

vel of the sea. y plain is in the e most densely mate mild; but changes of tem- ent. The island cultivated, and ad. Wheat, lu- s, olive oil, wine, e chief products, a currants; and nual produce of 0,000 to 6,000,000 Tenures of land r system. Pro- ritors having a talonia is repre- arliament of the and Lixuri are the n either side the of this inlet there a mole for the een constructed. ot water-mill was 1835. The roads een greatly im- island was under op, belong to the e chiefly Roman an Cath. bishop, are active, enter- dustry and com- of them are phy- ic countrymen. The island was nes: Thucydides e principal cities, remains of which exhibits very ex- any medals, vases, and Dr. Holland rani, at the head most their entire e successively to the etians, Turks, and was taken by the p, with the rest of the protectorate the kingdom of

d of the E. Archi- between lat. 39° and E.; length, E. and ge breadth; aren runs E. and W. the highest peak 1,000 ft. above the ely distinguished and its fine woods of it great quan- e formerly pro- ated by the Dutch am abound with terior is peopled NIKELAGO, East- ons, called Ceram n. ep. Pyrenées Ori- eech, 15 m. SSW. frontier of Spain. s the seat of a de- of primary juris- plenipotentiaries rance and Spain, thern Italy, prov. ggia. Pop. 18,517

in 1861. It is a well-built town, with a college, several convents, and a hospital. In the neighbourhood of this town, in 1503, Gonsalvo de Cordova gained a decisive victory over the French forces commanded by the Duc de Nemours, who was killed in the action.

CERIGO (an. *Cythera*), the most southerly of the seven principal Ionian islands, which formerly constituted the Ionian republic, situated at a considerable distance from the others, near the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 38° 7' and 38° 23' N., and long. 22° 52' 30" and 23° 7' 30" E. Length, N. to S., 20 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. Area 116 sq. m. Pop. 14,100 in 1860. The surface is mountainous, rocky, and mostly uncultivated; but some parts of it produce wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, and olive oil; the latter of which is highly esteemed. The honey of Cerigo is also of very good quality. It has a greater number of horned cattle than any of the other islands. The shores are abrupt; the sea round Cerigo is much disturbed by currents; and gales dangerous to shipping are frequent. The best anchorage is at St. Nicolo, on the E. coast. The principal town is Kapsali, at the S. extremity, with a pop. of about 5,000; houses mostly of wood and ill-built. Though now comparatively insignificant, Cythera was formerly a place of considerable importance, and probably of wealth, if we may judge from the ruins still extant in various parts of the island. It was the birthplace of Helen, and sacred to Venus, in honour of whom a temple, said to have been founded by Aeneas, was erected. (Larcher, *Mémoires sur Venus*, 144.) Cythera was originally called *Porphyrus*, from the nature of its rocks. It was long a naval station of the Lacedaemonians; and belonged successively to Macedonia, Egypt, Rome, and Venice. The little island of Cerigotto, (an. *Ophidia*), 4 m. long, and inhabited by about thirty families, lies midway between Cerigo and Crete, about 20 m. from either.

CERRETO, a town of Southern Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. cant., on the declivity of Mont Mitera, near the Cusano, 10 m. ESE. Piedimonte, Pop. 6,981 in 1862. It is well built, and is one of the most agreeable towns in the province; it has a fine cathedral ornamented with superb pictures, a collegiate church, three convents, a seminary, and considerable manufactures of coarse cloth. In 1656 it was wasted by the plague, and in 1688 an earthquake destroyed great part of the town.

CERVERA, a city of Spain, prov. Catalonia, on an eminence, 57 m. NW. Barcelona, 102 m. E. Saragossa. Pop. 4,499 in 1857. The town stands on a considerable eminence, is surrounded by walls, and has an ancient decayed castle. It has a church, five convents, a hospital, and five colleges. Some of its streets are well paved. The church is a Gothic building, with three naves; and the university, established in this city by Philip V., is a large, magnificent structure. The vicinity produces wine, oil, almonds, grain, pulse, cattle, and plenty of game.

