Boggy and Four Mile Creeks empty into the Choctawhatchie Bay.

UCHEEANNA is the county seat and largest village, and is 125 miles from Tallahassee. It is in the Uchee Valley, 12 miles from Freeport, and 80 miles from Milton. The only mail route through the county is from Milton, through this village, to Knox Hill; and then easterly through Mariana to Quincy.

FREEPORT is a thriving village on Four Mile Creek, near its entrance into Choctawhatchie Bay. It has three stores, a steam saw mill, a water-power saw mill and a private academy.

MUSHY BEND is the name of a tract of fertile land on the Choctawhatchie river, some fifteen miles long by five in width, at which the principal steamboat landing is called Story's Landing.

UCHEE VALLEY is a region of rich land with red clay subsoil, extending from Bruce Creek to Knox Hill, eight miles in length, and five in width; it was named from the Uchee tribe of Indians who formerly occupied the valley.

KNOX HILL is a real hill, that would be noticed as such in any country. It has a postoffice, but no store; is chiefly noted for its good soil and thrift of its inhabitants and good schools.

ALQUA is a settlement of several planters on the creek of that name; it was the first location of the county Court House. By far the larger portion of the county on its eastern border is a worthless barren; and on the mail road to Milton the houses are forty miles apart. Several citizens of the county, meeting by accident in the middle of this dreary wilderness, named it WALTON WASTE, at the suggestion of the writer.

Stock raising is considerably attended to. The crops raised are cane, cotton, corn; peaches and apples do very well.

LAGRANGE, below Freeport, once an aspiring village, is now deserted.

PORT WASHINGTON is a villa composed of the dwellings of employees in Millar & Creigler's steam saw mills, on the south side of east end of Choctawhatchie Bay, which promises to become an important point for a variety of manufactures of wood.

Walton county was first permanently settled in the Uchee Valley in 1823 by Scotch. About 300 immigrants from Scotland came over with Capt. Wm. Tabor, in a New York vessel, and landed at Wilmington, N. C., in 1813. Some of these families settled on the Conekah river in Alabama; but the overflowed lands there proving sickly, they removed in three years to this county, and settled in Uchee Valley. One of these early settlers was Alexander McDonald, who came to America with his wife and seven children. He settled the place now owned by McLeod.

Of his sons, Norman died young, Peter C. and Angus, and their descendants still reside in the county. Three brothers, Neil, John and Lochlin McClendon, who settled here a few months previous to McDonald, all went to Texas. Two families of friendly Indians lived here several years after the settlement by the whites.

There is probably no county in the State where the mass of the people are so well educated as in this; which fact is due mainly to the efforts of Rev. John Newton, formerly from Pennsylvania, who has devoted the best years of his life to teaching academies in this county. He has instructed two generations of the men and women of this region, and his works praise him.

The following names of prominent citizens testify to their origin: Campbell, McCaskill, McKinnon, McLean, McLeod and McRae.

Population.....	1860.	1867.	1870.
White.....	2584	2329	2636
Colored.....	453	293	405
Total.....	3037	2622	3041

Area about 1480 square miles. Number of acres of improved land 2117. Total valuation, \$243,611.

This county has steamboat communication along its southern and eastern borders. The various surveys for the railroad from Jacksonville to Pensacola pass through the southern part of this county.

Postoffices and Postmasters—Knox Hill, ———; Ucheeanna, Calvin McDonald.

Business Directory.

FREEPORT—*Academy*—Rev. John Newton, teacher.

Physician——— McKinnon.

Saw Mills—Robert Garrett, water power; J. W. Jones, steam.

Stores—Giles Bowers, Finlay McCaskill, A. C. Monroe.

UCHEEANNA—*Hotel*—Mrs. McDonald.

Lawyer—Daniel Campbell.

Physician—D. L. Campbell.

Stores—Giles Bowers, John L. Campbell, Edge & Edge, John Morrison, Wm. Williamson.

KNOX HILL—*Lawyer*—Wm. C. McLean.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge County Court—Daniel Campbell, Ucheeanna.

Clerk of Court—J. L. McKinnon, Ucheeanna.

Sheriff—Samuel Rutan, Ucheeanna.

Assessor of Taxes—Daniel G. Gunn, Ucheeanna.

Collector of Revenue—Daniel G. Gunn, Ucheeanna.

Treasurer—D. McCallum, Ucheeanna.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Dan'l McLeod, Ucheeanna.

County Commissioners—Thos. J. Winfield, Neil J. McKinnon, A. B. McLeod, Neal S. Gillis, Jacob Edge, Ucheeanna.

Justices of the Peace—J. W. McKinnon, Wm. H. Alford, S. W. Suttler, Obediah Odge, G. L. Pippin, Ucheeanna.
 Surveyor—A. L. McCaskill, Ucheeanna.
 Board of Public Instruction—S. Butan, Chairman, Jas. D. Clarry, Wm. H. Alford, N. J. McKinnon, all of Ucheeanna.
 Senator—A. L. McCaskill.
 Representative—D. L. Campbell.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

Bounded on the north by Jackson, east by Calhoun and Franklin, south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by the Choctawhatchie river, which separates it from Walton county.

It was incorporated in 1846. Area 1100 square miles; 5563 acres under cultivation. Total valuation, \$279,634.

Population	1860.	1867.	1870.
White	1670	1946	1929
Colored	484	362	373
Total	2154	2308	2302

SURFACE AND SOIL.—This county is considerably broken into ridges and hills in the upper third; the greatest elevation is *Orange Hill*. East of this is *Oak Hill*; about ten miles southward are *Mossy Hill*, and *Mud Hill* near the head of Holmes' Valley.

The following are the principal water courses: The Choctawhatchie on the west, into which empty within this county, *Holmes* and *Pine Log* creeks. The *Ecoufina* creek rises near the north line and runs southwest into North Bay, a prong of St. Andrew's Bay. *Bear* creek is about ten miles long, runs west of south into North Bay. The hills have generally a good soil, with clay foundation; this is also the case with Holmes Valley, the most extensive tract of good soil in the county.

VERNON, the county seat, is on Holmes creek.

MILLER'S FERRY is the best point in the county for a town. It is at the head of steam navigation on Holmes creek, and in a good farming neighborhood. The banks are high, and the region healthy. Holmes' Valley, 15 miles long and 5 miles wide, contains the best farms and farmers in the county. "The Valley" and creek are named from an Indian chief, who formerly lived here.

ST. ANDREWS is a thinly settled neighborhood on the north shore of the bay of the same name. It is a pleasant and healthy location in the pine woods, and is a favorite watering place in summer for the planters and others in the interior, especially in Jackson county. There is a fine harbor, admitting vessels of 16 feet draft. The nearest store and postoffice are at Vernon, about 25 miles.

Inspector of Customs—Capt. Peters.

Business Directory.**ORANGE HILL**—Postoffice discontinued.*Store*—Hart, Collins & Co.*Lawyer*—Geo. S. Hawkins.**SPRING HILL**, near the mouth of Holmes creek, has a saw mill and store.**VERNON**—*Postmaster*—Ashley T. Russ.*Commercial Broker*—A. Brady.*Lawyer*—D. G. McLeod.*Physicians*—John Martin, Miles Mountain.*Stores*—A. D. McKinnon, Stephen J. Roche, A. M. Skipper.**MILLER'S FERRY**—*Store*—Edward Oye.**COUNTY OFFICERS.**

Judge County Court—J. L. Jones, Vernon

Clerk of Court—Jno. Roche, Vernon.

Sheriff—W. M. Owens, Vernon.

Assessor of Taxes—A. M. Skipper, Vernon.

Collector of Revenue—W. M. D. Owens, Vernon.

Treasurer—Thos. F. Russ, Vernon.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Wm. J. Tiller, Vernon.

Surveyor—Samuel Garner, Vernon.

County Commissioners—G. Yates, S. J. Roche, D. H. Horn, D. J.

Mitchell, Thos. Brock, Vernon.

Justices of the Peace—E. B. Tiller, Angus McMillan, Levi Yates, R. W.

Nixon, Charles N. Johnston, Vernon.

Constable—G. W. Cook.

Board of Public Instruction—John J. White, Chairman, R. W. Nixon,

Sanders Davis, Wm. B. Jones, D. H. Horn.

Representative—Greenwood Worthington.

THE**Florida Express.***Issued EVERY SATURDAY at PENSACOLA, Fla.*By **LYMAN W. ROWLEY**, Editor and Proprietor.

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It is a first class Family Newspaper, containing **THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE**, and all items of interest in our local affairs. The only Republican paper west of Tallahassee.

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PART II.

GUIDE

TO AND THROUGH FLORIDA.

The unsettled condition of Europe and the West Indies during the autumn and winter of 1870 will compel the seekers for a mild winter climate to look in new directions; in this way thousands will learn for the first time that we have a climate in the United States equal in every respect to that of Italy.

The following are the most common routes:

NEW ENGLAND STATES and NEW YORK to *East, Middle and South Florida*. 1st. *By steamer weekly* from Boston to Savannah; thence by steamer almost daily to Fernandina, Jacksonville, Mandarin, Green Cove Springs, Picolata and Palatka; or by railroad from Savannah to Jacksonville, or Tallahassee.

Immigrants, and persons desiring the benefit of a sea voyage of from six to twelve days', are advised to go on board schooners from the various New England ports to Jacksonville or other points to which the vessels may be bound. The fare from Boston to Savannah is \$20, and from Savannah to Jacksonville by steamers from \$5 to \$10, and from \$5 to \$8 by rail. From Boston or any other port north of Wilmington, N. C., the passage is about the same in all sailing vessels, and is from \$20 upward, as the passenger and captain make the bargain, there being no established rates.

2d. *By steamer weekly* from New York city to Fernandina, Fla.; thence by rail direct to the interior; or by the Charleston and Savannah steamers to Jacksonville, and all points on the St. John's, below Palatka. Fare between New York and Fernandina, \$25.

3d. *By steamers almost daily* to either Charleston or Savannah, fare \$20 to \$25; then, from either of these ports by steamer to Fernandina and all landings on the St. John's; or from Charleston or Savannah by rail to Jacksonville in East, or Tallahassee in Middle Florida. The fare from Savannah to either of the above named places being the same.

4th. *By all rail*, from Boston and New York, through Philadel-

phia, to Baltimore, from which there are two great Southern routes; one by the Bay Line of steamers via Fort Monroe to Norfolk, Va.; thence by rail to Richmond, Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah; the other route from Baltimore is through Washington, from which place the traveler may, if preferred, pass through Richmond on his way South to Weldon, Wilmington, etc. Travelers bound for West Florida from Washington, by all rail, will usually go through Knoxville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla.

ROUTE FROM THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

There is a very direct line of railroad communication between Cleaveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Atlanta, with Pensacola, in the extreme west of Florida on the Gulf; or via Savannah with Tallahassee in Middle Florida; or by the eastern bound trains at Live Oak with Jacksonville. It will be seen that this State is connected with the great network of railroads North and Northwest of her, by two roads, one entering the State from Georgia, and making a junction with the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile road at Live Oak, the other extending from Pensacola on the Gulf northerly, joining the Mobile and Montgomery road near the Florida State line.

But the most comfortable route for all who come this way from west of the Mississippi river, or near it on the east, and as cheap or cheaper, is by the river steamers to New Orleans; thence by rail by way of Mobile to Pensacola, or by steamer, to that port, or any other on the Gulf coast. Passengers from New Orleans to East Florida may take one of the Alliance Line of steamers for St. Marks; and there take the cars for Tallahassee, a distance of 22 miles; or by continuing on the boat a few hours longer, pass St. Marks and land at Cedar Keys, and there take the cars for Jacksonville or Fernandina; the distance to those places being 154 miles to the latter and but 127 to the former. The fare on all Florida railroads is about five cents per mile. The best route to Florida from Texas or Mexico is by steamer to New Orleans, and then as above mentioned.

From all NORTHERN PORTS, CANADA, EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES opportunities constantly are occurring to come in sailing vessels to Pensacola.

With this brief outline of the methods of approach before him, the traveler can readily decide his most advantageous route.

In describing the various places and routes of travel in the State, I shall begin as surveyors do in numbering the sections of a township, viz., in the northeast corner; but having once begun I shall follow their example no further, taking little heed of points of the compass, and disregarding straight lines, particularly on board of our river steamers.

FERNANDINA is within two miles of the northeast corner of the State. (See Nassau County.)

It has weekly communication with New York city, by a line of Ocean steamers; and with all the ports along the Georgia and Carolina coasts by steamers, also with Jacksonville, and all landings on the St. John's; and by rail with the interior and with Jacksonville.

Fernandina to Jacksonville. You can go (1) by rail, via Baldwin, (2) by steamer inside, through the creeks to the St. John's, or (3) 'outside,' down the coast to the mouth of the St. John's, which is twenty miles distant.

The latter is the best route for our present purpose, and we will go that way. On our way out we pass *Old Town* a mile below the city, and then Fort Clinch, and in a few minutes are across the bar and out at sea. In about two hours we come to the aforesaid mouth of the St. John's. Many intelligent people from the interior of the country away from the sea, have never heard of 'bars' at the outlet of rivers, and when others speak of getting across or over the 'bar' they naturally look round to see it; but they don't see it, because it is simply a ridge of quicksand which has been scooped out of the bed of the river by the strong running current and piled up on the edge of the deep water of the sea. These obstructions exist wherever a river empties into the sea, through a coast or shore of quicksand. Across the mouth of the St. John's this sand ridge is piled up to within eight feet of the top of the water, at low tide, while inside of the ridge or bar the water is twenty feet deep or thereabout.

Approaching the shore, the white sand hills on the beach loom up giving a wintry look to the scene.

Two light houses are on the south beach, half a mile from the shore; the old one showed signs of toppling over some years since, and it is not now used, but is allowed to stand as a beacon, for the pilots. The river at the mouth is about a mile wide. Just inside, and on the south bank is

MAYPORT, which takes its name from the river May as the French who discovered it called the St. John's. Two old rusty steam boilers are all that is left of the "Mills." Two or three forlorn looking huts crown the sand hills; and the only "visible means of support" in sight is a large fish net drying on its reel.

Mayport has, however, the largest bank in the State; it is about half a mile from the wharf; it is of Borean architecture, thirty feet high, of pure white—drifting sand, and at a little distance looks like a first class snow drift in the White Mountains region in mid winter.

Beyond this bank, and hidden by it from the landing, stand a half dozen comfortable looking cottages, with gardens near, and a small church edifice.

From the top of the lighthouse here, one gets a view of the river for several miles; a dense forest across the marsh, and toward the east the broad Atlantic, its silvery beach stretching

away southwardly to ward St. Augustine, and vanishing in the distance. The view is well worth the labor it costs to obtain it.

PILOT TOWN. On the opposite bank of the river two or three residences are dignified with the above named title. This is the place of landing for passengers to St. George Island, the fine estate of Hon. J. F. Rollins, formerly of Concord, N. H.

A little further up, on the south shore the *Pablo Creek* comes into the river. Its only interest being that it flows through an immense body of immensely rich land; and it is expected that a canal will at some time be cut through along this creek into the North river, thus making inland steamboat communication to St. Augustine.

ST. JOHN'S BLUFF is reached after passing five or six miles of marsh. This bluff presents an almost perpendicular face next the water, some fifteen feet high; a few years ago it extended several rods further into the stream; it is evidently being worn away by the current of the river. An Indian mound once stood on the bluff. I found human bones, beads, charcoal and paint there, in 1851.

It is supposed by many this was the site of the French Huguenot settlement called Carolin, which was established here under Lardonierre in 1564, and which was destroyed by Menendez in 1565.

YELLOW BLUFF on the left bank said by a joker to be so named because there was "no bluff there, and it was'n't yellow." A small village and election precinct and post-office are here. It is a very good location for a town. The next notable place is

ST. JOHN'S MILLS, and, near by the estate of the Marquis de Talleyrand, about eight miles from Jacksonville on the north side of the river.

JACKSONVILLE

Is the commercial centre and emporium of the State. It is the great entrepot of East, South and Middle Florida. Everybody and almost everything for those sections of the State pass through this city. Here are the best hotels and boarding houses in the State, and as good, comfortable and nice as exist south of Washington City. The river at this point is nearly a mile wide, curving gracefully as if to form eligible country seats and villas along its banks. The course of the river at this point is east, and the city stands on a sandy bluff, on the north shore. As seen from the river, at the right are several extensive steam saw mills. The proprietors and some of the employees and others living near these mills, east of Hogan's Creek, form a village known as **WYOMING**, or East Jacksonville; while a little to the left of the city, on a higher bluff, stands a hotel surrounded by a village with the aspiring name of **BROOKLYN**. But the feature of beauty is **RIVERSIDE**, on the bank a mile above Brooklyn, on a point which faces easterly, nearly fronting the city, and giving the finest view of the city and the river that can be had. This

suburb covers several acres, and is laid out into streets, squares and lots; the latter are held at such prices that the rough shanties of the plebians will never be very near the fine houses of the aristocracy who are settling there.

