a city scarcely eight years old. But when he is reminded of this fact, he is astonished at all he sees, and finds cause for renewed wonder at every step.

"On the afternoon of the day on which I landed, I enjoyed a ride to Southport, distant from Racine ten miles. The road winds along through the forest near the lake shore—was at that time perfectly dry and hard, with no ups and downs, free from stone, and overshadowed by the branches of the oak and linden, among whose branches the wild birds, with many toned voices, made sweet music. Need I tell you that I was delighted and in ecstasies?

"Southport is also situated on Lake Michigan, ten miles above Racine; and is a fine, flourishing village, of the same number of inhabitants. It is beautifully laid out and arranged, is a place of extensive business, has a pier, or steamboat landing, and efforts are being made to obtain for it a harbour; which when obtained, will enable it to keep pace with its sister villages on the lake.

"Now for a leave-taking of Wisconsin. We found it a beautiful country—we believe it will be a great country—greater than it now is, when its resources are developed. It has a healthful climate, a rich, productive soil, an enterprising, industrious, and intelligent population—it possesses exalted commercial advantages, and it must advance rapidly towards wealth and prosperity. 'Seven years ago,' says a recent writer, and the 'Territory was almost a trackless wilderness. Now, flourishing towns, villages, and settlements, are sprinkled over the whole country. Roads are built, markets are at hand, all the conveniences and luxuries of life are easily and cheaply procured, the hardships incident to the first settlement of a new country are over, and the way fully open and prepared for that influx of wealth and population, which never sets toward a country perfectly new, but which in a rapidly increasing ratio pours in, as improvements are made and society formed.'

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**THE CLIMATE OF RACINE.**

Having in the last number treated of the healthiness of the country, I propose in the present to speak more particularly of the climate. Racine is situated in latitude about 42 degrees north. It has been observed in all parts of the west, that the climate west of the Alleghany mountains is milder than it is in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast.

I believe that there is less snow in the winter here, less rain in the summer, and more wind throughout the year, than in the same latitude at the east; all of which, I think, may be attributed, either to the absence of mountains, or contiguity of the lakes, or both. I heard a Frenchman, who has resided in this country for the last twenty years, say, that there had scarcely ever, during that period, been more than a foot of snow upon the ground at any one time, and that during the most of the winters there had not been over six inches. That we are apt to have a long time every summer when there is but little rain, I think that the experience of all our farmers proves. Yet, owing to heavy dews, and the peculiar nature of the soil, our crops seldom suffer from drought. At the mouth of the Columbia, in Oregon, it is said that no rain falls for three or four months, in the summer season. Some have thought,
that the farther you went west, the more, in this respect, the summers
would resemble those of Oregon.

The country immediately upon the lake is two weeks later in vegeta-
tion than that thirty miles in the interior, and the frost in the fall affects
the interior as much earlier; which is owing both to the difference of
the soil and the effect of the lake. Almost every summer evening, how-
ever hot the day may have been, there is a cool lake breeze, affecting
the country for a few miles back, which is very refreshing, and makes a
summer's residence here delightful. The hottest part of the day, upon
the lake border, is frequently at seven or eight o'clock in the morning—
owing to the fact that we have at that time, in addition to the direct rays
of the sun, a powerful reflection from the surface of the lake.

I believe that there is much more clear weather here throughout the
year than at the east. We have a long time of it in summer; again, in
the fall, commencing about the first of October, and our winters are by
no means stormy. I have heard two or three say, that they had worked
in open air every day during several winters. The autumns of Wisconsin
are noted for fine weather. I prefer this climate decidedly to the efflores-
cing climate of the south, or to the half-and-half variable climate in
the latitude of St. Louis; and, all things considered, I believe it to be
as favourable as any for the physical and intellectual development of
man, and as conducive to his happiness and welfare.—Racine Advocate,
November 28, 1843.

THE HEALTHINESS OF WISCONSIN.

No portion of the United States, containing fertile lands, has been
free from the fever and ague upon its first settlement, except Wisconsin.
The whole of our territory, save two or three places, which are situated
near stagnant waters, has been always entirely free from that trouble-
some disorder. Not one out of a hundred of our citizens has ever been
afflicted with it. It is the design of this paper to give the reasons for
this extraordinary healthfulness.

The fever and ague are caused, as is well known, by the miasma aris-
ing from the decomposition of large quantities of vegetable matter.
Consequently, all heavy timbered, fertile lands, when first cleared, sud-
denly exposing a large quantity of damp and shaded vegetation to the
full rays of the sun, are necessarily subject to it.

Wisconsin is a sort of elevated table-land, higher above the level of
the ocean, than any State in the Union. This is shown by the fact,
that that portion of our waters running south, pass through all the
States upon the Mississippi; and that portion going east, passes all the
States upon the lakes; hence our atmosphere is remarkably pure and
clear. The horizon here appears more extended than at the east. Ob-
jects are seen so distinctly that strangers are uniformly deceived in dis-
tances. Many a footman upon the prairies, when he has seen a grove
ahead where he proposed stopping for the night, imagining it to be close
at hand, has been obliged to trudge many a weary step, long after the
time when he supposed he should have reached his destination. The
air is so clear that a man can be distinctly seen by the naked eye at the
distance of six or seven miles.