

the country north of a line through the centre of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, and between that line and the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, has the same climate as Nebraska, unless the difference in longitude should make a difference in the temperature or moisture of the atmosphere, which we do not expect.

“The western portion of Nebraska is in part made up of hills, gradually rising and increasing to the size and sublimed of lofty snow-capped mountains, having their course from north to south across the Territory, and run like the Alleghany Mountains, in parallel ridges, though in character, they are generally more rugged, detached, and broken in their form or surface. Their black, precipitous, and frowning appearance has probably given them the name of the Rocky Mountains.”

The base of these mountains is said to be between three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and Pike's Mountain has been given as 12,000 feet in height. There is a range of high hills called the 'Black Hills,' shooting off from the Rocky Mountains at the head waters of the north fork of the Platte river, that runs in a north-east direction half-way across the territory, and then turns directly north, to where they terminate, at the most northerly bend of the Missouri, dividing the country into two natural divisions. The northern division is completely watered by the Missouri and its numerous branches. The north route for a Pacific railway by way of St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, passes around north of the most northerly incurvation of the Missouri, within fifty or sixty miles of the northern line of Nebraska, and continues thence west

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