Close by the railroad and not fronting on the river is the suburb known as La Villa. The "Northern Suburbs," also called Hanson Town, from the late Surgeon Hanson, who bought the land and sold it out in lots, is a mile north of the main city.

On the hill just beyond the creek, north of Hart's Monument, is the site of the old camping ground of several colored regiments in the spring of 1864. Extending easterly on a line were the 21st U. S., Lieut. Col. Bennett; the 34th, Col. Montgomery, and the 35th, Col. Beecher, in one brigade.

LAND OFFICES.

Those who desire a knowledge of the State for the purpose of investing capital, or locating colonies, or cultivating the tropical fruits, will lose no time in calling at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration in Ross' Block, where a sincere inquirer can very soon post himself up in every particular; for at that office may be found every treatise on Florida, from the musty tomes of Volney, Bartram and Vignolles, to the last edition, still damp from the press, of the *Florida Colonist*. With this fund of general information, let our friends who mean business then go to the *Florida Land Agency*, over the Postoffice, and there state their wants; a brief reference to their extensive maps will enable Messrs. Robinson & Co. to point out the very spot required, with the price and terms. But for a perfect knowledge of all the old Spanish grants, the seeker after light will call on Dr. Westcott, former Surveyor General of the State, now editor of the Courier.

STEAMERS ON THE ST. JOHN'S.

1st. The DARLINGTON, Capt. Jacob Brock; runs between Jacksonville and Enterprise, which is about two hundred miles up the river, landing at every stopping place. Leaves Jacksonville, Clark's wharf, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; remains over night at Palatka; leaves there at 4 A. M. Returning, leaves Enterprise at 4 A. M. Wednesdays, arriving at Jacksonville Thursday evening.

2d. The FLORENCE, Capt. J. H. Smith; runs between Jacksonville and Palatka. Leaves Clark's wharf at 9 o'clock A. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays. Returning, leaves Palatka at 8 o'clock A. M. Mondays and Thursdays.

3d. The STARLIGHT leaves Jacksonville for Enterprise Sundays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Enterprise Tuesdays and Saturdays.

4th. The MARY DRAPER, Capt. J. Fitzgerald; runs to Picolata on Mondays and Fridays. To Green Cove Springs on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

5th. The HENRY BURDEN, Capt. Fitzgerald, for ST. AUGUSTINE, leaves Jacksonville every Wednesday and Saturday. Returns every Monday and Thursday. Fare \$4 each way.

6th and 7th. The DICTATOR and CITY POINT run between Charleston and Palatka, Fla., calling at all the intermediate landings on the St. John's and on the Georgia coast.

Every steamer that runs on the St. John's stops for passengers and freight at all landings, but especially at Picolata, to connect with the stages, and at Tocoli for the cars for St. Augustine.

Notes.—The Darlington is the oldest steamboat "inhabitant" of the St. John's river. She was built in South Carolina, and for a time ran up the Pedee river into Darlington District, whence her name. She went on duty on her present route some years before the war; she was captured by a Union gunboat early in the war, and retained at Beaufort, S. C. One of the interesting events in her varied history occurred in October, 1862, when she was used as a transport in company with the Ben DeFord, and sent from Beaufort with a detachment of the 1st regiment of South Carolina volunteers (the first colored troops ever mustered into the United States service), to Blew and Todd's mills, near Darien, Ga., for lumber. The detachment consisted of Co. A, Capt. C. T. Trowbridge; Co. B, Capt. Wm. James; Co. C, Capt. Randolph; in command of Lieut. Col. Baird.

Immediately on landing at the mill, Capt. James was sent out with his men to reconnoitre; they were fired upon by the enemy in ambush on each side of the road; after several times returning their fire, Col. Baird ordered them back to the boat. No further molestation occurred; the men worked nearly all night, loaded the boats, and the next day returned safely to Beaufort.

The severest casualty was a gun-shot wound received by Corporal Jenkins, completely shattering the bone of his left arm. This was the first time these troops had been under fire.

The first free public school, in the State, attended by white and colored pupils was taught by Mrs. Hawks, in this city in the spring and summer of 1864. The school was kept in Odd Fellows Hall. Rev. Mr. Lewis of Charleston assisted me in fitting up the hall; the benches which we borrowed for the purpose, were too long to be carried up stairs, and we put them in through the windows. The school opened with an equal number of white and colored pupils, and by degrees the colored increased, and the whites fell off, so that in three months, among a hundred scholars only three were white.

After the battle of Olustee the churches and some of the largest houses in Jacksonville were used as temporary hospitals. The floors were strewn with hay, and on this the wounded soldiers were lain in rows, white and black, side by side as they were brought in from "the front."

Above the city, about a mile, the river widens into a bay of some two to three miles wide; the next landing is

MANDARIN, 15 miles from Jacksonville on the east side it is a

small village near the river, where the bank is about 10 feet high. It has a post-office, church and school house.

Chiefly noted for its tragical Indian history, and for its torpedoes during the late war; for its orange groves, and for Indian mounds at a distance of a mile or two from the river.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe owns the largest grove here, and has considerably improved the estate. The Bowen brothers from Vermont are attending to market gardening at this place. The next landing place is

HIBERNIA, some ten miles further up the river. A commodious and pleasant hotel, with agreeable surroundings, as groves of oak, promenades, etc. Hibernia is on the west side of the river, so, is also

MAGNOLIA, which is three miles further up. This is simply a large hotel, and the buildings pertaining thereto. It is under the management of Surgeon Rogers, formerly of Worcester, Mass., late of the volunteer force of the U. S. Army. Dr. Rogers has established here a "*Winter Home*," as he styles his sanitarium. Here the anxious fugitive, fleeing from northern blasts, from consumption and bronchitis, finds a safe retreat; and under the genial care of his physician and host, almost forgets that he has any other home.

On the same side of the river, and about two miles further on is **GREEN COVE SPRINGS**. Here is an excellent hotel kept by Mrs. Reid, formerly Mrs. Eaton latterly from St. Augustine. She is one of the few who have a genius for keeping a hotel. There is a post-office, stores, and several boarding houses here.

The celebrated sulphur spring has been visited by thousands, and rare curative properties are attributed to its waters.

PICOLATA is on the east side of the river, twelve miles from Green Cove, and forty-two from Jacksonville. Passengers for St. Augustine land here; stages connecting with the steamers almost daily. The distance by stage to St. Augustine is eighteen miles—fare \$2.50.

Notes.—Picolata is a famous place; its name is on every map ever made of the State. It was mentioned by Bartram, an English traveler, a hundred years ago.

Mr. John Lee Williams, author of a "*History of Florida*," lived and died here. I called on him in the winter of 1851. He was familiar with every part of Florida, having traveled over it as a surveyor. In reply to my inquiry for the best place in the State for a tropical botanical garden, he replied that on Biscayne Bay was the best locality, all things considered. In speaking of reptiles, he said he had seen more snakes in a single county in Pennsylvania, his native State, than he had ever seen in this whole State.

The stockade of pine logs, at the right of the landing, as seen from the steamer, was built by the 21st and 34th regiments of U. S. colored troops, in the spring of 1864. The logs were brought from the forests on the men's shoulders.

The old dilapidated hotel that stood at the foot of the wharf, and which we used for a military hospital, has since been torn away.

The town of Picolata has held its own bravely against the ravages of Indian wars, revolution and rebellion, and even of time itself. It consists now, as of yore, of *one* house and as many families.

ORANGE MILLS, located on the east bank of the river; also FEDERAL POINT, two miles further up. Orange groves at both places. That at the Mills, owned by Dr. Mays, is perhaps the oldest in the State. The trees are seedlings, and were brought from Spain by Capt. Kingsley in 1822. At two different times this grove has been left to shift for itself, and the trees broken down and choked with weeds and a wild forest growth of bushes. It is only since the late war that the trees have been cared for, and regarded as a source of profit.

In June, 1869, I saw here guava jelly, made from fruit that grew on the doctor's place.

Mrs. Cole does most of the budding in the new grove; one of these buds, only two years old, bore fifty oranges.

BUENA VISTA, about a mile above Orange Mills, is the residence of Col. F. L. Dancy, a writer on the theory and practice of orange culture, and proprietor of a fine grove.

PALATKA is a thriving town of ten or twelve hundred inhabitants; it has two hotels, several boarding houses, several wholesale stores, and an excellent drug store; also churches and schools.

The town stands on a bluff on the west side of the river, and is 75 miles from Jacksonville. Besides the items just named, the most interesting facts for the tourist are that this is the head of present navigation on the river for the Charleston and Savannah steamers. Some of the Jacksonville boats are always here on the arrival of the Charleston boats, so that passengers can proceed up the river to Mellonville and Enterprise, without any delay.

COL. H. L. HART'S STEAMERS.

The *Pansoffkee*, Capt. A. L. Rice, makes the trip to Dunn's Lake on Tuesdays.

The *Griffin* leaves Palatka on Thursdays, after the arrival of the Dictator from Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville, and after the arrival of the river boats, for *Silver Spring* and intermediate landings. Returning leaves Silver Spring on Saturday morning, to connect with the Charleston and river boats.

The *Ocklawaha* runs from Palatka to Okahumka on Lake Harris, a distance of 230 miles. This steamer leaves Palatka on Sundays, after the arrival of the *City Point* from Charleston and Savannah, and river steamers. Returning, leaves Okahumka on Wednesday mornings, Silver Spring on Thursday mornings, arriving at Palatka on Friday morning, to connect with both the Charleston and the river boats.

The distance to *Iola* is 75 miles; to *Silver Spring* 135 miles; this is one of the most interesting natural curiosities in the State.

Notes.—The only Tangiers orange tree in bearing in this State is in Dr. Moragne's grove, at this place. Col. Hart's grove on the point across the river is said to produce in some years \$2000 worth of fruit at a single crop, per acre. Above Palatka the river grows narrow, and the banks are lower; a large proportion being swamp.

WELAKA, pleasantly located on a high bluff, on the east side of the river, has a post-office and store.

Notes.—This town or site is twenty-five miles above Palatka, and eight miles from Dunn's Lake, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Ocklawaha river.

Welaka was the Indian name of St. John's river, and signifies 'a chain of lakes.' Owing to the extensive malarious swamps and marshes on the opposite side of the river, this is a most eligible location for a cemetery; one was started there several years since and almost everybody in the place patronized it.

LAKE GEORGE is an expansion of the river, eighteen miles long, and ten miles wide.

VOLUSIA. A small village on the eastern shore of the river, situated on a bluff. (See Volusia County.)

HAWKINSVILLE consists of one or two houses, one of which is a store, on the west side of the river. The river banks here have a shell-rock foundation; and the river at the landing is 60 feet deep.

CABBAGE BLUFF is a pleasant landing on the east side of the river.

BLUE SPRINGS, on the same side, is a good landing. Thursby, a New Yorker, is the presiding genius of the place.

LAKE MONROE is another expansion of the St. John's, about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide.

EATON'S GROVE stands on the east bank of the lake, near its north end. Noted for having the largest orange tree in the State. It is forty feet high and its top is forty feet in diameter. The value of its crop of fruit in 1868 was \$140.

MELLONVILLE, on the west shore of Lake Monroe. Chiefly noted for its orange groves. Two hotels have been recently built, and quite a spirit of improvement has been awakened there.

ENTERPRISE is on the eastern shore of the lake, opposite to Enterprise. It is the end of the route of the Darlington and other boats of that depth of draft. It has a postoffice.

Brock's Hotel at this place is one of the largest and best conducted in the State.

Small steamboats run from here to Lake Harney and Salt Lake; the latter lake is only six miles from Indian river, at Sand Point.

A stage coach runs from here (Enterprise) to New Smyrna, connecting with the steamers, the mail wagon, also leaves every

Tuesday morning for Port Orange and New Smyrna, a distance of thirty miles.

ROUTE FROM ENTERPRISE TO PORT ORANGE AND NEW SMYRNA, ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

To most strangers, this route is very tedious and uninteresting; but to the writer who has traveled it many times on horseback, in the mail wagon, on an oxcart, and on foot, it presents the following noticeable points.

A walk or ride of five minutes, takes the traveler out of sight of Enterprise, into an open pine forest; passing along a sandy road the *five mile post* is reached. Passing some shallow sand hill ponds and portions of heavy sand road for three miles further,

SAUL'S place is reached; worthy of note on account of the industry and thrift of the family. This is one of the two or three places in this county where they have sweet potatoes and new milk on the table every day in the year.

DEEP CREEK is three miles further on; a place where in high water it is sometimes necessary to swim the horses *before reaching the bridge*.

OSTEEN'S is three miles further, and a good place to stop for water, or dinner. *Lake Ashby* is within a few rods of Osteen's on the south of the road, scarcely in sight. *Lake Ashby Creek* is a mile further on; a long mile; it has no bridge; nearly dry in summer; rarely "*swimming*" at any time.

POLEY BRIDGE three miles further is a sort of wood pile in the mud, which gives one a shaking as the cart goes over, said to be promotive of digestion.

The Long Scrub is two miles further on; it consists of a half mile or more of deep white sand, across which mules and other animals always feel privileged to walk slowly.

INDIAN SPRING is a mile further. It is a famous place, and is known to every cow hunter within 150 miles. It is very inconspicuous and hard to find, though not twenty yards to the south of the road; but land marks are not common and places all look alike in the piney woods. The driver will however point it out. It was a favorite drinking station for the Indians some forty years ago.

ROUND ISLAND is a mile further, on the north side of the road. Instead of an island, it is a cypress pond; the tall trees of which lift their heads above the surrounding forests, and suggested to some one's fertile fancy the name of an island.

SPRUCE CREEK FORD is one mile from the Island, and 8 miles from Smyrna, and eleven miles from Dunlawton, where the Port Orange post-office is now kept, on the Halifax river. There is no bridge, and sometimes horses have to swim.

On the east bank of the creek the road forks; the right branch leads to New Smyrna, the left to McDaniels, by way of *Vass'*, through the old *Dunlawton* plantation. When within five miles

of the coast the sea breeze is sensibly felt; and two or three miles further brings the traveler within hearing of the surf on the Atlantic shore.

But to return to the St. Johns. Small steamers run weekly through the winter to Lake Harney, a distance of thirty miles from Enterprise; here are the last settlements one sees in passing up the river. A few years ago a company was chartered to dig a canal to connect the waters of the St. Johns and Indian rivers. The canal was to extend from Deep Creek, on Lake Harney, eastward to the tide water, a distance of eleven miles. Work was commenced on the canal, but was interrupted by the war.

More recently, in 1868, a company was chartered to effect the same purpose, with the privilege of selecting the point of intersection by the canal. This company has determined to open a communication from Lake Washington to Elbow Creek, on Indian river, by a canal large enough for steamboats. Steamers now run beyond Lake Harney to Salt Lake, which is sixty miles from Enterprise; at this place is a haulover to the Indian river of only six miles. Carlile or Col. Titus, at Sand Point, will furnish teams. But one steamer has ever been up the river as far as Lake Washington. The source of the St. John's is still an unknown region. It is not unlikely that the ultimate morass, in which are concealed the head springs of this wonderful river, divides its waters and supplies tributaries to the rivers which pour their waters into the Atlantic, and Biscayne Bay on the east and the Mexican Gulf on the west.

Returning to Jacksonville, we will next examine the
**ROUTE BETWEEN THE ST. JOHN'S AND THE GULF
 OF MEXICO.**

The communication is by the *Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad*. The direction of the road is east and west. The fare to Tallahassee is \$8 50, and to St. Marks \$9 75. The distance to the former is 166 miles, to the latter 186. The following are the principal stations along the railroad:

1. **BALDWIN**, 20 miles. The road intersects the Florida railroad here, and passengers change cars for Gainesville, Starke and Cedar Keys.

2. **Williams'**, 8 miles from Baldwin; an excellent peach-growing region.

3. **Sanderson**—has a store, postoffice and boarding house.

4. **OLUSTEE BATTLE GROUND** will be pointed out by the conductor.

