

130 E of Buda. Lon. 50 N. of Poland, capital of same name, in the pass, with a castle. It eminence, bear the miles S W of Cracow, Lisbon. Lon. 19 42 E,

of Persia, situated Caspian Sea.

Zuceld.

of Poland, in Podol.

of Austria Poland,

of Lemberg. Here,

fight a battle between

king of Poland, with

110,000 Cossacks and

W is 23 miles W of Zha-

S of Lemberg. Lon.

48 N.

land of Denmark, al-

form, 700 miles in cir-

the largest of the Isles

king of Denmark. It

ence of the Baltic; ha-

ggerach. Sit on the N,

the E, the Baltic on the

at Belt on the W. It is

tile, producing grain of

in great plenty, and is

excellent pasture. It is

ous for its breed of hor-

part of this island con-

in which there is plen-

ere are also a great ma-

id boats, which are re-

king's own hunting. Co-

only the capital of this

the whole kingdom.

of the seven United Pro-

vinces of Holland, on the E

ant, on the S by Dutch

in the W and N W by the

It is composed of se-

principal of which are

howen, N and S. Deve-

uyvuland, and Wolfst-

abitants are at a great

nd themselves from the

of the sea, and in keep-

kes. The river Scheld

of these islands; and

is fruitful, but the air

especially for strangers.

are excellent seamen.

towns are Middleburg

, an island in the Ba-

cific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43° S, and entered a strait: but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait, in lat. 41 S, Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between the lat. 34 and 48 S, and between the lon. of 166 and 180 E. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and straight, of which probably very fine masts might be made. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and over-run with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the under-wood, and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may

shoot as many in a day, as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on his last visit had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell fish. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller and not so tall as the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. Their colour in general is brown, but in few deeper than that of the Spaniard who has been exposed to the sun, and in many not so deep; and both sexes have good features. Their dress is very uncouth, and they mark their bodies in a manner similar to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and which is called tattooing. Their principal weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axes; and they have generally shown themselves very hostile to the Europeans who have visited them. The people are cannibals; and for such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge.

*Zebil*, a city of Arabia. Lon. 43 15 E, lat. 14 13 N.

*Zebu*, or *Cebu*, one of the Philippines, 140 miles long, and 30 broad.

*Zetic*, a town of the kingdom of Barbary.

*Zegelin*, or *Segel*, a town of Hungary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

*Zegzeg*, a kingdom of Africa in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N, from the empire of Cashna. On the E it is bounded by Zansara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deserts. It consists partly of plains and partly of