however, been chiefly devoted to this culture. The tobacco crop is about 5000 hogsheads. In East Tennessee, grazing is much attended to, and great numbers of live stock are driven out of the state to the eastern markets. The pine forests of this section of the country also afford tar, spirits of turpentine, rosin, and lamp-black. Whiskey, coarse lin­ens, cotton bagging, live stock, pork, butter, saltpetre, gun­powder, flour, coal, and fruits, with cotton, maize, and tobac­co, constitute the exports of Tennessee. The value of the exports is estimated at 8,000,000 dollars. The estimated value of real property in the state is 150,000,000 dollars.

The population of Tennessee is inconsiderable when view­ed with reference to the extent and productive capacities of the state, but its amount is surprising when we consider that it occupies a region which about half a century ago was an uninhabited wilderness. The current of immigra­tion began to set steadily into Tennessee soon after the peace of 1783, chiefly from the eastern part of North Ca­rolina; and during the forty years from 1790 to 1830 the rate of increase was 1805 per cent. Of late years Ten­nessee has sent forth thousands of planters with their forces to the south-western and western states ; but it is yet ca­pable of supporting seven times its actual population, which is only fifteen to the square mile. Slavery, that dark stain upon the American character, has existed here from the first settlement of the state, and the slaves form rather more than one fifth of the whole population.

*Population at different Periods.*

Whites. Slaves. Free Coloured. Total.

1790 32,013 3,417 361 35,791

1800 91,709 13,584 309 105,602

1810 215,875 44,535 1,317 261,727

1820 339,727 80,107 2,979 422,813

1830 535,746 141,603 4,555 681,904

The elevated valleys of East Tennessee belong to the great Alleghany table-land of the United States, and are from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea, although from 1000 to 1500 feet below the mountain crests which rise be­tween them. The first settlements by the whites were made in these valleys, but there is no large town in this section. Knoxville, the most important, has a population of about 2000 souls, and is a place of considerable trade. The town was the capital of the territory south-west of the Ohio, and of the state, till 1802, and it contains three or four churches, the halls of East Tennessee College, a female academy, court-house, &c. The other villages of East Tennessee, such as Blountville and Rogersville in the valley of the Holston, Clinton and Kingston on the Clinch, Jonesboro on a branch of the Nolichucky, and Calhoun on the Hiwassee, have only from 500 to 800 inhabitants.

Middle Tennessee, although settled at a later period, is more populous than East Tennessee, but it contains no con­siderable town except Nashville. Winchester, Fayette­ville, and Pulaski, are thriving little villages in the south, in the valley of the Elk. The last named has about 1200 inhabitants, the two others about 800 ; Fayetteville is at the head of the navigation on the river. Columbia, on Duck River, is a flourishing town with 1500 inhabitants, and is the seat of Jackson College. To the north is Franklin, a busy, growing town, on the Harpeth, with a population equal to that of Columbia. Murfreesboro, with a population of 1000, was at one time the capital of the state. Carthage, on the Cumberland River, at the mouth of the Cancy Fork, has 800 inhabitants. On the higher branches of the Fork are the villages of Sparta and Macminnville.

The city of Nashville, the capital of the state, and its commercial emporium, is advantageously and pleasantly si­tuated on the left bank of the Cumberland, in a highly fer­tile and picturesque region. The navigation of the river below the city is only interrupted for a short time, and the

products of an extensive tract are brought down on its bo­som. The trade and business are extensive ; there are about fifteen steam-boats employed on the river, besides great numbers of keel-boats. Among the manufacturing establishments are several brass and iron founderies, rolling mills, tanneries, &c. The town was founded in 1784, but the site had been occupied as a trading post by the French in the middle of the century ; and in 1779 it was occupied by a body of Americans, by whom it was called the French Lick. In 1830 the population was 5566, including 2000 slaves ; and in 1836 it amounted to about 8000. Nash­ville is the scat of a university, and its other educational institutions are numerous and well supported. The Her­mitage, the plantation of ex-president Jackson, is about twelve miles above Nashville. Gallatin, higher up the val­ley of the Cumberland, and Clarksville, on the river below, are flourishing villages.

West Tennessee, lying between the Tennessee and Mis­sissippi Rivers, received its first white settlers in 1819, a few years before which time this tract had been ceded to the United States by the Chickasaws. At present it contains a population of about 100,000 souls, and has several flou­rishing towns. The soil is light and sandy, and well adapt­ed to the raising of cotton. In this division of the state, several towns have been founded ; and among these are Jackson, on the Forked Deer River, with 1000 inhabitants ; Bolivar, a busy and growing town, at the head of navigation on the Big Hatchee ; Lagrange, on the Wolf River ; Ash-port, on the first Chickasaw Bluff, below the mouth of the Forked Deer; Randolph on the second Chickasaw, below thc mouth of the Big Hatchee, with a good harbour for steam-boats in all stages of the water. Memphis, which is the most important town of this tract, stands at the mouth of the Wolf River, on the fourth Chickasaw Bluff, which is thirty feet above the highest floods, and seventy-five feet above low water. At some future day, this is doubtless des­tined to be one of the great commercial emporiums of this vast valley. Its population at present exceeds 2000, and is rapidly increasing with its growing business. It possesses a safe and commodious harbour, and its site is admirably adapted for a large commercial town. Three miles below, at the lower end of the Bluff, the city of Girard has lately been founded on the site of Fort Pickering. The Chicka­saw Bluffs, or elevated districts, are four in number, and are the only points where the river-banks are above the reach of inundation in this state.

A constitution for Tennessee was first adopted by a con­vention held at Knoxville in 1796, and was afterwards revised and adopted, with considerable modifications, by a conven­tion assembled in Nashville in 1834. The supreme exe­cutive power is vested in a governor, who is chosen by the people for the term of two years, and has the power of granting reprieves and pardons. He is also commander-in- chief of the army and navy of the state, but has no official patronage or voice in legislation. The legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a senate of twenty-five members, and a house of representatives of seventy-five, chosen for the term of two years. the former are appor­tioned among the senatorial districts, and the latter among the counties, in the ratio of the number of voters in each. The pay of the senators and representatives is four dollars per day. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court and inferior courts, and the judges are elected by joint bal­lot of the two houses of the legislature ; the superior judges holding office for twelve years, and the inferior judges for eight. Sheriffs and coroners are appointed by the county courts. Every free white male citizen who has resided in the county in which he offers to vote during the six months immediately preceding an election, has the right of suffrage, and all elections are by ballot.

The state has a large school fund, arising chiefly from