5. **LAKE CITY**; a thriving town with hotels, boarding houses, a newspaper, and the physicians all well represented. (See Columbia County.)

6. **Welborn**, has a postoffice and stores.

7. **LIVE OAK**, half way between Jacksonville and Tallahassee. A branch road extends from here northwardly, and connects with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, which runs from Savannah south-

westerly to Bainbridge, the head of steamboat navigation on the Flint river. Passengers here change cars for Tallahassee, as the through trains go to Savannah.

The regular passenger trains each way arrive here at about midnight, and passengers have the pleasure of waiting about two hours here, on the platform, which is well enough in warm, dry weather.

"Aunt Polly," and one or two other proprietors of tables, with good substantial benches to sit on will furnish coffee without milk, biscuit and butter, and "chicken fixens."

The stations of Suwannee and Jasper in Florida, are on this branch road.

8. ELLAVILLE, the site of the steam saw mills of Drew & Bucki.

9. MADISON, favorably located in a good cotton district, has the county buildings, and a good supply of stores, hotels and boarding houses; has a newspaper.

10. Station 5, a thrifty looking store and station. One of the best cotton markets on the railroad.

11. Station 3, Monticello Junction. The branch road from here to Monticello is four miles long.

12. MONTICELLO, the capital of Jefferson county, and the centre of a good cotton region, has a weekly newspaper, two hotels, and an academy, had formerly a cotton factory.

13. Station 2; a post-office and store.

14. TALLAHASSEE, the State capital, and county seat of Leon county. It is pleasantly located on a hill, in rich farming county and has been a great centre for the cotton trade. It has many fine residences and ornamental gardens and grounds. (See Leon County.)

From this city to

15. SAINT MARK'S on the Gulf coast is 21 miles, to the south. St. Mark's has a U. S. Custom House, postoffice, boarding house, and two stores. Its only avenue is the railroad; its houses near the river stand on stilts to keep them out of the water, and up even with the railroad track. It requires the soundest philosophy to keep a man contented here a week waiting for a steamer, when he is in a hurry and every hour precious. It has been tested many times and always failed. If compelled to stay awhile, one may as well visit the old town of *Newport*, three miles distant, on the same river, (the St. Mark's,) and the sulphur springs near the latter.

St. Mark's is a regular station for the Alliance Line of steamers which connects Havana, Key West, and other gulf ports with New Orleans.

16. *Quincy*, twenty miles westerly from Tallahassee, county seat of Gadsden county, (See Gadsden County.)

Between this place and the Chattahoochee twenty miles, the grading is nearly ready for the laying of the rails on the J. P., & M. R. R.

Commencing again at the northeast corner, we have the
**ROUTE FROM FERNANDINA ON THE ATLANTIC, TO
 CEDAR KEYS, ON THE GULF.**

The distance is 154 miles, and much of the country along the road is level, and the scenery monotonous. Yet some of the best as well as some of the poorest lands in the State, are on the line of this road. The stations are:

1. *Hart's Road*, twelve miles distant.

2. *Callehan*, twenty-seven miles. Has a post-office and stores. Pine land, on a marl foundation, well adapted to fruit and vegetables.

3. **BALDWIN**, 47 miles. Here this road intersects the Jacksonville, P., & M. road. The place is not pre-possessing; but the excellent fields of corn and cane grown near, prove that the land is better than it looks to be.

4. *Starke*, 11 miles from Baldwin and 73 from Fernandina. Starke is a new village, built since the railroad. It has a post-office and stores, and is in a region of what are known as "first rate pine lands," having a subsoil of clay or marl.

5. *Waldo*, 11 miles from Starke, and 84 from Fernandina. It has a postoffice, stores, and is one of the thriving villages of Alachua county. The branch railroad from here to Ocala is nearly graded.

6. **GAINESVILLE** is 98 miles from Fernandina and 56 from Cedar Keys. It is the county seat of Alachua county, and is growing rapidly, and has a population of 2000. Stages run to Ocala. (See Alachua County.)

7. *Archer*, 15 miles from Gainesville, has a postoffice and stores; is in a good farming country.

8. *Bronson*, a small village, 9 miles from Archer and 32 from Cedar Keys. Has a postoffice and stores.

9. *Otter Creek*, 13 miles from Bronson and the same distance from Cedar Keys.

The celebrated *Gulf Hammock* is crossed by the railroad, and extends nearly all the way between Otter Creek and Cedar Keys.

10. **CEDAR KEYS**, the Gulf terminus of the railroad, 154 miles from Fernandina. It has a well protected harbor, and is accessible to vessels of 12 feet draught.

Every boat on the Alliance Line, between New Orleans, Key West and Havana, lands here.

The population of the town is less than five hundred. Inhabitants largely engaged in lumbering.

An abundance of fish and oysters are readily obtained here. On the beach some fine sea shells are obtained. Some misguided friends once undertook to give this place the name of Atseenie Otie. Fare to Havana, \$30; to Key West, \$20; to Tampa, \$10; to St. Marks, \$10; to Apalachicola, \$20; to Pensacola, \$30; to New Orleans, \$40. These prices vary sometimes.

Commencing next at Pensacola, we have
PENSACOLA and its surroundings. This is the largest city on

the Gulf, between Mobile and Key West. It has 3500 inhabitants, about half of which number are colored. Taking all things into consideration, its depth of water on the bar (22 to 24 feet), the protection of the harbor, its capacity, etc., it surpasses in value and importance every other harbor on the coast south of Fort Monroe, Va.

The principal exports are hewed timber, to various countries in Europe, and of sawed lumber; to various Northern and Texan and Mexican ports; also to South America.

Pensacola has a daily mail and a telegraph; two hotels, and several good boarding houses. (See Pensacola, under the head of Escambia County.)

ROUTE FROM PENSACOLA NORTHWARD BY RAIL.

The Pensacola and Louisville railroad extends to the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, forming a junction about three miles north of the Florida line; this road is 45 miles long, and has the following stations:

1. *Four Mile Station*.—There is no village. Gen. Perry and A. J. Pickard have pleasant residences here in the pine woods. There is clay subsoil, and farming and gardening profitable.

2. *Oakfield*, 8 miles out; the residence of Esquire Reuter and R. L. Campbell. Senator Osborn owns a beautiful place here. The soil has a clay foundation, and with but little fertilizing produces good crops of cane, rice and cotton; also grapes and peaches.

3. *Powelton*, 13 miles. A small village scattered along the railroad. The brick yards of J. Roberts and J. Gonzales are here. Red clay near the surface. Several fine vegetable gardens in the neighborhood bear testimony to what can be done in that line.

4. *Woodyard*—a station in the woods.

4½. *Wayland*.—A steam saw mill close by the railroad track, in a finely timbered, undulating and healthy district. The saw mill was built by Northern men who came here as officers in the Union army; being amateur performers on saw mills, their investments proved unprofitable as scores of others have done in this State.

5. *Molino*, 23 miles from Pensacola, at a point where the railroad runs within a quarter of a mile of the river.

The name *Molino*, which is both pretty and appropriate, signifies in Spanish *a mill*, and was given it by General Miller, who selected the location. The Pensacola Lumber Company which has its extensive steam saw mills here, and its store, with its employees, constitutes the village. There is a postoffice, three stores, an inn, a restaurant and a physician. The mills are mainly owned by J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. They work two gangs of hands, keeping the mills going night and day.

6. *Bogee's Station*.—No village.

7. *Bluff Springs*.—A village on the bank of the Escambia,

laid off into lots and streets. Has a postoffice and three stores; good farming country.

8. **JUNCTION OF THE P. & L. WITH THE M. & M. R. R.**—A new place, started since the completion of the road. Has a large hotel and a store.

Here passengers go or board the cars of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad and can reach by rail almost every large village east of the Mississippi.

Returning to Pensacola as a centre, we have to the west of us *Perdido Mills*, or Millvue, a new village in the woods, on the east bank of Perdido Bay. There are three steam mills at this place. The lumber is taken by the cars of the Perdido railroad to Little Bayou, six miles, then taken on lighters to the vessels in the bay, perhaps a mile or more. The company intends to extend the road to the shore of the bay, near the city of Pensacola. Perdido has natural advantages that when developed will make it the greatest lumber mart in the South.

U. S. NAVY YARD, situated on the northern shore of the Bay of Pensacola, about two miles from the entrance to the bay from the Gulf of Mexico; and about eight miles from the city of Pensacola.

The appropriations made by Congress of late have barely been sufficient to pay for keeping the shops and machinery from going to ruin. A company of marines is stationed there, and the yard is in charge of Commodore Middleton.

Woolsey is a village on the east side of the "Navy Yard."

WARRINGTON is on the west side of the Navy Yard. Both these villages are sustained indirectly by the Government works, hence they flourish or languish just in proportion to the activity of Government operations in the Yard. Just now it is all on the languishing side, and many of the houses are without tenants.

These villages stand on pure white beach sand, which drifts up against fences like snow. And yet inside the garden fences are thrifty looking shade and ornamental trees and flowers and vegetables, showing the virtues of fertilizers.

Warrington has a daily mail, a bookstore, a small circulating library, two drug stores, and about twenty country stores.

Several sail boats ply between these villages and Pensacola daily; also the mail coach; fare fifty cents.

A company of regulars is stationed at Barrancas.

The Lighthouse stands about a mile nearer the inlet, on the same side of the bay. It has a first-class flash light.

FORT PICKENS, across the bay, on the west end of Santa Rosa Island is not occupied.

These places all have an interesting history and are well worth a visit from the tourist.

MILTON, the county seat of Santa Rosa County, on Blackwater river, near the head of the bay of that name, is a brisk manufacturing town. It is thirty miles from Pensacola, and may be reached by the common road, or by steamers. It has about

a thousand inhabitants; a postoffice, drug store, hotel, boarding houses, restaurant, three churches and good schools. A tri-weekly stage runs to Pollard, Ala., carrying mail and passengers. The Blackwater Iron Foundry is located here, E. Chadwick, agent; also a dry dock. The largest income taxes in the State are paid here. Several saw mills are in the neighborhood and a grist mill on the wharf. The river is crossed here by Jernigan's Ferry. About a mile above Milton, on the opposite side of the river, and near its bank, was an old military camp, on what is known as the Aymond's place. Several years ago some sword hilts, gun barrels and bayonets, nearly consumed by rust, were plowed up in a field there. Gen. Miller, who saw these relics, says they were not Spanish arms; and that a tree standing near the grounds threw some light on the date of their occupancy, by the annual growth that had been made, covering an iron spike that had been driven into the tree; indicating about the date of Simpson & Co., our Revolution.

BAGDAD, or Blackwater, a mile and a half below Milton, on the same side of the river, is the seat of the large steam mills of also the sash factory. (See Santa Rosa County.)

CHOCTAWHATCHIE ROUTE.—The small propeller Magnolia, captain and owner Oye, makes regular trips during the winter between Pensacola and Geneva, Ala. and intermediate landings. Leaving Pensacola wharf, the next landing is Freeport, a hundred miles distant. The next is *Spring Hill*, near the mouth of Holmes Creek. Several high bluffs along the river are named, but the principal landings are at Lassiters, Douglas's Ferry and Cerro Gordo.

APALACHICOLA, at the mouth of the river bearing the same name, is 140 miles south of east from Pensacola, and is reached by steamers on the Alliance Line, also by a line recently established between that port and New Orleans. It was formerly the seat of a great cotton trade, but since the railroad from Bainbridge to Savannah was completed, the cotton takes a quicker, though not a cheaper route to market, through the Atlantic ports. This leaves Apalach. desponding. But there is a vast timber region in this vicinity yet to be developed. Oranges do well here. River steamers ply between this Gulf port and Bainbridge, Ga., on the Flint river, and all intermediate landings, which are Iola, Blunts Town, Ochesee, Tennessee Bluff, Port Jackson and Neil's Landing, CHATTAHOOCHEE U. S. ARSENAL, within two years given up to this State for a State prison.

Pensacola Bay is said to be named from a tribe of Indians called Pensacolas, which lived near it. From its entrance to its eastern point, called East Bay, is twenty-five miles. The wide mouth of the Escambia river where it empties into the Pensacola, is called Escambia Bay. The mouth of the Blackwater river, when it becomes three to five miles wide, is called Blackwater Bay. Between the waters of the Escambia Bay on the west, and

East Bay on the east, and Blackwater on the north, a large expanse of water, only separated from these by imaginary lines, is the Bay of Santa Maria de Galvaez.

Santa Rosa Sound extends from Pensacola Bay, near the inlet, westerly, forty miles to Santa Rosa Inlet, or 'East Pass,' as it is commonly called. This body of water is about three miles wide, and it is separated from the Gulf by Santa Rosa Island, a low ridge of sand hills, half a mile wide, covered with wild rice grass, wild rosemary and pitch pines. The Gulf shore is like the rest of the island of white sand, and furnishes a fine place for surf bathing.

Beyond East Pass, still continuing eastwardly, the water takes the name of Choctawhatchie Bay, and is in places six miles wide. At the east end of this bay, which is thirty miles long, the Choctawhatchie river empties into it by seven mouths. This river rises in Alabama and flows south to the bay, and is navigable for small steamers during high water to Geneva, Ala.

The shores of these bays furnish more than a hundred miles of good water front, and a depth of water, such as is possessed by but few of the maritime cities on this continent.

SOUTH FLORIDA COAST.

The first town on the coast southeast of Cedar Keys is

TAMPA, the county seat of Hillsboro county. It is on the Hillsborough river where it enters into the Hillsboro bay, and is 30 miles from the Egmont Lighthouse.

MANATEE, on the south bank of the river of the same name, is forty miles from Tampa and ten or twelve from the lighthouse. It was the first county seat of Manatee county; it has a postoffice, store and boarding houses. The settlement was made some twenty years ago by Dr. Branch, formerly from Vermont; Rev. Edmund Lee, also from Vermont; Dr. Braden, Judge Gates, and others from Virginia. Boats drawing ten feet of water can go to its wharf. There is an abundance of the best hammock, on this river, and the place has by no means seen its best days. Some excellent lands are on Braden's Creek. I was there on the river in 1854-55. Major Gamble's sugar crop of '54, made on the north side of the river, was 250 tons of dry sugar.

The first railroad chartered by the State, under the Internal Improvement Act, was to run from Fernandina to Tampa Bay, and it is to the lasting disadvantage of all concerned that this plan was not carried out, as better harbor and deeper water would have been found on this bay than at Cedar Keys.

SARASOTA is twelve miles from Manatee; Capt. Snell has a lemon and orange grove there. It is on the bay of same name. Fine shells on Long, and other keys.

KEY WEST is reached from the west coast by the Alliance Line of steamers; and from New York and Baltimore by steamers that run between those places and New Orleans and Galveston, that touch at this place. (See Monroe County, *Key West*.)

MIAMI, or BISCAYNE, on Biscayne Bay, on the Atlantic side, is 150 miles east of north from Key West, and is reached by schooners—one carrying the mail every two weeks.

THE ATLANTIC COAST.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE TO MIAMI, VIA HALIFAX AND INDIAN RIVERS.

From St. Augustine to New Smyrna, sixty miles to the southward on the coast, you have the choice of three routes, (1) by land, horseback or with team. On this route you would the first day reach St. Joseph, an old sugar plantation belonging to Gen. Hernandez, 27 miles south of St. Augustine, and four miles west of Matanzas Inlet. Nearly all the way you are on the "King's Road" except where occasionally a detour of five miles is made where the old bridges are impassable. As there are few houses along the road, the old mile posts, most of which remain, are a great consolation to the traveler.

In walking this route, or riding horseback, I usually call at every house, the number being only four. Allen's is six miles from Augustine; Minusa's, seven miles; old Mrs. Osteau's twenty, and Dupont's, 25 miles. The latter is the only place you can get "clabber," "buttermilk," or milk, until you reach St. Joseph. Here I always order a sumptuous repast of hominy and milk for supper.

From this point if you wish to visit the *Po Orange Mill*, the best way is to strike out to the beach, letting your horse drink at the little creek, and take in his supply for thirty miles. You strike the beach at the old salt works, then set your face southward and you can't get lost. In ten miles you reach Dunham's Mahogany logs, and old camp. The first fifteen miles on the beach the sand is loose and the walking at the water's edge is tedious on account of slumping an inch at every step; consequently the walking is easier along the edge of the bank, above the reach of the tide, this is also hard walking, and every half hour one feels like trying the other path, whichever one he is on. Once across the soft walking, and the road is superb, hard as a rock almost, and smooth as a floor, gently inclined toward the water the white beach stretches out before you for thirty miles or more without interruption. On your right are the sand hills covered with grass, and shrub or saw palmetto. On your left the broad Atlantic, dashing its waves against the shore. A few nautilus shells have been found on this beach, but it is not enough protected to suit habits of those fish who wear the finest shells.