CERVIA, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, with which it communicates by a canal, 11½ m. SE. Ravenna. Pop. 5,733 in 1862. The town is a seat of a bishopric; is regularly built; has a cathedral and several churches and convents. To the W. of the town is a vast marsh, called the *Valle di Cervia*.

CESENA, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ferrara, on the Siro, at the foot of a mountain, 10 m. SE. Forlì. Pop. 33,752 in 1862. The town is the seat of a bishopric; is well built; has a cathedral, a handsome town-house, fourteen convents for men, and seven for women, a seminary, a society of agriculture and of arts, with silk filatures, and a con-

siderable trade in wine and hemp, produced in its territory.

CETTE, a fortified sea-port town of France. dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the narrow tongue of land separating the lagoon of Thun from the sea, and on the declivity and at the foot of a calcareous hill, which advances into the Mediterranean in the form of a peninsula, 15 m. SW. Montpellier, on the railway from Montpellier to Narbonne. Pop. 22,438 in 1861. The town is well built, but it derives its chief importance from its harbour, and from its being the port, on the Mediterranean side, of the Canal du Midi. The harbour is formed by two lateral moles, with a breakwater across the entrance. There are forts on both these moles, and on the principal is a lighthouse, the lantern being elevated 84 ft. above the level of the sea. The harbour is perfectly safe in all weathers; has from 18 to 19 ft. water; and can accommodate about 400 sail of large and small ships. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays, establishes a communication between the port and the lagoon of Thun; and, consequently, with the Canal du Midi on the one hand, and with the canals leading to the Rhone on the other. Certe is the centre of a great deal of traffic, particularly of the coasting description; and from about the middle of November to the end of March freights are generally to be met with. There is regular steamboat communication with Algiers and the chief ports on the eastern coast of Spain; but the principal articles of export and import are those conveyed by the canal. About 36,000 tons of wine, and 4,000 tons of brandy, are annually exported. A good deal of Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with claret, is imported. It has a court of summary jurisdiction, a school of navigation, an exchange, barracks, and a theatre. Ships are built here, and there are glass, soap, and tobacco-works, with distilleries, and a manufactory of highly esteemed liqueurs. The fishery of sardines is successfully carried on along the coast; and the salt-works on the adjoining lagoon are extensive, and furnish employment to many individuals. Certe is of modern date, having been founded in 1666, to serve as a port for the great canal.

CEUTA (an. *Septum* or *Septis*), a sea-port town of N. Africa, in the possession of Spain, coast of Morocco, directly opposite Gibraltar, and at the SE. extremity of the straits, on a narrow peninsula stretching about 3 m. ENE. into the Mediterranean, and having a capacious bay on its S., and a smaller one on its N. side. Pop. 7,144 in 1857. The E. part of the peninsula is occupied by the mountain of Almina, on the highest point of which is the castle of Ceuta, 14 m. S. by E. from Europa Point; lat. 35° 54' 4" N., long. 5° 17' W. This mountain, which, towards the sea, is fenced round by inaccessible rocks, is the *Abyla* Proper of the ancients, and is famous as one of the pillars of Hercules; the rock of Gibraltar (*Mons Calpe*) being the other. The citadel, a very strong fort, is built across the narrowest and lowest part of the peninsula, at its junction with the mainland. The town, immediately to the E. of the citadel, is situated at the foot and on the declivity of the mountain. Ceuta has many points of resemblance with Gibraltar, and, like it, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. It is well supplied with water; is the seat of a bishopric; has a cathedral, two convents, a hospital, and a *bagne* or prison for criminals employed on the public works. It is also used as a place for the confinement of state prisoners. It is the most important of all the Spanish *presidios* or settlements in Africa, and is the seat of a military governor, a royal tribunal, and a financial intendant. Most