

d laurel, while the ar-
ed bark and foliage of
the vine also abounds,
s (some of the Tartars
om rock to rock and
le manners and good
er the scene most de-

umerous that it would
uted range of the Val-
one continued one—
m, from Petersburg
h; it consists of oak,
irs, mingled together
etween Vlademir and
have been a forest, of
pheap forest of anti-
abundant are the fir,
e larch, all of which
ts, which supply the
d tar; and it is from
he province of Smo-
ed from Riga, and
e Dwina, which ap-
lensk and Polotski,

Empire, are large,
found small ponies
steeds of Lithuania
ia for speed. The
is well known, and
ntroduction of the

e lat. of 65°, is fa-
e; but the summer

ndebted to that valuable

In the North, rye is generally cultivated; but in the middle and Southern provinces wheat; in the Government of Ekatarinoslaf, the Arnautan wheat is beautiful, and the return 15 fold; barley is a general produce, and as well as oats, is converted into meal; Moscow produces asparagus, and sugar melons abound near the Don and Volga; apples and pears are found as far North as 49°, and plumbs and cherries extend to 55°; what is called the kerfskoi apple often weighs four lbs. and will keep a long while.

Samogitia is the first province after passing the Niemen at Tilsit, and formed part of ancient Poland. It is about 150 miles in length by 90 in breadth. Bounded on the S. by the Niemen, on the W. by the Baltic, on the N. by Courland, and E. by Lithuania. The country is woody, and has many fertile spots: the meadows feed abundance of cattle, and the horses are particularly excellent; bees are abundant, and large quantities of wax and honey are collected; the woods abound with bears and elks. Chief towns Rossiena and Midniki.

Courland, including Semigallia, is a large province, bounded W. by the Baltic, N. and E. by the gulph of Riga and the Dwina, and S. by Samogitia. The chief towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Landaw; none of which are extensive. The country is level and fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods are numerous, and abound in bears, wolves and elks. Length 200 miles, and breadth from 30 to 10 miles.

Lithuania to the eastward, of which Wilna is the capital, is a large and important province, bounded N. by the Dwina, E. by a line drawn from Polotsk on that river, south to a branch of the Dnieper, west of the government of Mogilhev, and thence down that river to the confines of Volhynia. This country is level, and produces a good deal of corn and honey; it has numerous lakes and forests; the meadows are fertile, and feed numerous flocks and herds; the forests abound with bears, wolves, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, &c. But notwithstanding the land is so fertile, agriculture is much neglected, and the most fertile spots lie waste; the luxuriant pastures in the meadows lie neglected till the grass rot on the ground. This province lies