Twenty-five miles *more* or *less* from the old salt works above named you will be delighted at the sight of human foot prints in the sand above high water mark; soon after you will see a rude guide post on your right on the top of the high bank, through which a path has been shoveled. This path leads to

BOSTROM'S, on the east bank of the Halifax river, half a mile from the sea beach. Two brothers and a sister, Swedes, live here. They have the best house, and show the best evidences of indus-

try and thrift of any body on the river. Good board can be had at reasonable prices. The river here is a mile wide; standing on the bank you can look across to the town site of *Palmetto*, the late residences of W. W. Ross, and S. P. Wemple.

Returning to the beach, half a mile brings you to the wreck of a vessel that has drifted ashore and become partly buried in sand. Five miles from Bostrom's turnout is a post at a path which leads across the sand hills to *Silver Beach*, the pleasant location, and late residence of J. H. Mollison. The houses are in ruins; the banana plants and fruit trees run wild and are choked with weeds. But the view from his landing up and down the river is excellent. Botifuhr has lately built a house near here. Five miles further down the beach, another lone stake indicates a path which leads across to the Halifax. Half way across the sand hills stood *Marshall's Summer House*, on a very commanding spot from which could be seen the ocean on the east, and several miles up and down the river. Standing on a shell mound on the bank of the river, looking westerly across it are seen on the west bank, Sutton's, Roseborough's, Wells, post-office Bennett's, Johnson's, *McDaniels*, Mrs. Daniels', Tolliver's, Capt. Snow's, Swift's, C. C. Richardson's, Dr. Coleman's and Baxter's within a distance of eight miles. This Summer House place was in 1869 selected and entered by Mr. Savory who is now living in Boston. Three miles further down the beach, a stake marks a dull way across to *Purdie's Mound* or *Green Mound*. This is a pile of oyster shells thirty or more feet high on the western border of the sand hills, where doubtless was once the bank of the river, which has been crowded off, westerly half a mile by the marsh. Across this marsh Mr. Purdie had a canal dug to admit his boat to the foot of the mound, where he intended making extensive improvements; but with the failure of the mill his plans changed and *Green Mound* is still in the market. This is the highest point of land for several miles, and a palmetto tree standing near the summit is a land-mark both on the river and at sea, for several miles.

Two miles further along on the beach a path, not marked, and much grown up, leads across to *Foster's Hammock* on the river. It was selected in the spring of 1867, by Peter Foster, an honest Shaker who left the family at Canterbury, N. H., of which he had been a member for fifty years. He set out some orange trees in a small clearing he had made. He was accidentally disabled for several weeks and went north; returning, he died in Jacksonville, in 1868.

Returning to the beach and continuing two miles further, and until the wreck of the old Narraganset appears to be a mile ahead, and at some stakes on a sand hill we again find a path leading across to the river; mounting the first high ridge of hills, and looking west you see the Halifax river a mile off, on its eastern bank the tall coquina chimney of the steam saw mill, and the mill, close by; also the houses built and once occupied by J.

H. Fowler, G. W. Dewhurst, and Dr. Hawks. And this is *Port Orange*. The mill is idle, and only the family of Mr. Maly lives there. B. Pacetty lives half a mile below at Bobb's Bluff, which is three fourths of a mile north of the Inlet or Mosquito Bar.

Those who do not like so long a ride on the beach, will take the King's road from St Joseph to Bulow's landing, an old sugar plantation, thirteen miles distant; then bearing at first westerly, to the Tomoka at Groover's ten miles; then past Luke Williams' place, one mile; thence to *McDaniels'* twenty miles; thence round by Mrs. Murray's, to New Smyrna fifteen miles.

2d. Much the easiest route from St. Augustine is by one of the schooners, *Kate Cook*, or *Rover*, which are every few days leaving Jacksonville and St. Augustine for New Smyrna and Port Orange, fare \$5 to \$7, time ten hours with fair wind, from St. Augustine.

3d. The Inland water route, which is after all as good as any, when it is considered that a boat is more convenient than a horse on the east Florida coast. To go comfortably by this route you get a sail boat well rigged that will carry your luggage and two or three men. Leaving St. Augustine at the right time of tide, and a favorable wind, you may reach Pelicer's landing, and get hauled across to Bulow that night. Most likely however the first night would be spent at St. Joseph, and half the next day taken to get the boat hauled over; expense of hauling thirteen miles, \$5. Griffith's, at Bulow landing, is a good place to stop at. Here the boat is launched again, on Bulow Creek, which leads by a tortuous course through a marsh ten miles to the head of the Halifax river. The creek is fringed with occasional hammocks, covered with palmetto and cedar.

Three miles below Bulow's is the wild orange grove of B. F. Buckner. The Halifax does not enlarge gradually, like most rivers, it is as wide at its head as any where (about a mile) and square across. On the right, on entering the river is Bostrom's, "*Tiger Hammock*," and orange grove; a mile below, on the right side, (west) is the mouth of the Tomoka river, which forms a bay a mile or more in width. The south bank of the Tomoka, and the west bank of the Halifax, make a point called *Mount Oswald*. This was formerly, in English times, an indigo plantation. Seven miles south, on the right bank, is *Palmetto*, before mentioned; the post-office is discontinued; it is an attractive point, in a small grove of palmetto trees, whose white-washed trunks may be seen for several miles on the river.

On the opposite bank, about twelve feet above the water level, among some live oaks, is *Bostrom's* residence. Two miles below on the right is Baxter's place near "*Long Wharf*," which is a land mark of old times. Three or four miles below on the same side is Dr. Coleman's house on the Sawyer and Johnson place, also C. C. Richardson's. Nearly opposite, but a little lower down is Mollison's *Silver Beach*, mentioned on the beach route and Botifuhr's new house near. Five miles more to *Swift's Wharf*,

used for loading lighters with live oak timber, large quantities of which R. N. Swift & Bro., of New Bedford, Mass., got out some two years ago, and which still lies piled up on the bank of the river near the mill, eight miles below here. Half a mile, Capt. Snow's; another half, Toliver, Watson and Richardson, industrious freedmen, who were soldiers in 34th U. S. C. T.

Opposite Baxter's, a straight line might be drawn up and down the river without touching either bank for twenty miles. From this part of the river also, *Bethune's Point* shows two palmetto trees apparently standing near the middle of the stream.

Pelican Islands, a little below *Swift's wharf*, divide the river, the main channel of which passes on the east side.

Savory's Hammock, at Summer house, is opposite these islands.

The most picturesque portion of the river is north of these islands; the river being about a mile wide and having high banks on each side covered with cedar, oak and pine trees, for more than twenty miles. This is a very attractive point for colonies.

Since the above was written, M. Day of Mansfield, Ohio, has started a colony on the Williams Tract opposite Mollison's place. A large hotel has been built, and several families have located there.

South of Pelican Island, the channel is near the middle of the river, with long, low, marsh and mangrove islands on each side of it; the shores of these islands are covered with oysters. The tide is stronger, as you approach the inlet.

A mile below Toliver's, and opposite *Oyster Point* which is the north end of a marsh island, is *McDaniel's* (a corruption of McDonald) which is the most central place on the river, owing to its having the only road leading back into the country. From this point "Mac" carries the mail to Enterprise, on the St. John's, also passengers, the fare being \$5 for 33 miles. The route is already described.

A mile west of Mac's is the old famous "*Dunlawton*" estate, with its sugar-house still standing, but going to ruins. A little beyond is Mr. Vass' orange grove and residence. The trees are budded on the sour stock without transplanting; located in a moist hammock. Crop about 75,000 oranges a year. A mile below Mac's, on the same bank, is the

POSTOFFICE, kept by Mr. Wells, who also keeps a boarding house; the office was first started at Port Orange, and has retained that name, though moved six miles.

Jacob Roseborough, an old hardworking and thrifty freedman, lives a few rods below.

Sharpe's Bay is made by the marsh islands that sweep around from *Oyster Point*, half a mile from the shore, to the west bank, leaving

Sharpe's Creek, a crooked channel with strong tide, running from the southeast side of the bay, between the islands, into the main river channel. Another channel, but shallow, leads along between the river bank and the marshes to

Sutton's Grove, of some six or eight hundred bearing trees. Average crop 100,000, or more.

Half Dollar Island is a patch of marsh grass growing on an oyster bank about ten feet long, a little east of the middle of the main channel, 100 yards south of the mouth of Sharpe's Creek, to which it marks the entrance.

A mile below, another opening through the marsh, is called *Sutton's Creek*, which leads to the shell mound on which Mr. Sutton's house stands.

Branching from Sutton's Creek toward the south is Fowler's Creek, which leads among oyster banks into *Fowler's Bay* or Rose Bay, which like Sharpe's is only a portion of the river on its west side cut off from the main stream by marshes. The largest and best oysters in East Florida are found in this bay. Mr. Fowler, who resides here, was born in Warner, N. H.; educated at Harvard University; was a pupil in natural history of Prof. Agassiz; a Unitarian and Universalist preacher in Massachusetts; a farmer in Minnesota; a volunteer assistant in the military hospital at Washington in 1862; a chaplain in the army from 1863 till the close of war; since which time he has lived here, and has dug more miles of ditches, cleared more acres of heavy hammock, raised a larger orange nursery, tried more agricultural experiments, and seen less leisure hours than any other man in the State.

West of Fowler's Bay is the settlement of Ned and David Morris, also Israel Smith, freedmen, all having homesteads and being industrious and hardworking men. A cart road leads from Fowler's westward, through the woods, and past Morris', joining the main Enterprise road half a mile east of D. T. Wickwires, a distance of four miles from the bay.

Returning to the river, and passing *Fool's Creek* on the right hand, then *Foster's hammock* on the left, we round

Live Oak Point on the left hand marsh; from this point the channel makes a sweep of a mile, cutting away the marsh on the left and reaching its legitimate bank of solid dry ground. And here is

PORT ORANGE.

As this place was once the centre of high aims and hopes, it deserves a passing notice. It was selected as the village centre and headquarters of the colony started by the Florida Land and Lumber Company.

This company was organized by army officers then in the service at Hilton Head, S. C., in October, 1865. The object announced was: "To secure homesteads for freedmen and others, and to furnish a profitable investment for capital."

Thirty thousand dollars was pledged as stock, of which amount two-thirds was paid in. This amount of money judiciously expended might have started a flourishing colony; but it was thrown away in a vain attempt to build and run a large steam saw mill.

It is easy to look back and see the steps which led to ruin, and which might have been avoided.

The fatal error of the company, from the effects of which the best subsequent management could not have redeemed it, was in changing its first plan to have a small portable mill; and instead thereof to purchase one of three times the capacity needed; and worse than that; a second-hand mill, and machinery standing at Bangor, Me. This was done at the instance of the purchasing agent who was sent North. All the company property was mortgaged to raise money to complete the mill, and buy the first stock of logs. This money was sent to the treasurer for disbursement, who kept every dollar of it, to pay himself for advances he had made, leaving other creditors to suffer, and dealing the final blow that prostrated the tottering company.

The large two-story mill is still standing on the bank of the river with machinery complete, but idle.

Across the river are the two mouths of Spruce Creek, which creek comes in from the west. Four miles up this creek, on the south side, is the landing and town site belonging to M. H. Clay, Esq., of Tallahassee.

A mile beyond on the same bank is Mount Altitude, a bluff 40 feet high. East of Clay's landing the creek expands into *Strickland Bay*, which receives *Turnbull Creek* from the south. Two miles southwesterly from the mill, across marshes and creeks, but standing high above and overlooking them all, is the

"*Stone House*," on the Todd grant, exactly west from the inlet. Here for a while Gen. Ely had his headquarters, while trying to colonize some South Carolina freedmen; and near, is his thirty acre grove of orange trees, neglected and ruined. Here also Maj. W. J. Purnam had his office for several weeks, as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The marsh at this point is a mile wide, but intersected by numerous creeks.

Leaving Port Orange, the Inlet is reached at the distance of a mile; it is a mile wide; crossing it, we enter the mouth of Hillsboro river, and commence going up stream, though in the same general direction as when we came down the Halifax.

The tide is very strong in these rivers, within five miles of the Inlet, and should be consulted as to the time of starting for any point.

At low water several sand banks at the Inlet are dry, and sometimes covered with thousands of pelicans, gulls and snipe.

Massacre Bluff, where six shipwrecked sailors were killed by Indians, is a mound, covered with trees on the east bank, which serves as a land mark.

Capt. Dummett's old place, two miles from the inlet, on a high shell mound, now owned and occupied as office and residence by Geo. J. Alden, Deputy Collector at New Smyrna. Tall stalks of the Sisal hemp, stand on the top and sides of the bluff.

NEW SMYRNA, three miles from the inlet, is a place of some fame. It has a postoffice, but no store, and three houses, two of

which, Mrs. Sheldon's and Mrs. Lowd's, are first-class boarding houses.

I should have mentioned before that on these rivers venison is plenty and common as beef, and that fish and oysters are abundant. The oyster banks seem to be filling up the river and obstructing its navigation.

During the English rule in this State Dr. Turnbull settled New Smyrna with Minorcans. (See Volusia County, history.) Hawks' orange grove of young trees is two miles south of Smyrna, on the river, and Sawyers' house half a mile beyond.

An unsettled region is next passed of several miles; the river here is two or three miles wide, but filled with mangrove islands, between which narrow channels of water run.

Turtle Mound or Mount Tucker is twelve miles from New Smyrna (see Volusia County), and is reached through the "East Channel," which though a longer route, has the best water. Dr. Fox's place, on the east bank, two miles below. A little below this mound the river is called "the Lagoon;" it is clear of islands nearly, and is five miles wide; the crooked channel among the reefs is called "Devil's Elbow." On the west bank is the residence and grove of J. D. Mitchell, Esq., late of Pennsylvania. His industry and perseverance are ingrained, as they do not seem to wear off. He has a fine grove coming on.

Bill Scobie lives a mile south. Everybody in East Florida knows "Bill." He is an industrious and thrifty freedman whom everybody respects. He keeps a nice bed for his white friends to sleep in; and Flora, his wife, raised by Mrs. Sheldon, can get as good a dinner as anybody on the river.

Arad Sheldon, a mile further, has an excellent and profitable grove.

From here to the canal that leads from the lagoon to Indian river is ten miles.

The canal is a mile north of Dummit's summer house, on the right, marked by two stakes in the water half a mile from the shore; water about one and a half to two feet deep all along within half a mile of the beach. If the wind has been north two days and filled the lagoon, a boat drawing eighteen inches will enter the canal, otherwise not, and you must get out and drag your boat, possibly unload it.

The CANAL is cut through a ridge of coquina rock, and sand that separates the head of the Lagoon from the Indian river; it is about 500 yards long, straight and ten feet wide; a current runs through into the Indian river during and after a northerly wind, and the reverse, during and after a southerly wind. The greatest difficulty in getting through, will be encountered at the start. The current has worn and washed out the soft rock from each side, forming considerable excavations, and allowing masses of rock and soil to cave in, obstructing the passage. A footpath leads along the edge of the canal, on the top of the bank, which

is in the middle of the ridge, ten feet high, and sparsely covered with cedars.

Standing at the south end of the canal, on the shore of Indian river, you will see that this so called river is more properly a bay, some six miles wide at this place, "*The Umbrella Tree*," marks the south end of the canal.

Dummett's Grove of thirteen acres and residence, is two miles to the east; the trees are temporarily injured by the scale insect, and the branches all cut off. They will grow out and bear again in two years. He has had a crop of a *quarter of a million*.

Mrs. Futch's grove and residence is a half a mile to the east. Her crop in '69 was 30,000.

In setting sail for *Sand Point*, which is ten miles off, you bear west of south until *Black Point* is passed, when the houses at the "Point" are within sight, on the right bank.

Indian River City, is the name proposed for Sand Point by Col. Titus, who is the leading spirit here. There is a post-office and two stores in the neighborhood.

Sand Point is seven miles from Salt Lake, on the St. John's, it is nearly opposite the north end of Merritt's Island, and thirty miles from Cape Canaveral light house; and

Capt. Burnham's celebrated orange grove. The river is from two to three miles wide below here; bearing east of south and is almost as straight as a line for more than a hundred miles.

