

ploughshares, spear and arrow heads, for home use; and blades, 1 or 2 ft. in length, which, fixed into wooden or other handles, form the *dao*, the inseparable companion of the Cassayer, Shan, and Singpho. Salt is got from wells, sunk in the valley to about 40 or 60 ft.; all of which are the property of the rajah, who levies a tax of 1-5th upon the water drawn. The quantity of salt obtained by evaporation is about 1-20th the weight of the water, or nearly double the quantity obtained by evaporation from sea water at Newcastle: the labourers engaged are paid in salt to the value of 3 or 4 rupees a month each, which they barter for other commodities. Wax, cotton, and elephants' teeth, form part of the tribute of the hill tribes; the same articles, with ponies, &c., are bought by the Chinese merchants of Yun-nan; and similar products, with silks, iron, dammer, wood, oil, sandal-wood, camphor, thread, &c., were taken in lieu of money payments by the British, for assistance to the rajah about the middle of the last century.

The records of Cassay bear some character for truth, and, it is said, reach back to a remote epoch. In 1475, the Kubo valley was annexed to Cassay by conquest; and in 1738, the Cassayers conquered Birmah, and took its then capital, Sakaing. Subsequently, Cassay was frequently invaded and devastated by the Birmese; and from 1774 to 1824 was subject to Ava. By the treaty of Yandabé, in 1826, it became independent. In 1833, the valley of Kubo was ceded to the Birmese by British authority.

CASSEL (anc. *Castellum Cattorum*), a town of W. Germany, prov. Lower Hesse, of which, and of the electorate of Hesse Cassel, it is the cap., and residence of the elector. It is finely situated on both sides the Fulda, 72 m. S. by W. Hanover, and 89 m. NNE. Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne, on the main line of railway from Frankfurt to Berlin. Pop. 38,920 in 1861. The town is divided into three separate parts, and has three suburbs. The Old Town and Upper New Town, with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfurt suburbs, are built on the left or W. bank; while the Lower New Town, and the Leipzig suburb, are on the E. bank of the river. The two divisions are connected by a stone bridge across the Fulda, 273 Germ. feet in length. Cassel is walled, and has numerous gates; it was formerly well fortified, but its ramparts were demolished in 1764. The Old Town, by the river, consists of narrow dirty streets; but the Upper or French New Town, so called because originally built by French refugees, on a height above the former, is one of the best laid out and handsomest towns in Germany. It contains, among others of less dimensions, the largest square in any German city (the Friedrichs Platz), and one street, nearly a mile in length, and proportionally broad. Houses in the New Town and the Wilhelmshöhe suburb, generally well and tastefully built. In this quarter of Cassel are the elector's palace, a structure nowise remarkable; the museum, the handsomest building in the city, containing a library with 70,000 volumes; an observatory; and cabinets of natural history, mineralogy, coins, artificial curiosities, statuary, and antiquities; the latter comprising several interesting Roman relics found in Hesse Cassel; a picture gallery, containing some valuable paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, and Vandyke; the Bellevue palace, with others belonging to the electoral family; the electoral stables, and riding-school, mint, town-hall, arsenal, old and new barracks, and an opera-house. In the Old Town are the Kattenburg, a large unfinished structure, begun upon the site of the old electoral palace destroyed by fire in 1811; the old town-hall; government offices; and St. Martin's, the

principal church in the city, and the burial-place of the sovereigns of Cassel. The Lower New Town contains the castle, an ancient fortress, now used as a state prison; and several other prisons.

Cassel has 9 churches, 7 of which belong to the Lutheran or Reformed faith; and 1 synagogue. It has altogether 20 edifices devoted to military purposes, and 51 other public buildings. Amongst the institutions for public education are, a lyceum, academies of painting and design, a teachers' seminary, a military school, and a school of mechanical employments, called the *Bau-und-Handwerkschule*. There are societies for the promotion of agriculture, trade, and manufactures, and numerous charitable establishments; the latter includes the *Wilhelms Institut*, at which many poor are provided for, and taught different trades. Notwithstanding the Fulda is navigable, and that Cassel is on all sides surrounded by large commercial towns and districts, with which it has abundant railway communication, its own trade is not very considerable. It possesses manufactures of cottons, silk and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, carpets, snuff, gold and silver lace, porcelain, earthen and lacquered ware, playing-cards, wax-lights, chemical products, dyes (Cassel yellow and black), soap, starch, hardware, musical instruments, linen, damask, elichory, and some machinery. It has two fairs annually. S. of the Upper New Town is the *Karlssau*, or *Augarten*, a fine park containing an orangery, a phœnistrut, and a marble bath; but the last is overloaded with ornament, and in bad taste. A straight and handsome road, shaded by an avenue of limes, 3 m. in length, conducts from the Wilhelmshöhe gate to Wilhelmshöhe, the summer palace of the elector, a magnificent residence, with costly fountains and waterworks, sometimes called the German Versailles.

During the short period that Jerome Bonaparte was on the throne of Westphalia, Cassel was the cap. of his king, and the place of his residence.

CASSEL, a town of France, dép. Nord, cap. cant., on an isolated mountain in the middle of an extensive plain, 28 m. NW. Lille. Pop. 4,260 in 1861. The town is well built, and, notwithstanding its situation, is well supplied with spring water. It has fabrics of lace, thread, hats, oil, and earthenware. It is very ancient, having been the capital of the *Morini* when Cesar invaded the country. It was united to France in 1678, by the treaty of Nimègue. Several battles have been fought in its vicinity.

CASSIS, a sea-port town of France, dép. Bouches-du-Rhône, in a narrow valley on the Mediterranean, 10 m. SE. Marseilles, on the railway from Marseilles to Toulon. Pop. 2,035 in 1861. The town has a tribunal of *prud'hommes*, an office of health, a workhouse, and yards for the building of small vessels. Its port is confined, and admits only vessels of small burden. The figs and grenades of Cassis are held in much estimation; and it has a considerable trade in excellent muscatel wine, produced in the environs. This is the native country of the learned and excellent Abbé Barthelemy, author of the 'Voyage d'Anacharsis,' who was born here on the 20th of January, 1716.

CASTEL-A-MARE, a city and sea-port of Southern Italy, prov. Naples, on the Gulf of Naples, 15 m. W. Salerno, on a branch line of the railway from Naples to Salerno. Pop. 25,843 in 1862. It is the seat of a bishopric and the residence of a *sott' intendente*; and is well built, partly along the shore, but principally on the site of the mountain, rising immediately from it. It has a royal palace, a cathedral, 5 churches, several convents, a military hospital, fine barracks, a royal dockyard, and hot baths. There are manufactures