

remove the king himself or any one of the council, and direct the electors to proceed to a new election.

In the Bugis state of Wadju, forty chiefs constitute the great council of the nation, which is divided into three chambers, from each of which two members are nominated, who, in their turn, elect the chief of the confederacy. The 'Council of Forty' decide on all questions of peace and war. Women or infants of the privileged families in Celebes are commonly eligible to the throne; and women very frequently actually exercise the powers of sovereignty; they are throughout the island associated on terms of equality with the men, taking active concern in all the business of life. They appear in public without scandal, and are often consulted on public affairs. Though the husband invariably pays a price for his wife, she is never treated with contempt or disdain.

Notwithstanding the symptoms of a considerable advance in civilisation now enumerated, a great deal of rudeness and barbarity exhibit themselves among the inhabitants. Crimes are frequent; thefts and robberies extremely so; a total disregard of human life seems to prevail, and murder and assassination for hire are by no means rare. Mohammedanism is the predominant religion, especially in the S. part of the island; it was introduced by the Malays; but the inhab. generally are by no means strict as to its injunctions. The languages spoken belong to the great Polynesian family, but differ from those common in the W. of the archipelago, in being more soft and vocalic, and having less intermixture of Sanscrit; the two dialects of the Bugis and Macassars are the principal, and amongst the most improved tongues of the archipelago; the Bugis have a literature by no means contemptible. In their costume, the people of Celebes avoid showing the knee; they wear a long coloured cloth, the end of which they throw over the shoulder. They blacken the teeth, and use unctuous cosmetics; their ornaments are flowers, gold trinkets, and diamonds, krissees, betel-boxes, &c. They appear to have no scientific treatises; but are not wholly ignorant of some of the constellations, by the observation of which they navigate their prows.

Celebes was first visited by the Portuguese in 1512, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. In 1811 the territories belonging to that nation fell under the British dominion; but in 1816 were restored. The principal Dutch settlement is Macassar, which contains Fort Rotterdam, the residence of the governor. The Dutch have other settlements on the bays of Tolo and Tominie; and most of the native states are subordinate to them. (Crawford, Hist. of the Indian Archipelago, 3 vols.)

CEPHALONIA (an. *Cephallenia*), an isl. in the Mediterranean, and the largest of those composing the former Ionian republic, now forming part of the kingdom of Greece, near the W. coast of Greece, opposite the Gulf of Patras: between lat. $38^{\circ} 8'$ and $38^{\circ} 29' N.$, and long. $20^{\circ} 21'$ and $20^{\circ} 49' E.$; 8 m. N. Zante, 5 m. S. Santa Maura, and 64 m. SSE. Corfu. Length, NNW. to SSE., 32 m.; breadth, very unequal. Area 348 sq. m. Pop. 70,120 in 1860. Its aspect is generally mountainous and barren, and though some spots are rich and fertile, the soil is, for the most part, only scantily spread over the limestone rock, of which the country consists. The shores are indented by numerous bays, of which that of Argostoli in the SW. is the principal. It extends for 7 or 8 m. inland, and has, in most parts, deep water and good anchorage. In the interior of the island an elevated range, called the Black Mountain, runs NW. to SE., the highest point of which (an. *Mf.*

Enos), is 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Surface generally uneven; the only plain is in the SW. near Argostoli, which is also the most densely inhabited part of the island. Climate mild; but storms and heavy rains, sudden changes of temperature, and earthquakes are frequent. The island contains about 40,000 acres of cultivated, and 180,000 acres of uncultivated land. Wheat, Indian and other corn, pulse, currants, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt, constitute the chief products. The principal article of export is currants; and next to it, wine and oil. The annual produce of currants is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 lbs. The Valonea oak abounds. Tenures of land are mostly annual, on the *metayer* system. Property is much divided, few proprietors having a revenue of 1,000*l.* a year. Cephalonia is represented by ten deputies in the parliament of the kingdom of Greece. Argostoli and Lixuri are the chief towns; they are situated on either side the Bay of Argostoli. At the mouth of this inlet there is a lighthouse; and at Lixuri, a mole for the security of trading vessels has been constructed. Near Argostoli, a curious undershot water-mill was built by an English merchant in 1835. The roads were formerly very bad, but have been greatly improved during the time that the island was under British protection. Most of the pop. belong to the Greek church; the remainder are chiefly Roman Cath. Lixuri is the seat of a Roman Cath. bishop. The inhabitants of this island are active, enterprising, and noted for their industry and commercial spirit. A great number of them are physicians; and, like many other of their countrymen, emigrate and settle elsewhere. The island was anciently known by several names: Theucyrides calls it *Tetrapolis*, from its four principal cities, Samos, Pali, Krani, and Pronos, remains of which still exist. The site of Samos exhibits very extensive ruins, amongst which many medals, vases, statues, &c. have been found, and Dr. Holland traced the Cyclopean walls of Krani, at the head of the Gulf of Argostoli, in almost their entire extent. Cephalonia belonged successively to the Byzantine empire, Normans, Venetians, Turks, and Venetians again; from whom it was taken by the French in 1799. In 1815 it was, with the rest of the Ionian Islands, placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, but ceded to the kingdom of Greece in 1864.

CERAM, a considerable island of the E. Archipelago (third division), chiefly between lat. 3° and $4^{\circ} S.$, and long. 128° and $131^{\circ} E.$; length, E. and W., about 185 m. by 80 m. average breadth; area 5,500 sq. m. A mountain chain runs E. and W. through the centre of the island, the highest peak of which is apparently about 7,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Ceram is chiefly distinguished for its large forests of sago-palm and its fine woods for cabinet-work; in one portion of it great quantities of nutmegs and cloves were formerly produced; but the trees were extirpated by the Dutch about 1657. The shores of Ceram abound with rare and beautiful shells; its interior is peopled by tribes of *Horaforas*. (See ARCHIPELAGO, EASTERN.) A cluster of small islands, called Ceram Lant, lies off the E. end of Ceram.

CERET, a town of France, dép. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. arrond., near the Tech, 15 m. SSW. Perpignan, and 5 m. from the frontier of Spain. Pop. 3,585 in 1861. The town is the seat of a departmental college and of a court of primary jurisdiction. It was here that the plenipotentiaries met to fix the limits between France and Spain, in 1660.

CERIGNOLA, a town of Southern Italy, prov. Foggia, cap. cant., 23 m. SE. Foggia. Pop. 18,517