Merritt's Island is in shape a triangle with its base at the north eight miles wide, tapering to a point of rock at its south end not ten feet wide; the island is thirty miles long, mostly pine land and has not a half dozen settlers on it. It stands wholly to the east of the main channel of the river; and that portion of the river east of the island, and which is in places five miles wide is called here *Banana river*.

Banana Creek which leads from the Indian river across the north end of the island looks plain enough on the map, but is really difficult to follow among the numerous islands with which it is filled.

On emerging from these islands into *Banana river*, its broad expanse of water stretches out before you like a bay for thirty miles. On the east bank of the river are several hammocks, lifting their dark tree tops above the shrubbery that surrounds them. The largest of these is

Burnham's Grove, as it is known in east Florida. This is below the ordinary frost line. The main crop ripens in December; but several orange and lime trees ripen their fruit in May. Mr. Wilson, a son-in-law of Capt. B's, owns a grove at the same place. This grove is not as large as *Dummett's*, but it has never been injured by the insect, and the fruit is equal to any in the world. From the grove, a good road leads across the peninsula five miles to the *Cape*, and the *light house*, where Capt. B. resides.

Encouraged by the example of Capt. Burnham, several persons have commenced planting groves in this vicinity. It would be a

delightful business, and a fine place to live if it were not too far out of the world.

If an artificial inlet could be cut through some narrow point to the beach that has a rock foundation to prevent the formation of a bar of quicksand at its mouth, a town would immediately spring up near it.

Toward its south end, the Banana river narrows, till at the point of the island it is not one fourth of a mile wide. Across the river from the south end of Merritt's Island a little south of west, is the mouth of

ELBOW CREEK, an excellent harbor; and important as the entrance for steamers, which are in future to pass through the canal from Indian river to the St. John's, at Lake Washington. This creek breaks through the bank of the river, which is here some twelve feet high and composed of coquina rock. On the river in front of *Mr. Houston's* who lives at the mouth of the creek, the coquina ledge of rock is worn into pot holes, some as large as a barrel, and ten feet deep. At Houston's the traveler will find good fare; green corn and vegetables in April. From Sand Point, all the way down to the "*Narrows*," the river banks are high and dry, and good for camping ground. The greatest difficulty is in the shallow water which extends from the shore a hundred yards frequently.

Cape Malabar which appears on every map, and is supposed by geographers to be on the coast outside, is a low bank of white sand running from the west shore of the river into the stream a half a mile or so.

Turkey Creek and *St. Sebastian River* coming in on the right, would both be passed unobserved unless you are on the lookout for them.

About fifteen miles south of St. Sebastian, the river banks ahead seem to approach each other, and leave a narrow gate way for the river. This is

THE NARROWS, and is occasioned by oyster reefs on the east side of the river which have obstructed that part of the channel; and these reefs form islands covered with mangrove trees. The channel which is left is being encroached upon in the same manner. This condition of the river continues to the

INDIAN RIVER INLET, which admits vessels of only four or five feet draught.

Opposite the inlet, at *old Fort Capron*, *Mr. Payne*, the Deputy Collector, resides. The Christmas frost of 1865 reached here, killing large alligator pear trees.

Fort Pierce, or *St. Lucie* is three miles below. Here is a post-office and store kept by *Capt. Frank Smith* who is also the representatives of *Brevard county*. There is a good location for a village. The distance to the next house south is thirty-seven miles; it is the light house at *Jupiter Inlet*. But there is a good camping ground at *Judge Hermand's* old place, twenty two miles south, on the right bank; and it is readily found in the day time

by two cocoanut trees standing near each other on the bluff. Here the sea grape which at Port Orange is only a bush; becomes a tree. The old orange and lime grove is nearly ruined by neglect.

A few miles below, the St. Lucie river empties into the Indian river, but is so wide it is readily mistaken for an arm of the bay. The portion of the river between Indian river Inlet and Jupiter is more properly St. Lucie Sound. The point on the north side at the mouth of St. Lucie is an elevated cabbage palmetto hammock, called *Mount Elisabeth*.

Gilbert's Bar, formerly an inlet, now closed, is near the entrance to the

Jupiter Narrows, through which numerous narrow channels wander among hundreds of islands, covered with tall mangrove trees, the roots of which spread out like the legs of a spider and hold the trunk of the tree sometimes six feet from the surface of the mud islands.

Without a guide, one is almost certain to lose his way; but by following the ebb tide, which flows toward Jupiter, he will finally emerge from the woods into the broad sound again within sight of the lighthouse. From here to the Inlet several miles, the east or beach side of the sound has a foundation of limestone, and a rich soil which supports a tropical growth, not seen to the north of it; while on the west side are high hills of white drifting sand, sparsely covered with stunted pines and oak scrub.

JUPITER LIGHTHOUSE.—Rounding a point on the right, you leave the sound and enter a fresh water river, and fetch up at the lighthouse wharf. Here is the end of your boat travel inside. It will be well to look around and get rested, and consider whether to risk a small boat outside for a hundred miles, or to foot it that distance along the beach, to Miami. Whichever course you take, you will wish you had taken the other, long before you get there.

The family of the lighthouse-keeper, although quite social at their own house, very rarely make afternoon calls, after the manner of towns people. They had not even called on Mrs. Gleason, their next-door neighbor, to the south, although they had lived so near for three years; only a hundred miles; and four creeks and rivers to ford.

From the top of the lighthouse may be seen Lake Worth, seven miles south, which extends along the beach about forty miles. The general appearance of the country is not inviting, on account of its barrenness.

Lang, who until 1868 lived alone on an island in that lake, knows of a short haulover, where boats can be taken from a branch of Jupiter river across into the lake. Having spent two days and nights in hunting for this haulover with a party of five, wading through mud and water, and finally being compelled to leave our boat in the sawgrass marsh, and swim the lake to get on the beach, I would recommend the beach route from the start.

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A brief narrative of our journey will serve as a guide, and perhaps a warning to others.

Mr. Purdie and I had come in a sailboat from Port Orange, and found at Jupiter Lieut. Gov. Gleason and Mr. Wells waiting for us; and during the night Mike Axter, the mail carrier, arrived from Miami.

We started from the lighthouse with guns, ammunition, axe, spade, blankets, kettles, and four days' rations; and on the afternoon of the third day out, we had the pleasure of climbing over the ridge that separates the north end of Lake Worth from the ocean, and found that we had advanced on our journey only eight miles. The first thing done was to make a caché and leave the articles we could not carry.

Mike A. was a "walkist," and he strode on ahead, and was soon out of sight. Towards night we came up with him at *Crowell's Well*, where he had built a fire, made coffee and was eating supper. Mike's outfit was a bag of provisions, cooked at Miami, some roasted and ground coffee and a tin pail in which to boil it; a hatchet, and matches. We all drank some coffee. Mike handed a biscuit to the Governor, which he attempted to break, and divide with me; failing in the attempt, he placed it on a log, and taking the hatchet I severed it in twain at two blows; which incident is not related to cast insinuations on the edge of Mike's hatchet.

CROWELL'S WELL is a pork barrel with one head out, standing on end, with pieces of bamboo reaching out in all directions, serving as gutters to catch rain water.

LAKE WORTH, on our right, was formerly a fresh lake, but Lang wanted a private inlet of his own, so he cut a canal a hundred paces, through the beach, and let in the salt water. Then he had a "pretty kettle of fish;" for the water became salt and the fish all died, and floating ashore decayed by cartloads, making such a stench that Lang had to clear out to find purer air. And so this inlet for a while made a salt water bay, the favorite resort of myriads of fish from the sea. But on a certain unlucky day a few months before our visit there, a relentless northeaster had closed up Lang's cut with quicksand, and lo! the incoming creeks are changing the waters of the lake to fresh again; which process in its turn kills the salt water fish, and thousands of barrels of them were floating, or lodged along the shore, in every stage of decay, and scenting the air for miles.

As we had only a day's rations left, and nearly ninety miles to walk, Mike, who walks night and day without rest, was sent on ahead to request Mr. Hunt to meet us at the north end of the bay, some twenty miles this side of Miami, with provisions.

Our first night on the beach was near Lang's Island, and our larder was replenished from his four acre potato patch, which was running wild; these tubers we divided amongst us, I taking mine in my pocket-handkerchief. The beach along here is narrow, and the sand coarse and loose, slumping like dry snow,

from one to two inches every step. It is quite tiresome, and twenty miles is a good day's march. We early learned that the easiest way to get on was to march in Indian file, stepping in each other's tracks. Whenever one stopped to arrange his luggage he fell behind. All the second day we were on the lookout for another cask with water, but found none. About noon we saw a stake on the bank indicating a path which we thought would lead us to a spring. We did indeed find a depression, as though a well had been commenced; here we dug with a spade eight feet, and finding no water, Wells got impatient and walked on; the others remained and dug a well near the brink of the lake; the water of which was as dark as coffee, tasted like epsom salts, and smelt like rotten eggs. A third well was dug, a little further from the lake, and afforded a liquid clear as water, but strongly brackish and sulphury. The Governor called it an aperient spring. Not long after, the following colloquy was heard:

"Oh! Governor."

"What say?"

"There is virtue in the water of that mineral spring."

"No doubt of it; but what makes you think so?"

"Because it operates in just three quarters of an hour."

Towards night we commenced looking out a good camp ground; Wells' had not been seen since one o'clock; the Governor was lame and feverish; Purdie assisted in carrying his heavy luggage. I went on ahead of these two, and a little after sunset kindled a fire which ran in the grass along the ridge, and lighted up the scene for miles. This attracted Wells' notice who was only a mile ahead; he came back and we all went to his fire, where he had roasted some potatoes, and made coffee of the lake broth, which we were still near and compelled to drink. After supper one of our party went to move further from the fire, and being blinded by the blaze, and too tired to look carefully, he sat down on a bunch of prickly pears, many of the old thorns of which were strong enough and long enough to prick through his shoes. He immediately changed his base.

Things looked a little blue. We feared the Governor would be too weak to proceed in the morning. But when morning came he felt better; leaving his bedding on a log, and giving his heavy black rubber valise to Purdie he started ahead bare-foot, with shoes in one hand, and a staff in the other, and was two miles ahead when the others started. Wells had a load for a mule, which he dexterously folded in his woolen blanket and swung over first one shoulder then the other; he took the lead. Purdie was next, well loaded with his own luggage, and yet assisting his weaker neighbors. I rolled up my mosquito net in my rubber blanket, making a loop of the two, and wearing it over one shoulder, my shoes and stockings were tied together and suspended from the handle of my spade which I carried on the other shoulder; then in the hand that was the least engaged, I

carried the handkerchief of sweet potatoes, and some rare shells which I occasionally picked up on the way.

Many times that long forenoon, some of us would go up to the top of the ridge to look for water beyond; but there was no hope for good water so long as that stinking hateful lake was at our right. We found several cocoanuts which relieved our thirst somewhat. Towards noon, we saw the Governor far ahead out of hearing, waving his handkerchief on a stick. We all felt what it meant and sent up a shout of rejoicing. We had passed the lake and found fresh water in a swamp; immediately after which, if there were dry eyes, there were no dry and parched throats. That night we camped on a ledge of rock on the beach. The next day just before dinner time a large jack fish jumped out of the water and lay waiting for us; and we took him along, and at an old Indian camp, on the south bank of Hillsboro river, we had among the few dainties on our table, roast fish. The coffee had given out, and being cook that day, I prepared instead some bayberry tea. Although well sweetened, no one would drink it but myself; and I only drank it from a sense of duty, to save the sugar, not because I *hankered* for it.

Here also I cooked my last potato, and putting my shells into another bundle, was enabled to apply the handkerchief to its legitimate uses, like other Christians. Here too we dug the last well finding excellent water, but I carried the spade on my shoulder to the end of our journey for the good it had already done.

A surprise awaited us; across the mouth of the river we had just forded was a rare strange sight in that country. Three men; one in a blazing red shirt, the others in citizens ordinary dress. Our first thought was Indians; then, that it was a party sent up for our relief, and we had accidentally passed each other without being seen. But like three of our own party, they were going to Miami to look at the country, and had overtaken us. Our new friends were, McDonald and Strickland of Orange county, Florida, and red shirt was a deaf hunter from Oregon. The sand beach was wider, and harder; we took new courage and walked on and camped at *Lauderdale*, or the "*Cocoanut Trees*," nine miles from our dining camp. The next day we crossed NEW RIVER near the inlet, in a leaky batteau, which would carry but two of us at a time, and which filled and sank in about four feet of water, every time it crossed; but as it took us across the deep and swift part of the channel, it answered our purpose. Each one kept his clothes dry by carrying them on his head.

Again we camped for the night on the beach. Next morning Hunt met us with a basket of provisions, and took us in his boat from the head of the bay to Miami.

MIAMI.

For a week, six of us were the guests of the Governor and Mr. Hunt. We sailed over the bay, rowed up the creeks, and tramped

over the land ; the time was crowded with new sights and scenes which shifted every hour through the day.

The geological formation of this part of the State is peculiar, as well as its rocks, its soil and climate.

THE EVERGLADES.—The most prominent feature of South Florida is the great basin known as the Everglades, or Great Glade. This is a shallow lake with a limestone bottom and sides, covered with grass and embracing numerous islands ; some of excellent soil and covered with trees. Commencing on the north at Lake Obechobee, including townships 44, ranges 37 and 38 east and south, it makes a sweep across the State southwesterly, covering an area about forty miles wide and eighty miles long. At New River the Everglades reach within five miles of the sea, but bear southwesterly from that point.

Surface and Soil.—The region known as Miami lies on the east of this great grass lake, extending from it to the waters of Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

The best lands are included between townships 50 and 57, including both.

The upland is a light sandy soil, and in many places too thickly covered with limestone to allow of its being ploughed. Some of this limestone is rotten, and cuts with a spade as easy as chalk ; while another kind is more flinty, and is apparently worn or dissolved full of irregular potholes, of various depths, and from one to ten inches in diameter. The principal growth is pitch pine, which is apt to be cross-grained and not easily split into rails while green.

There are a few small patches of hammock, covered with a growth of hard wood and vines. The saw, palmetto, cabbage palm, and "coontie" grow on both varieties of the upland.

The savannas correspond to the New England intervale lands ; they are perfectly level, and vary in their degrees of moisture according to their elevation ; they are free from rock, of an alluvial clayey soil, containing so much lime as to effervesce when vinegar is poured on it ; and they are subject to an annual overflow of fresh water from the Everglades.

These intervale lands are in long wavy belts sometimes parallel with the bay, bordered on each side by the pine woods, and their margins clearly defined by the saw palmetto, which makes a dense border of evergreen along the edge of the upland ; which same palmetto scrub is very tearing to the patience and to the thin pants of those who traverse it. It seemed to me that these savannas or low lands were formerly lagoons or shallow rivers, and have been gradually filled up by the annual deposit from the water which overflowed them. They are natural grass lands, and produce also the orange, guava and banana.

With comparatively slight expense most of the savannas can be so dyked and ditched as to prevent any crop from suffering from too much water ; while flood gates could be established at

canals leading from the Everglades, making the cheapest and best system of irrigation in the world.

Altogether these lands within the limits above named make an area of 600 square miles, which, allowing ten acres to each family of five persons, would support one hundred and ninety-two thousand inhabitants, more than the present population of the State. A family can be supported on the product of a single acre in tropical fruit.

Health.—Before all other questions in relation to a new country that of its healthfulness is the most important. A country where a man must shake with ague half the time, and have his children's faces look like tallow, is not the country to go to. Miami is apparently free from chills and fever, and in fact from disease of every kind. I made inquiry of every person I met, and could hear of no sickness. The nearest physician at that time was at Key West, 150 miles. I believe it to be the healthiest portion of the United States. Our party were all pleased with the country, and all thought they should return to live there.

The objects of interest to be visited are: the country called "*Indian Hunting Ground*;" "*Punch Bowl*," at the foot of a ledge of rock fifteen feet high, on the shore of the bay; the falls of Miami, six feet high, where the river breaks through the rocky brim of the Everglades; Biscayne Key; Lighthouse; Arch Creek; *Dumfundlin Bay*, as the north end of Biscayne Bay is called. Waggener's coontie mill is a curiosity also; and the seventy-seven cocoon trees, at the mouth of the Miami.

A few Indians, a remnant of the Seminoles live on the islands in the everglades. They raise corn, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, beans, etc. to sell, and almost every day some of them are at the store on the bay. We saw the senior and junior Tiger Tails. The old man is over 90. He speaks in very broken English; counts time by moons. We tried nearly half an hour to get his idea of a future life; but we could not express our questions in terms that he could comprehend. Their right to a representative in the State Legislature had never been explained to them. The greatest objection to living at Biscayne (as they have named the place) is its isolation from society. This objection, however, is readily obviated if a few dozen families go there together.

