

Pl. Adams? 10. Name its two principal tributaries from the east. 11. What sound leads out, in a southerly direction, from the Strait of Juan de Fuca? 12. What is the capital of Washington, and where situated?

OREGON.—13. What territory on the north and east? 14. What state and territory on the south? 15. What ocean on the west? 16. What two tributaries to the Columbia in the north? 17. What town near the mouth of the Willamette? 18. Other towns on the Willamette? 19. Which is the capital of Oregon.

1. B-h. 2. D-a, N-a. 3. U-h, O-n. 4. P-c. 5. E-y. 6. D-r. St. H-s. 7. J-n de F-a. 8. F-y, D-l. 9. C-a. 10. C-s. P-k. S-e. R-or L-s. F-k. 11. P-l. 12. O-a. 13. W-a. 14. C-a, N-a. 15. P-c. 16. W-c, F-l. 17. P-d.

NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND NEVADA.—20. What two territories on the north of Utah? 21. What, on the east? 22. What country on the south of Arizona? 23. What state on the west? 24. Name the two principal rivers of New Mexico. 25. What four rivers unite and form the Colorado? 26. Which is the main branch of the Colorado? 27. Into what gulf does the Colorado flow? 28. Into what gulf does the Rio Grande flow? 29. What noted lake in Utah? 30. What city south of it? 31. What is the capital of Utah? 32. Of New Mexico?

18. O-n C-y, S-m. 19. S-m. 20. W-n, N-a. 21. N-a, C-o, T-a. 22. M-a. 23. C-a. 24. C-o, Rio G-a. 25. G-a, G-d, San J-n, L-e. C-o. 26. G-n. 27. C-a. 28. M-a. 29. G-l-S-l. 30. G-l-S-l-L-a. 31. F-c, C-y. 32. S-a, F-a.

LESSON LXXIX.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

1. OREGON was admitted into the Union in 1859. WASHINGTON, originally a part of Oregon, was erected into a separate territory in 1853.

2. Both these countries are elevated, and traversed by ranges of lofty mountains. The climate is much milder than in the same latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

3. The Columbia, with its constituents, Lewis' and Clark's Forks, is the largest American river flowing into the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable for ocean vessels to the Cascades, 135 miles from its mouth. All the rivers abound with salmon.

4. The soil of the valleys is favorable to agriculture. The productions include wheat, Indian corn, butter, and wool.

5. The forests, which cover a large part of the surface, produce the largest and most valuable descriptions of timber; and abound in game and wild animals.

6. Gold is found in many of the streams, and coal of excellent quality on the northwest coast.

7. Settlement has not extended much beyond the coast region. Numerous tribes of savage Indians occupy the interior.

8. Portland, the largest town, and SALEM, the capital of Oregon, are situated in the valley of the Willamette. OLYMPIA, at the head of Puget's Sound, is the capital of Washington.

Questions.—1. What is said of Oregon? What of Washington? 2. Describe the surface. Climate? 3. The Columbia? 4. Soil of the valleys? Productions? 5. Forests and game? 6. Minerals? 7. Settlement? Indians? 8. Portland? Salem? Olympia?

LESSON LXXX.

NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND NEVADA.

1. The whole of the country embraced in these territories was acquired by purchase from Mexico.

2. NEW MEXICO (including Arizona) is a large country, extending from Texas to California. Its eastern portion is occupied by the Rocky Mountains and watered by the Rio Grande. The western portion has many valleys capable of cultivation. Its chief rivers are the Colorado and Gila.

3. Gold and silver are abundant. The richest known deposits are in Arizona, in which are also mines of copper. Vast herds of cattle find pasturage among the hills.

4. The inhabitants are chiefly civilized Indians, with a few creoles. Many Americans have lately settled in the country.

5. The capital is Santa Fe. Taos and Valencia are large villages. The chief town in Arizona is Mesilla.

6. UTAH lies north of New Mexico. The greater part of the territory is desert. The rivers sink into the sandy earth, nor have the lakes any visible outlets. Great Salt Lake, like the Dead Sea of Palestine, is so salt that no living thing is found in its waters.

7. Fillmore City is the territorial capital. Great Salt Lake City is the principal town.

8. NEVADA, until 1861 a part of Utah, lies immediately west of that territory. The Sierra Nevada separates it from California.

9. It is rich in minerals, especially gold and silver, and has recently become the scene of extensive mining operations.

Questions.—1. How acquired? 2. Describe New Mexico. The eastern portion? The western portion? 3. Minerals? Cattle? 4. Inhabitants? 5. Santa Fe? Mesilla? 6. Describe Utah. Great Salt Lake? 7. Fillmore City? Gt. Salt Lake City? 8. What is said of Nevada? 9. Minerals?