As there is no boarding house, Messrs. Hunt and Gleason feel compelled to keep a free hotel.

Key West is their present market. As soon as it becomes an object, the New York and Baltimore steamers which touch at Key West, will make regular landings at Biscayne.

A railroad from St. Augustine along the west banks of the Matanzas, Halifax, Hillsboro and Indian rivers will be built to Biscayne, and will carry the West Indies and South American mails. Nothing is too great to be predicted of this country.

PART III.

STATE MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Historical Introduction ; Constitution with Amendments of 1871 and Index ; Governor and Cabinet ; Legislatures of '71-2 and '68-70 ; Courts, Limit of Districts, Terms of Sessions and Judges, Commissioners of Deeds for Florida in other States, Notaries Public ; State Debt January 1st, 1871 ; Ordinance of Secession, and Members of the Convention ; United States Internal Revenue Officers in Florida ; Other Federal Officers in the State.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

- A. D. 1497. Florida discovered by Sebastian Cabat, an English navigator.
 1525. Florida taken possession of by DeNarvaez in the name of Spain.
 1564. Huguenots, under Lardonier, settled at Fort Carolin, on the St. Johns.
 1565. The Huguenot settlers massacred by the Spanish under Menendez.
 St. Augustine settled. First permanent settlement in North America.
 1569. The Spanish garrison at Fort Carolin massacred by the French under DeGourgas, in retaliation.
 1689. Pensacola settled by Spanish.
 1763. Florida ceded by Spain to Great Britain.
 1767. New Smyrna settled by Minorcans, under direction of Dr. John Turnbull.
 1784. Florida ceded by Great Britain to Spain.
 1818. Pensacola taken by United States forces under General Jackson.
 1819. Florida purchased by the United States, and ceded to this Government by Spain.
 1821. General Jackson Military Governor.
 1822. March 30th.—Territorial Government formed. Constitution framed at St. Joseph.
 1845. March 3d.—Admitted to the Union.
 1861. January 10th.—Seceded from the Union.
 1866. Adopted a State Constitution.
 1868. Reconstructed. Another Constitution adopted.
- Area of the State, 59,268 square miles, or nearly 38,000,000 acres. Unsurveyed 11,300,000 acres. Unsold 17,424,438 acres.
 Highest land, 300 feet above the level of the sea.

Tax not to be levied on persons to pay corporations.....	Art. xii	Sec. 8
“ poll; limited to \$1.....	xii	6
Taxation and Finance.....	xii	...
Trials, impeachment, military and for petit larceny need no indictment	Bill of Rights	8
Trials, second, for same offence prohibited.....	“	8
Treason against the State.....	Declaration of Rights	20
“ sentence for, may be suspended by Governor.....	v	11
Trials, evidence in must be reduced to writing	vi	13

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Union of the States, declared perpetual.....	Declaration of Rights	21
United States Senators, how elected.....	iv	31

V

Vacancy, may be filled by Governor	v	7
Veto power of Governor.....	iv	26

W

Witness allowed to correct testimony	vi	13
“ need not testify against himself	Declaration of Rights	8
Wife's property not liable for husband's debts	iv	26

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Governor*—HARRISON REED
Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel T Day
Secretary of State—Jonathan C Gibbs
Attorney-General—
Comptroller—Robert H Gamble
Treasurer—Simon B Conover
Surveyor-General—Frank W Webster
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles Beecher
Adjutant-General—John Varnum
Commissioner of Immigration—J S Adams
Assistant Secretary State—Geo W Driggs.

(Postoffice address of above, Tallahassee.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871-2

SENATE

DISTRICT.

- 1.....George E. Wentworth, r Pensacola.
- 2.....A. L. McCaskill,* d Knox Hill.
- 3.....Wm. J. Purman, r Marianna.
- 4.....A. D. McKinnon, d Vernon.
- 5.....Joseph D. Atkins, d Apalachicola.
- 6.....Fred Hill, r Quincy.
- 7.....J. L. Crawford, d Crawfordville.
- 8.....Charles H. Pearce,* r Tallahassee.
- 9.....Robert Meacham, r Monticello.
- 10.....Dennis Eagan,† r Madison.
- 11.....R. W. Adams d.
- 12.....
- 13.....L. G. Dennis, r.
- 14.....C. H. Ross, d.
- 15.....W. T. Weeks, d Providence.
- 16.....Liberty Billings,† r Fernandina.
- 17.....N. H. Moragne, d Palatka.
- 18.....Horatio Jenkins,† r Jacksonville.
- 19.....C. V. Hillyer, r Ocala.
- 20.....Arthur Ginn,* d Mellonville.
- 21.....Wm. H. Hunt, r Biscayne.
- 22.....J. A. Henderson,† d Tampa.
- 23.....W. H. Kendrick, d Sumpterville.
- 24.....Jas. W. Locke,† d Key west.

Terms of Senators in odd numbered districts expire in 1872;
in the even number, in 1874.

* Re-elected in Nov., 1870. † New members elected. 1870.

d Democrat. r Republican.

ASSEMBLY.

Alachua—W K Cessna, r; T C Gass, d
 Baker—J D Chalker, d
 Bradford—L M Rhodes, d
 Brevard—James Paine Sen.
 Calhoun—J W Yearty
 Clay—Wm Hull, r
 Columbia—J H Armstrong, r; J P Mahony, r
 Dade—W H Gleason

Duval—J R Scott, r; D McInniss, r
 Escambia—R A Stearns, r; Z Elijah, r
 Franklin—W T Orman, d
 Gadsden—M L Stearns, r, H Cruse, r
 Hamilton—W P Frink, d
 Hernando—E A Allen, d
 Hillsborough, Joseph Brown, d
 Holmes—W F Green, d
 Jackson—J C McLean, d; B F Livingston, r
 Jefferson—J W Johnson, r; E Logan, r; W Thompson, r
 Lafayette—Wm D Sears, d
 Leon—J W Wyatt, r; John Wallace, r; Noah Graham, r; R
 H Wells, r
 Levy—C F Hiers, d
 Liberty—W McNeal, d
 Marion—W H Daniels, r; S T Jasper, r
 Madison—A Osgood, r; O J Coleman, r
 Manatee—E M Graham
 Monroe—H A Crane
 Nassau—S Boyd, r
 Orange—Wm Mills, d
 Putnam—Calvin Gillis, r
 Polk—W H Hendry, d
 Santa Rosa—J W Butler, r
 St. John's—B F Oliveros, d
 Sumter—
 Suwannee—
 Taylor—
 Volusia—A H Alexander, d
 Wakulla—Mm McRae, d
 Walton—J L Campbell, d
 Washington—Greenwood Worthington, d.

 LEGISLATURE OF 1868-70.

SENATE.

DISTRICT.

- 1..... Escambia—Geo E Weptworth
- 2..... Santa Rosa and Walton—A L McCaskill
- 3..... Jackson—Wm J Purman
- 4..... Holmes and Washington—J A Vaughn
- 5..... Calhoun and Franklin—Joseph D Atkins
- 6..... Gadsden—Harry Cruse
- 7..... Liberty and Wakulla—J L Crawford
- 8..... Leon—Charles H Pierce

- 9 Jefferson—Robert Meacham
 10 Madison—S Katzenberg
 11 Hamilton and Suwannee—J M Underwood
 12 La Fayette and Taylor—J N Krimminger
 13 Alachua and Levy—J T Walls
 14 Columbia—G B Smithson
 15 Bradford and Clay—W T Weeks
 16 Baker and Nassau—R M Smith
 17 St. Johns and Putnam—N H Moragne
 18 Duval—William Bradwell
 19 Marion—C V Hillyer
 20 Volusia and Orange—Authur Ginn
 21 Dade and Brevard—Wm H Hunt
 22 Hillsborough and Hernando—J A Henderson
 23 Sumter and Polk—W H Kendrick
 24 Manatee and Monroe—Henry A Crane

OFFICERS OF SENATE.

President—Wm H. Gleason, Miami
 Secretary—Chas. Munde, Tallahassee
 Assistant Secretary—James H Bull, Tallahassee
 Sergeant-at-arms—James Stephenson, Lake City
 Chaplain—James Page, Tallahassee

The following changes have occurred in this Senate :

Resigned : 1st District, Geo J Alden ; 6th District, J E A Davidson ; 13th District, Horatio Jenkins ; 14th District, A A Knight ; 19th District, J H Gass ; 22d District, C R Mobley.

Died : 11th District, J M Underwood ; 24th District, Daniel Davis.

ASSEMBLY.

Alachua—H S Harman, Gainesville
 Alachua—R H Black, Newnansville
 Baker—Thos H. Green, Olustee
 Bradford—F N B Oliver, Lake Butler
 Brevard—Frank Smith, St. Lucie
 Calhoun—J B Stone, Ricor's Bulff
 Clay—W B White, Green Cove
 Columbia—W W Moore, Lake City
 Columbia—Auburn Erwin, Lake City
 Dade—Isaiah Hall, Miami
 Duval—W T Hodges, Jacksonville
 Duval—J P. Scott, Jacksonville
 Escambia—John Varnum, Warrington
 Escambia—S. T. Pons, Pensacola
 Franklin—George P. Rancy, Apalachicola

Gadsden—M L Stearns, Quincy
 Gadsden—Fred Hill, Quincy
 Hamilton—Amos Cheshire, White Springs
 Hernando—M M Edwards, Brooksville
 Hillsborough—Charles Moore, Tampa
 Holmes—T H Pittman, Cerro Gordo
 Jackson—James McMillan, Marianna
 Jackson—Jesse Robinson, Marianna
 Jackson—Emanuel Fortune, Marianna
 Jefferson—J W Powell, Monticello
 Jefferson—Benjamin Thompson, Monticello
 Jefferson—Anthony Mills, Monticello
 La Fayette—James W Keene, New Troy
 Leon—Robert Cox, Tallahassee
 Leon—Sam'l Walker, Tallahassee
 Leon—Noah Graham, Tallahassee
 Leon—R Wells, Tallahassee
 Levy—Washington Rogers, Bronson
 Liberty—Washington Bradwell, Blue Creek
 Madison—Geo W Bogue, Madison
 Madison—Alfred B Osgood, Madison
 Manatee—James D Green, Alafia
 Marion—E J Harris, Ocala
 Marion—J Simpson, Ocala
 Monroe—Frederick Filer, Key West
 Nassau—T S DeLaney, Fernandina
 Orange—M A Stewart, Mellonville
 Putnam—H H Forward, Palatka
 Polk—John McAuley, Bartow
 Santa Rosa—John W Butler, Milton
 St. Johns—George S Greeno, St. Augustine
 Sumpter—Josiah Lee, Leesburg
 Suwannee—Thomas Urquhart, Welborn
 Taylor—J A J Cruce, Perry
 Volusia—W B Watson, Enterprise
 Wakulla—D J Bostick, Shell Point
 Walton—D L McKinnon, Ucheeanna
 Washington—E P Melvin, Vernon

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—M L Stearns, Quincy
 Chief Clerk—Wm Forsyth Bynum, Live Oak
 First Assistant Clerk—John W Tompkins, Lake City
 Sergeant-at-Arms—J C Lightbourn, Tallahassee
 Chaplain—Wm A Stewart, Quincy
Resigned: J T Walls, Alachua; Isaiah Hall, Dade; John
 Varnum, Escambia; O E Austin, Putnam
Died: M M Edwards, Hernando
Officers: W W Moore, Speaker, resigned

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Edwin M Randall, Jacksonville
 Associate Justice—O B Hart Jacksonville
 Associate Justice—James D Westcott, Jr., Tallahassee.
 Attorney General—J B C Drew, Tallahassee
 Clerk Supreme Court—Charles H Foster, Tallahassee
 Three terms annually ; commencing on the second Tuesday of
 January, April and October. Held at Supreme Court room in
 the Capital of Tallahassee.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

First Judicial Circuit—Judge, Homer G. Plantz, Pensacola.

SPRING TERM.

Escambia, 1st Monday in April
 Santa Rosa, 3d Monday in April
 Walton, 4th Monday in April
 Holmes, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April
 Washington, 2d Monday after 4th Monday in April
 Jackson, 3d Monday after 4th Monday in April

FALL TERM.

Escambia, 1st Monday in October
 Santa Rosa, 3d Monday in October
 Walton, 4th Monday in October
 Holmes, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in October
 Washington, 2d Monday after 4th Monday in October
 Jackson, 3d Monday after 4th Monday in October

Second Judicial Circuit—Judge, P. W. White, Quincy.

SPRING TERM.

Franklin county, 1st Monday in April
 Calhoun county, 2d Monday in April
 Liberty county, 3d Monday in April
 Gadsden county, 4th Monday in April
 Wakulla county, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April
 Leon county, 2d Monday after 4th Monday in April
 Jefferson county, 4th Monday after 4th Monday in April

FALL TERM.

Franklin county, 1st Monday in October
 Calhoun county, 2d Monday in October
 Liberty county, 3d Monday in October
 Gadsden county, 4th Monday in October

Wakulla county, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in October
 Leon county, 2d Monday after 4th Monday in October
 Jefferson county, 4th Monday after 4th Monday in October

Third Judicial Circuit—Judge, Wm. Bryson, Lake City

SPRING TERM.

Madison county, 4th Monday in April
 Hamilton county, 2d Monday in March
 Suwannee county, 3d Monday in March
 Taylor county, 1st Monday in April
 Lafayette county, 4th Monday in March
 Columbia county, 2d Monday in April

FALL TERM.

Madison county, 4th Monday in November
 Hamilton county, 2d Monday in October
 Suwannee county, 3d Monday in October
 Taylor county, 1st Monday in November
 Lafayette county, 4th Monday in October
 Columbia county, 2d Monday in November

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Judge, Thos. T. Long, Jacksonville.

SPRING TERM.

Clay county, 2d Monday in April
 Baker county, 3d Monday in April
 Bradford county, 3d Wednesday in April
 Nassau county, 1st Monday in May
 Duval county, 3d Monday in May

FALL TERM.

Clay county, 2d Monday in October
 Bradford county, 3d Wednesday in October
 Baker county, 3d Monday in October
 St. Johns county, 4th Monday in October
 Nassau county, 1st Wednesday in November
 Duval county, 3d Monday in November

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Judge, J. H. Goss, Ocala.

SPRING TERM.

Sumter county, 1st Monday in March
 Putnam county, 2d Monday in March
 Marion county, 3d Monday in March
 Alachua county, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in March
 Levy county, 3d Monday after 4th Monday in March

FALL TERM.

Sumter county, 3d Monday in October
 Putnam county, 4th Monday in October
 Marion county, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in October

Alachua county, 3d Monday after 4th Monday in October
 Levy county, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in November

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Judge, James T. Magbee, Tampa

SPRING TERM.

Hernando county, 3d Monday in March
 Hillsborough county, 4th Monday in March
 Polk county, 2d Monday after 4th Monday in March
 Manatee county, 3d Monday after 4th Monday in March
 Monroe county, 1st Monday in May.

FALL TERM.

Hernando county, 1st Monday in October
 Hillsborough county, 2d Monday in October
 Polk county, 4th Monday in October
 Manatee county, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in October
 Monroe county, 4th Monday after 4th Monday in October

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Judge, Jno. W. Price, Enterprise.

SPRING TERM.

Dade county, 1st Monday in April
 Brevard county, 2d Monday in April
 Volusia county, 3d Monday in April
 Orange county, 4th Monday in April

FALL TERM.

Dade county, 1st Monday in October
 Brevard county, 2d Monday in October
 Volusia county, 3d Monday in October
 Orange county, 4th Monday in October.

STATE ATTORNEYS.

1st District—W. H. Milton, Marianna.
 2d District—Sam'l B. Love, Quincy, *ad interim*.
 3d District—Chas. R. King, Lake City.
 4d District—E. K. Foster, St. Augustine.
 5th District—A. T. Banks, Gainesville.
 6th District—John B. Stickney, St. Augustine.
 7th District—John G. Long, Enterprise.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

- Judiciary*—Messrs. Purman, Chairman ; Locke, Henderson, Hillyer, Jenkins.
- Education*—Messrs Pearce, Chairman ; Eagan, Meacham, Locke, Crawford.
- Finance and Taxation*—Messrs Hillyer, Chairman ; Wentworth, Atkins, Eagan, Ginn.
- Claims*—Messrs Eagan, Chairman ; Wentworth, Weeks, Billings, McKinnon.
- Corporations*—Messrs Billings, Chairman ; Wentworth, Henderson, Meacham, Ross.
- City and County Organizations*—Messrs Jenkins, Chairman ; Hillyer, Henderson, Hunt, Kendrick.
- Militia*—Messrs Wentworth, Chairman ; Dennis, Meacham, Kendrick, Weeks.
- Legislative Expenses*—Messrs Meacham, Chairman ; Purman, Dennis, McCaskill, Locke.
- Agriculture*—Messrs Crawford, Chairman ; Kendrick, McCaskill, Ross, Hill.
- Public Printing*—Messrs. Locke, Chairman ; Pearce, Jenkins, Purman, Ross.
- Enrolled Bills*—Messrs Hunt, Chairman ; Billings, Hillyer, McCaskill, McKinnon.
- Engrossed Bills*—Messrs Locke, Chairman ; Eagan, Meacham, Weeks, McKinnon.
- State Affairs*—Messrs Hill, Chairman ; Hunt, Jenkins, Atkins, Moregne.
- Railroads and Telegraphs*—Messrs Wentworth, Chairman ; Purman, Dennis, Jenkins, Moragne.
- Public Lands*—Messrs Purman, Chairman ; Eagan, Wentworth, Moragne, Pearce.
- Privileges and Elections*—Messrs Dennis, Chairman ; Hill, Purman, Ginn, Atkins.
- Appropriations*—Messrs Eagan, Chairman ; Hill, Billings, Ross, McCaskill.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- Judiciary*—Messrs. Gleason, Cessna, Graham of Manatee, McLean, Wallace,
- Privilege and Election*—Messrs. Cessna, Johnson, Boyd, Allen, Worthington.
- Railroads*—Messrs. Johnson, Butler, Scott, Flowers, Rhodges.
- Indian Affairs*—Messrs. Crane, Logan, Oliveros, Gleason, Allen.
- Engrossed Bills*—Messrs Gillis, Campbell, Wyatt, McRae, Daniels
- Enrolled Bills*—Messrs. Stearns, Osgood, Rhodes, Oliveros, Yearty.

- Finance and Taxation*—Messrs. Gleason, McInnis, Roberts, Cessna, Heirs.
- Incorporations*—Messrs. Daniels, Cruse, McLean, Gleason, Chalker.
- Militia*—Messrs. Johnson, Livingston, Hull, Daniels, McRae.
- Legislative Expenses*—Messrs. Butler, Wallace, Brown, Paine, Heirs.
- Public Printing*—Messrs. Cessna, Jasper, Graham, of Manatee, Alexander, Crane.
- State Institutions*—Messrs. Stearns, Gass, Frink, Neal, Sears.
- Agriculture*—Messrs. Barfield, Wells, Mills, Neal, Thompson.
- Claims*—Messrs. Sears, Coleman, Green, Duke, Gillis.
- Commerce and Navigation*—Messrs. Boyd, Crane, Orman, Roberts, Scott.
- City and County Organization*—Messrs Butler, Graham, of Leon, Barfield, Frink, Alexander.
- Education*—Messrs Paine, Stearns, Hull, Osgood, Hendry.
- Public Lands*—Messrs. Yearty, Flowers, Paine, Wyatt, Mills.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

- Alabama*—J M Coulon, Mobile.
- California*—Edward Cadwallader, Sacramento; F J Thibault, San Francisco; Frank V Scudder, do; Geo. C Waller, do; N Proctor Smith, do.
- District of Columbia*—J F R Plant, Washington.
- Georgia*—Charles C Kibbee, Hawkinsville; Frank H Miller, Augusta; R J Moses, Columbus; John W Burroughs, Savannah.
- Illinois*—Frank S Balch, Chicago; Henry Wisner, Chicago.
- Kentucky*—John K Goodloe, Louisville.
- Louisiana*—J G Eustis, New Orleans; Sanders D Oliver, Carroll.
- Maine*—James O Donnell, Portland.
- Maryland*—W W Latimer, Baltimore; H L Edmons, Jr, do; W E Hill, do.
- Massachusetts*—Daniel Sharp, Boston; S A B Abbott, do.
- Michigan*—Wm J Waterman, Detroit.
- Mississippi*—G A Smythe, Jackson.
- Missouri*—C D Greene, Jr, St. Louis.
- New York City*—Benj. L Johnson, E P Smith, Henry C Banks, do, R H McHarg, W E Osborn, Nathaniel Gill, W H Russel, Judson Jarvis, Horace Andrews, James N Slevin, Sigismond Sasar, Joseph B Nones, J L Starr, Frederick R Anderson, A W Knapp, Charles Nettleton, F N Dodge, G R Jaques, W F Lett, E F Carey, Jr, Geo W Benson, M J Merchant, Alex. Ostrander, W H Mellick, H A Lee, E F Carey, F B Swift, Wm B Coleman,

J Spencer Smith, F A Wilcox, David McAdams, Thos Sadler,
Geo W Collers, M P Stacy, John H Comer.

Newburg, N Y—Darwin W Esmond.

Auburn, N Y—H H Bostwick.

North Carolina—Jesse J Yeates, Murfreesboro; Patrick Murphy
Wilmington; Geo Badger Harris, Henderson Dep.

Ohio—James Wade, Jr.

Pennsylvania—Sam'l L Taylor, Philadelphia; Kinley J Tener,
do; J L Husband, do; Henry Phillips, Jr, do; Charles A Crumb-
haar, do; Theo D Rand, do; F H Janvier, do; J H Wheeler, do;
Joseph Frankish, S W Penny Packer, do.

South Carolina—A E Cohen, Charleston; Thos Frost. do; T J
La Motte, Columbia.

Tennessee—Hudson Cary, Memphis.

Virginia—E T Winston, Richmond.

Wisconsin—Francis Bloodgood, Milwaukee.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—State at Large.

Tallahassee—James H Bull, D Cameron, G W Driggs, A B
Munger, Wm. J Purman.

Jacksonville—N J Finney, Oscar Hart, J L Husband, A A.
Knight, J H Norton.

Pensacola—H C Campbell, J M Hawks, J C Whiting.

Marianna—J Q Dickson, C M Hamilton.

St. Augustine—John G Long, J B Stickney.

Madison—G W Bogue.

Biscayne—(So. Fla.) Wm H Hunt.

Lake City—J P Mahoney.

Okahumkee—Wm H Kendrick.

PENITENTIARY.

Commanding Officer—Col M Martin, Chattahoochee.

Captain of Guard—O B Armstrong, Chattahoochee

Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary (*ad interim*)—
Vacant.

Surgeon—Wm. F Robertson.

ASSESSMENT DIVISIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, JANUARY 1, 1871.

WM. J. PURMAN, Assessor, Tallahassee, Fla.

L. C. PURMAN, Chief Clerk, " "

1st DIVISION.

J. C. GREELEY, Esq., Asst. Assessor Jacksonville.

COUNTIES.

1 Nassua,	2 Duval,	3 Clay,	4 St. Johns,
5 Putnam,	6 Volusia,	7 Orange,	8 Brevard.

2d DIVISION.

E. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Assessor.

COUNTIES.

1 Baker,	2 Bradford,	3 Columbia,	4 Hamilton,
5 Suwannee,	6 Lafayette,	7 Alachua,	8 Devy.

3d DIVISION.

WM. McFARLAND, Esq., Asst. Assessor, Tampa.

COUNTIES.

1 Marion,	2 Hernando,	3 Sumter,	4 Polk,
5 Hillsboro,	6 Manatee,	7 Monroe,	8 Dade.

4th DIVISION.

E. C. WEEKS, Esq., Asst. Assessor, Tallahassee.

COUNTIES.

1 Madison,	2 Taylor,	3 Jefferson,	4 Leon,
5 Wakulla,	6 Gadsden,	7 Liberty.	

5th DIVISION.

DR. J. M. HAWKS, Asst. Assessor, Pensacola.

COUNTIES.

1 Jackson,	2 Calhoun,	3 Franklin,	4 Washington,
5 Holmes,	6 Walton,	7 Santa Rosa,	8 Escambia.

6th DIVISION.

C. S. BARON, Esq., Asst. Assessor, Key West. Key West.

COLLECTOR.

HORATIO JENKINS, Jacksonville.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

LeRoy D. Ball, Tallahassee; L G Dennis, Gainesville; Chas
S Baron, Key West; A B Munn, Pensacola. S C Thompson,
Jacksonville.

OTHER UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN FLORIDA.

Judge of Northern District of Fla. in 5th U S Circuit, Philip Frazer.

U S Dist Atty—H Bisbee.

Clerk—M P de Rioboo

Judge of Southern Dist U S Court,— — Kinney, Key West

U S Dist Attorney—C R Mobley

Marshall—Geo S Allen, Key West

Clerk—James W Locke, Key West

Marshall—Sherman Conant, Jacksonville

Register U S Land Office, Tallahassee, Robert Meacham

Receiver U S Land Office, Tallahassee, Lemuel Wilson

Apalachicola—W H Daniels, Collector of Customs; — Bryant, Dep. Col.

Fernandina...Sam'l E De Forest, Collector of Customs; D M Hammond, Dep Col; J H Donnelly, Lighthouse keeper.

Jacksonville—J S Adams, Collector Customs; J S Driggs, Deputy; Dr Howarth, Lighthouse keeper.

Pensacola—Hiram Potter, Jr, Collector of Customs; E Haines, Dep Col; Lighthouse keeper, Wm A Mills.

St. Augustine—J H Goss, Collector of Customs

St. Marks— — Brooks, Deputy Collector of Customs

Cedars Keys—Washington Rogers, Collector of Customs

Cape Canaveral—M O Burnham, Lighthouse keeper

Jupiter Inlet—L H —

Indian River Inlet—James Payne, Dep Col.

New Smyrna—Geo J Alden, Dep Col.

Tampa—T S Goode, Deputy Col.

Egmont L H— — keeper.

Key West—W A Vance, Collector of Customs; John Stitcher, Deputy Col; Frank Wicker and A M Soteld, Jr, Special Agents, Treasury Department, 6th Customs Dist, extending from Key West to Alabama. M H Hale, Special Agent Treasury Department 5th Customs District, extending from Charleston, S. C., southward along the coast to Key West

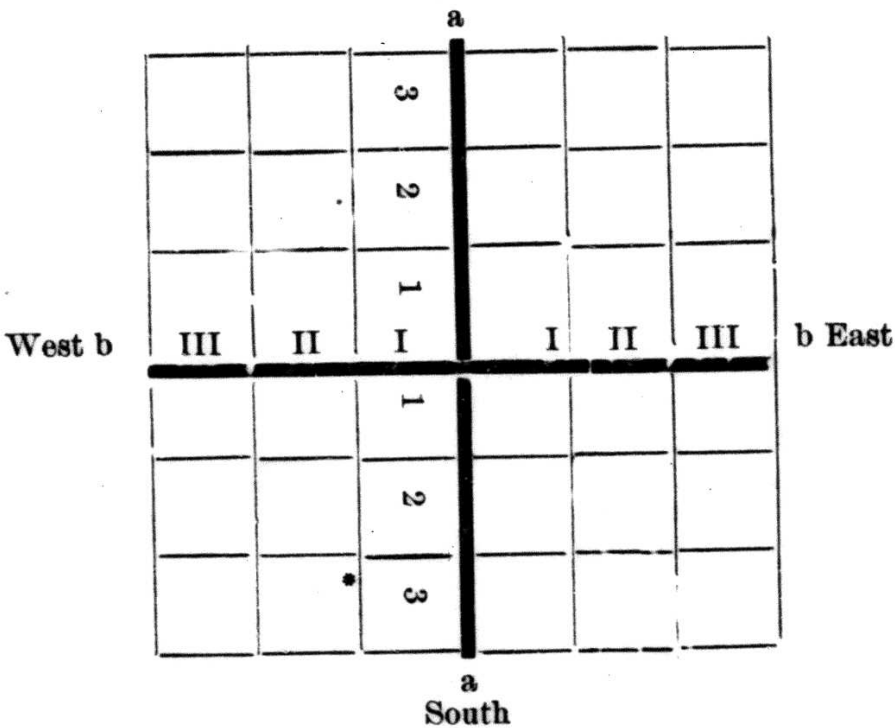
U S Revenue Cutter, Petrel, District of Apalachicola,

1st Lieut. E P Collins; 2d Lieut, L E Ashmead.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT LANDS; HOW THEY ARE LAID OFF INTO QUARTER SECTIONS;
 WITH DIRECTIONS HOW TO GET A HOMESTEAD.

Fig. 1
 North



EXPLANATION :

a a principal meridian ; a line running north and south through Tallahassee and through the State. All range lines run parallel to this and are six miles apart. The space between every two lines is a "range." The first range east of Tallahassee is range I east, the next range II, and so on to the Atlantic ocean. Abbreviated R. 1, E., etc.

The first Range west of Tallahassee is R, I west; the next Range II, and so on to the western border of the State.

bb *basis parallel* a line running east and west through Tallahassee and through the State. The township lines run parallel to this and are six miles apart. As they cross the range lines at right angles they divide the State into squares, called *Townships*, which are six miles in length and the same in breadth.

The first row or tier of townships south of the basis parallel is called township one south; abbreviated thus: T. 1, S. The next is T 2, and so on to the Gulf. North of this basis parallel, the first tier is township one, north, or T 1 N, the next 2, and so on to the north line of the State.

Every township is divided into 36 sections, which are one mile square, and numbered as seen in the diagram *Fig. 2*, showing a township divided into sections, and numbered.

Fig. 2

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Every section is divided into quarter sections which contain 160 acres each, and measure half a mile on each side. The quarter sections are divided into quarters, each containing 40 acres.

Fig. 3 is a section divided into quarters; with one of these quarters sub-divided into quarters.

Fig. 3.

$W \frac{1}{2}$ of $NW \frac{1}{4}$ 80 a	$E \frac{1}{2}$ of $NW \frac{1}{4}$	$NW \frac{1}{4}$ of $NE \frac{1}{4}$ 40	$NE \frac{1}{4}$ of $NE \frac{1}{4}$ 40
		$SW \frac{1}{4}$ of $NE \frac{1}{4}$ 40	$SE \frac{1}{4}$ of $NE \frac{1}{4}$ 40
$N \frac{1}{2}$ of $SW \frac{1}{4}$ 80 a		$SE \frac{1}{4}$ 160 acres.	
$S \frac{1}{2}$ of $SW \frac{1}{4}$ 80 a			

On all the government surveys, a stake is set at each corner of the townships, sections, and quarter sections, so marked as to indicate what quarter of what section, and in what range and township it stands.

Suppose, now, that the section figure 3 to be section 1 in a certain township in the third tier south of Tallahassee, and in the second range west of that place, and we wish to indicate a forty acre lot lying at the northeast corner of that section. It would be expressed as follows: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section one, township three south, range two west; abbreviated thus: N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 2 W. Its relative position is marked by a * in figure 1. Whenever so many surveyor's corner posts are missing as to leave any doubt about the number of the quarter, or of the section or township, the services of a surveyor must be secured to run out the lines anew and re-establish the corners before buying the State lands or entering a homestead.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO HOMESTEADS, AND UNDER WHAT LIMITATIONS.

Every head of a family, male or female, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such,

may enter as a homestead 160 acres of Government land in this State; *provided*,

First—He does not own that amount of land already. If he owns less than 160 acres he may enter adjoining Government land enough to increase his farm to that amount. In case the tract he selects contains more than enough to increase his farm to the given size, he must pay for the overplus at the rate of \$1 25 per acre. For instance: A man owns 100 acres; he desires to enter an eighty-acre tract adjoining. This he can do by paying at the Land Office for the twenty acres in excess of the 160 allowed.

Second—*Provided*, That *he has never before entered a homestead*. Persons having once legally entered a homestead and afterwards abandoned it or sold out their "claim," are not allowed the privilege of taking another homestead. If, however, their first entry was illegal, the parties may make another entry whenever such disability is removed. Government land near railroads is valued at \$2 50 per acre, and only eighty acres is allowed for a homestead, *except* to officers and soldiers who have served in the United States army. They are allowed 160 acres of the \$2 50 lands by act of July, 1870.

HOW TO OBTAIN A HOMESTEAD.

First—Ascertain the "numbers" of the desired tract.

Second—Find out, by writing to the Land Office at Tallahassee, that the tract is vacant.

Third—If at an inconvenient distance from the Land Office, make the application to the clerk of the county in which the land is situated.

Fees and Commissions.—At time of entry: On 160 acres, \$14; on 80 acres, \$7; on 40 acres, \$6. At the end of five years: On 160 acres, \$4; on 80, \$2; on 40, \$1. Money sent to the Land Office by mail should be sent in a registered letter or by money order to ROBERT MEACHAM, United States Land Office, Tallahassee, Fla.

Hundreds of families in this State are now living on Government land, to which they have no title. Such families are not as likely to make comfortable houses and stables, good fences, ditches, gardens, orchards and fields as those who own the lands they live on.

In order to attain to the highest degree of industry, intelligence, morality, health and happiness, *every family must live in its own home.*

COLLECTION OF DEBTS IN FLORIDA.

Upon the admission of Florida into the Union the Common Law Pleadings of Great Britain were adopted as the rules of proceedings in the courts of the State. The inconvenience and vexatious delays in the administration of justice produced by these rules led to the adoption, in 1861, of the Common Law Proceed.

ings, Act of 15th and 16th Vic., 1852—4. In 1870 the Legislature abolished all special pleadings and forms of action, simply requiring a complaint to be filed setting forth the cause of action in accordance with the facts of the case, the defendant within thirty days filing his answer under oath. The cause now stands for trial and is disposed of at the next ensuing term of the court, it being obligatory on the judges to try every case coming before the courts upon its merits. By the provisions of this Act Florida has wiped out a reproach which has long injured her fair name, and it may now be truly said that a suitor before her courts can attain more speedy and impartial justice than before any other tribunal in the United States.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, JAN. 1, 1871.

Total of bonded debt, principal and interest.....	\$1,012,372 48
Comptroller's warrants and Treasurer's certificates outstanding.....	276,325 28
Aggregate indebtedness.....	\$1,288,697 76

AN ACT TO EQUALIZE TAXATION.

(Approved January 27, 1871.)

SEC. 3. A Board of State Equalization, to equalize the assessed valuation of the real estate of the different counties of the State is hereby established. The said Board shall consist of a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature, consisting of eight members thereof, three to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and five by the Speaker of the Assembly. The committee shall perform their duties as a Board of Equalization on or before the first day of March of each and every year, by determining the relative value of the real estate in the different counties, and file a copy of their proceedings with the Comptroller, and report their action to the Legislature.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

OF THE SENATE.

- Hon W J Purman, Tallahassee, Leon county.
 " Liberty Billings, Fernandina, Nassau county.
 " J L Crawford, Crawfordville, Wakulla county.

OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- Hon W H Gleason, Biscayne, Dade county.
 " Joseph Brown, Clearwater, Hillsboro county.
 " Calvin Gillis, Palatka, Putnam county.
 " A B Osgood, Madison, Madison county.
 " J C McLean, Marianna, Jackson county.
 Wm H Gleason, President of the Board.
 M H Clay, Secretary, Tallahassee.

PROPERTY AND TAXATION OF THE COUNTIES IN 1870.

COUNTIES.	No. of Polls.	No. of Horses.	No. Mules.	No. of Asses	No. Neat and Stock Cattle.	No. Sheep and Goats	No. of Swine.	Average Value per Acre of Land.	Total value both Real & Personal Property.	State Tax.	School Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.	Total State, School and Sinking Fund Tax.
Alachua	958	1 145	453	2	11 333	1 227	5 257	1 93	1 497 491	7 966 45	1 497 49	1 497 49	10 961 43
Bradford	544	612	178	4	12 878	1 766	7 672	1 13	455 798	2 550 99	455 79	855 79	3 462 57
Baker	158	153	45	4	5 017	82	2 182	67	98 414	571 07	98 41	98 41	767 89
Brevard													
Calhoun													
Clay													
Columbia	1 013	1 079	266	10	10 234	1 992	6 258	2 53	1 499 204	8 002 52	1 499 20	1 499 20	11 000 92
Duval	1 210	252	198	10	5 174	226	1 069	2 19	3 373 649	17 473 24	3 373 64	3 373 64	24 220 52
Dade													
Escambia	400	190	58	10	4 875	1 800	2 267	1 50	2 815 890	14 279 45	2 815 89	2 815 89	19 911 23
Franklin	267	21	11	10	1 296	57	101	09	227 285	1 272 32	227 76	227 76	1 727 84
Gadsden	1 306	840	603	4	7 973	2 419	10 169	2 21	1 414 964	7 727 82	1 414 96	1 414 96	10 557 74
Hillsborough													
Hernando	524	580	130	11	18 372	1 016	6 809	1 41	474 782	2 635 91	474 78	474 78	3 585 47
Holmes													
Hamilton	733	776	216	11	7 749	1 100	10 149	2 23	718 762	3 960 32	718 76	718 76	5 397 84
Jackson													
Jefferson	1 632	625	1 367	3	5 970	1 752	10 096	4 85	2 082 503	11 228 52	2 082 50	2 082 50	15 393 52
Levy	341	338	45	3	8 108	202	2 422	44	414 896	2 244 98	414 89	414 89	3 074 76
Leon	2 942	968	1 673	3	6 507	1 085	5 936	5 16	2 996 860	16 455 30	2 996 86	2 996 86	22 449 02
Liberty	192	83	73	3	4 070	1 099	3 503	25	198 493	1 088 46	198 49	198 49	1 485 44
Lafayette	317	281	42	3	9 643	260	5 638	1 38	221 260	1 264 80	221 26	221 26	1 707 32
Marion	1 423	1 114	587	6	14 191	3 821	6 537	3 55	1 687 725	9 297 64	1 687 78	1 687 71	12 673 06
Monroe	953	82	12	6	11 573	121	51	16 91	1 082 811	5 890 55	1 082 81	1 082 81	8 056 17
Madison	1 376	602	984	9	8 521	2 426	9 794	2 45	1 203 736	6 706 68	1 203 73	1 203 73	9 114 14
Manatee	351	457	17	9	69 686	98	6 021	2 22	429 748	2 395 14	443 92	443 92	3 282 88
Nassau	406	293	94	2	9 528	995	4 503	83	1 125 596	5 830 98	1 125 59	1 125 59	8 082 16
Orange	257	258	57	2	12 766	995	3 170	2 63	460 980	2 433 89	460 98	460 98	3 355 85
Polk	259	423	47	1	28 401	189	3 684	2 78	349 028	1 874 64	349 02	349 02	2 572 68
Putnam	588	457	119	5	8 005	328	4 121	59	944 318	5 015 59	944 32	944 32	6 904 23
Suwannee	523	305	251	3	6 562	395	3 736	1 53	492 725	2 725 12	492 72	492 72	3 710 56
Tampter	402	568	75	8	11 461	11 385	5 158	2 95	344 918	1 925 59	344 92	344 92	2 615 43
Santa Rosa	670	337	43	3	11 512	4 570	3 069	3 81	843 862	4 554 31	843 86	843 86	6 242 03
St. Johns	504	492	54	10	8 159	46	1 355	1 52	746 205	3 978 52	746 20	746 20	5 470 92
Taylor	237	140	83	4	6 988	159	5 1 2	68	132 825	782 62	132 82	132 82	1 048 26
Volusia	298	203	57	4	9 264	141	3 898	2 06	509 765	2 697 82	509 76	509 76	3 717 34
Walton	429	311	41	3	9 406	2 596	5 425	1 34	243 611	1 432 56	243 76	243 76	1 919 78
Wakulla	401	234	124	2	4 826	341	5 264	60	317 403	1 787 52	317 40	317 40	2 442 32
Washington	408	2 32	86	5	8 374	2 017	6 641	2 05	279 634	1 602 17	279 63	279 63	2 161 43
Total	22 022	14 451	11 087	98	358 422	44 914	57 057	2 14	29 700 022	159 653 49	29 699 68	29 699 68	219 052 85

THE SECESSION CONVENTION,
AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, JANUARY, 1861.

MEMBERS.

Walton county, John Morrison, A L McCaskill; *Washington*, F B Irwin; *Holmes*, R R Golden; *Jackson*, S S Alderman, Jos A Collier, Adam McNealy, Jos L G Baker; *Calhoun*, S J Baker; *Franklin*, S W Spencer; *Fourth Senatorial District*, Daniel D McLean; *Fifth Senatorial District*, McQueen, McItosh; *Gadsden*, Thos Y Henry A K Allison, E C Love; *Leon*, John Beard, James Kirksey, G W Parkhill, G T Ward, Wm G M Davis; *Liberty*, W S Gregory; *Wakulla*, Daniel Ladd, David Lewis, Thompson B Lamar, J P Anderson, Thos M Palmer, Wm S Dilworth; *Madison*, Taylor and La Fayette, John C McGehee, A J Lea, W H Sever, E P Barrington; *Hamilton*, Lewis A Folsom, Joseph Thomas; *Columbia and Suwannee*, Green H Hunter, Jas A Newmans, A J T Wright; *New River*, (Bradford,) Isaac S Coon; *Seventh Senatorial District*, Sam'l B Stephens; *Thirteenth Senatorial District*, John J Lamb; *Nassau*, Joseph Finegan, Jas G Cooper; *Clay*, F J Hendricks; *Duval*, J M Daniel; *Sixteenth Senatorial District*, Jno P Sanderson; *St. Johns*, Mathew Solana; *Putnam*, Jas O Devall; *Seventeenth Senatorial District*, Rhydon G Mays; *Alachua*, J C Pelot, J B Dawkins; *Marion*, Jas B Owens, S M G Gary, W McGahagin; *Volusia*, James H Chandler; *Orange*, Wm W Woodruff; *Brevard*, Wm B Yates; *Sumter*, David G Leigh; *Nineteenth Senatorial District*, Isaac N Rutland; *Twentieth Senatorial District*, James Gettis; *Levy*, Geo Helvenston; *Hernando*, Benjamin W Saxon; *Hillsboro'*, Simon Turman; *Manatee*, Ezekiel Glazier; *Monroe and Dade*, Wm. Pinckney, Winer Bethel, Asa F Tift.

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

We, the people of the State of Florida, in convention assembled, do solemnly ordain, publish and declare, that the State of Florida hereby withdraws herself from the confederacy of States existing under the name of the United States of America, and from the existing government of said States; and, that all political connection between her and the government of said States ought to be, and the same is hereby totally annulled, and said union of States dissolved, and the State of Florida is hereby declared a sovereign and independent nation; and that all ordinances heretofore adopted, in so far as they create or recognize said Union, are rescinded; and all laws or parts of laws in force in this State, in so far as they recognize or assent to said Union, be and they are hereby repealed.

The ordinance passed by a vote of 62 to 7. Those who voted against it were: Messrs. Baker, of Jackson; Gregory, Hendricks, McCaskill, Morrison, Rutland, and Woodruff.

The ordinance was declared adopted at twenty-two minutes past 12 o'clock, on January 10th.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

Commodore, E Middleton, Commandant
 Commander, Geo U Morris, U S N, Executive Officer
 Commander LeRoy Fitch, U S N, Equipment Officer
 Lieutenant Commander G C Wiltse, U S N, Assistant Equip-
 ment Officer
 Surgeon D R Bannand, in charge of Hospital
 Acting Assistant Surgeon J D Smith, at Naval Hospital
 Paymaster D A Smith, U S Navy
 Chief Engineer, W H Rutherford, U S Navy
 Gunner J M Hoag, Ordnance Duty
 Acting Gunner, C B Magruder, Ordnance Duty
 Mate James Herron, Commander U S Steamer Roser
 First Assistant Engineer J C Chaffee, U S Steamer Roser
 Captain C D Hebb, Commanding U S Marine Corps
 First Lieutenant H H Coston, U S Marine Corps
 Lieutenant S H Gibson, U S Marine Corps
 Francis Walsh, Clerk to Commandant
 James M Roche, Paymaster's Clerk
 James W Caro, Clerk to Inspector of Clothing
Civil List—A F Clapp, Superintendent of Improvements
 J A McCay, Rec'r and Inspector
 G S Hallmark, Clerk of Storehouses, Construction and Repairs
 A L Williams, Clerk of Equipment Department
 ET Gartland, Clerk of Storehouses, Steam Engineering Depart-
 ment
 John L Ahearn, Department of Yards and Docks
 Paul Boyden, Department of Navigation
 Edwin Crissey, Gate Keeper and Detective

FORT BARRANCAS.

First Lieutenant J L Tiermon, 3d Artillery, Commanding Post
 Second Lieutenant Ira McNutt, 3d Artillery, Post Adjutant,
 Quartermaster and Commissary
 First Lieutenant G Hess, 3d Artillery, to relieve Lieutenant
 Burbank ordered to Fortress Monroe
 Theodore Artaud, Post Surgeon

MILITIA OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

John Varnum, Adjutant General

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel Edward H Reed, of Jacksonville, Assistant Adjutant
 General
 Colonel LeRoy D Ball, of Tallahassee, Quartermaster General
 Colonel John P Varnum, of Tallahassee, Commissary General

Colonel George P Raney, of Tallahassee, Judge Advocate General.

Colonel Charles V Hillyer, of Ocala, Chief of Ordnance

Colonel John A Henderson, of Tampa, Inspector General

Colonel P A Holt, of Lake City, Surgeon General

John W Butler, Major General

C M Hamilton, Major General

First Brigade, includes Franklin, and all other counties lying West of the Apalachicola river, Brigadier General George E Wentworth, commanding

Second Brigade, includes all counties lying between the Apalachicola and Suwannee rivers, exclusive of Franklin and Hamilton counties, Brig Gen Bernard, commanding

Third Brigade, includes Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Levy, Hernando, Hillsboro', Polk and Manatee counties; Brigadier General Josiah T Walls, commanding

Fourth Brigade, includes the other counties not specified above
Brig Gen Wm M Ledwith, commanding

The Quincy Journal.

M. B. OWENS, Proprietor, C. E. L. ALLISON, Editor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN QUINCY, GADSDEN COUNTY, FLA.,
THE "BLUE-GRASS REGION" OF FLORIDA.

Is devoted to the true interests of the State, welcomes bona fide settlers, and endeavors to keep pace with the progress of the times.

A LIVE PAPER,

With a large Circulation rapidly increasing.

Communications from every source solicited.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN FLORIDA.

COUNTY.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	NAME.	PROPRIETORS.	POLITICAL CHARACTER.	DAY OF PUBLICATION.
Alachua	Gainesville.....	Independent.....	C. W. Blew.....	Republican.....	
Alachua	Gainesville.....	New Era.....	M. E. Papy.....	Democratic.....	Saturday.
Columbia.....	Lake City.....	Lake City Press.....		"	
Duval.....	Jacksonville.....	Florida Union.....	Cheney & Jenkins.....	Republican.....	Thursday
Duval.....	Jacksonville.....	Tri-Weekly Union.....	"	"	Tues., Thur. & Saturday.
Escambia.....	Pensacola.....	Florida Express.....	Lyman W. Rowley.....	"	Saturday.
Escambia.....	Pensacola.....	West Florida Commercial..	F. Tourat & Co.....	Democratic.....	Tuesday and Friday.
Gadsden.....	Quincy.....	The Quincy Journal.....	Owens & May.....	"	Friday.
Hillsboro.....	Tampa.....	The Florida Peninsula.....	T. K. Spencer.....	"	Wednesday.
Jackson.....	Marianna.....	Marrianna Courier.....	Frank Baltzell.....	"	Thursday.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson Monticello..	Monticello Advertiser.....	John W. Garwood.....	"	Friday.
Leon.....	Tallahassee.....	Floridian.....	C. E. Dyke.....	"	Tuesday.
Leon.....	Tallahassee.....	Tallahassee Sentinel.....	C. H. Walton.....	Republican.....	Saturday.
Madison.....	Madison.....	Southern Messenger.....	A. A. Ellenwood.....	Democratic.....	Wednesday.
Marion.....	Ocala.....	East Florida Banner.....	Wm. J. McGrath.....	"	Saturday.
Monroe.....	Key West.....	Key West Guardian.....	R. E. Neeld & Sons.....	Republican.....	Saturday.
.....	Key West.....	Key West Dispatch.....	W. C. Maloney.....	Democratic.....	Saturday.
Nassau.....	Fernandina.....	Island City.....	C. H. Allen.....	"	Thursday.
Putnam.....	Polatka.....	Polatka Herald.....		"	
St. Johns.....	St. Augustine.....	St. Augustine Examiner.....	M. R. Andrew.....	"	Saturday.
St. Johns.....	St. Augustine.....	The Florida Press.....	John F. Whitney.....	Republican.....	Saturday.
Suwannee.....	Live Oak.....	Live Oak Herald.....	W. W. Keep, Jr.....	Democratic.....	Saturday.