

have been driven  
 axis, on its being  
 but Sir A. Burnes  
 ey had emigrated,  
 the neighbourhood  
 cable for the fair-  
 xions; are liberal,  
 they never com-  
 mours, but retaliate  
 urge an unceasing  
 and a Cautir adds  
 dress, or another  
 his door, for each  
 wear tight clothes;  
 eek goat skins, and  
 suffer their hair to  
 each looks upon  
 wears rirglets and  
 are much addicted,  
 dren at the breast.  
 of animals, except  
 h tables and chairs  
 omen perform the  
 laborious domestic  
 and barley are the  
 ey, vinegar, cheese,  
 constitute the rest  
 nk wine to excess.  
 ally built of wood  
 one row of houses  
 above it: the only  
 hs. Their weapons  
 and arrows. After  
 d with chaplets of  
 wear ornaments of  
 en drinking-cups  
 en used, and much  
 ge is unintelligible  
 ans; it contains a  
 ndoo, Affghan, and  
 for part of its roots  
 have no books, and  
 or writing. They  
 they call Dogan,  
 th cows and goats;  
 ordinate deities, re-  
 stone, who, they  
 ity in their behaf:  
 ous ceremony, al-  
 to that element  
 ury their dead, but  
 coffin, in a forest  
 after a certain time  
 s as possible, and  
 se ceremonies are  
 ces, and sacrifices,  
 ly practised by all  
 ousals, form their  
 e priests, but they  
 fluence: they live  
 farther is known  
 the slavery of such  
 niversal: some of  
 es and cattle, and  
 is region is often  
 ed by Timour,  
 a confederacy of  
 nations. (Elphin-  
 ston's Trav., iii.  
 France, dép. Ande,  
 NE. Carcassone.  
 has a fine parish  
 the Benedictine  
 ntion; with dis-  
 marble-works for

working the marble found in the neighbouring mountains.

**CAUSSADE**, a town of France, dép. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., in a fertile country, near the Cande, 12 m. NE. Montauban, on the railway from Montauban to Viviers. Pop. 4,033 in 1861. The town is handsome, well-built, and has broad and straight streets; has numerous flour-mills, with manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and carries on some trade in corn, saffron, and truffles.

**CAVA**, a town of Southern Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. cant., in the middle of the agreeable valley of Fenestra, 26 m. ESE. Naples. Pop. 24,378 in 1862. The town has a cathedral, three other churches, a convent for noble ladies, a charity workhouse, a hospital, and a seminary. Silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs are manufactured in the town and the adjacent villages. The territory is not very fruitful, but the inhabitants have become rich by their industry and commerce. About a mile from the town is the magnificent Benedictine convent of La Trinità, with a fine library.

**CAVAILLON** (anc. *Cabellio*), a town of France, dép. Vaucluse, cap. cant., on the Durance, near where it is joined by the Coulon, at the foot of a mountain, 13 m. SE. Avignon. Pop. 7,797 in 1861. The town is mostly ill-built, with narrow and dirty streets. The fortifications by which it was formerly surrounded were destroyed during the revolution; the bishopric of which it was the seat has been also abolished. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits and preserves, shoes, and nuts.

Cavaillon is a very ancient town. The Romans are believed to have planted a colony in it, and, at all events, they embellished it with several magnificent edifices. But having been since repeatedly overrun and pillaged by barbarians, and having suffered much from an earthquake in 1731, comparatively few remains of antiquity are to be found either in the town or its vicinity. The best preserved, though even that is much dilapidated, is a fragment of a triumphal arch supposed to belong to the age of Augustus.

**CAVAN**, an inh. co. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. Leitrim and Longford. Area, 473,749 imperial acres, of which 30,000 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 21,987 water, consisting principally of loughs Shillin, Ramor, and Oughter. The Shannon has its principal source in the NW. part of this co., and it is traversed by the Erne, Annalee, &c. Surface hilly, and soil generally poor. There are some large estates, but the greater number are of moderate size. About 4-5ths of the land under tillage. Agriculture in the most depressed state; holdings generally small, and the competition for them excessive. Spade cultivation is very general, so much so that in some parishes there is hardly a plough. Oats and potatoes principal crops, but some wheat is raised, and flax. Cottiers have generally pigs and goats; the former being sold to pay the rent, and the latter kept for their milk. Linen manufacture widely diffused, having not a little contributed to the subdivision of the co. It is affirmed that the condition of the peasantry has been materially deteriorated during the last 20 years. Minerals little known. Cavan is divided into 7 baronies and 30 parishes, and sends 2 mems. to the H. of C. for the co. Registered electors 5,939 in 1865. Principal town Cavan. The co. had a population of 243,262 in 1841; of 174,260 in 1851; and of 153,906 in 1861. These statistics of population tell, more than words can do, a sad history of decline.

**CAVAN**, an inland town of Ireland, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, 60 m. NW. Dublin, on the railway

from Dublin to Enniskillen. Pop. 3,209 in 1861. Cavan, though the assize town, is with few exceptions meanly built, long lines of suburbs being formed of thatched mud cabins. The public buildings are a large parish church and Rom. Cath. chapel; an endowed school of royal foundation, having accommodation for 100 resident students; a fine court-house, a co. prison on the radiating plan, and an infirmary. A garden of Lord Farnham's, near the town, has been thrown open as a promenade for the inhabitants. The corporation, under a charter of James I., in 1610, consisted of a sovereign, 2 portreeves, 2 burgesses, and an unlimited commonalty; but having been deprived at the Union of the right of sending mem. to the H. of C., it has fallen into desuetude. The assizes for the co., general sessions at Hilary and Midsummer, and petty sessions every week, are held here. Trade inconsiderable, and chiefly in oats and butter. Markets are held on Tuesdays; fairs on Feb. 1, April 4, May 14, June 30, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, and Nov. 12.

**CAVERY**, a river of S. Hindostan, the most considerable and useful S. of the Krishna; both Mysore and the Carnatic owing much of their agricultural wealth to the water it distributes. It rises in Coorg, bounds Coimbatore NE., and after a winding course of 450 m., chiefly in a E. direction, falls into the sea by various mouths in the district of Tanjore, where it is industriously made use of for irrigation. It is filled by both monsoons, but is not navigable for large vessels.

**CAVERYPAUK**, a town of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, 57 m. WSW. Madras, in the neighbourhood of which is an immense tank 8 m. long by 3 m. broad, faced with large stones, and supported by a mound of earth 30 ft. high. This is one of the finest works constructed for the purpose of irrigation throughout the S. of India.

**CAVITE**, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Bay of Manila, 3 m. SW. that city, of which it is the port; lat. 14° 34' N., long. 120° 48' E. Estimated pop. 5,000. It is the naval depot of all the Spanish possessions in the East, and is built on the E. extremity of a low bifurcated peninsula, stretching into the sea for about 3 m., having between its two extremities the outer harbour, while the inner harbour is situated to the S. of the town: neither has more than four fathoms water, though very large ships moor in the inner harbour. The houses of Cavite, which are two stories high, are built chiefly of wood, their windows being furnished with a semi-transparent shell instead of glass. It has an arsenal, a marine hospital, some well-built churches, and several convents; but has of late years greatly decreased in size and importance.

**CAWNPORE**, or **CAUNPOOR** (*Khanpura*), a district or collectorate of Hindostan, prov. Allahabad, presid. Bengal, composed of cessions from the nabob of Oude, between lat. 26° and 27° N., and long. 79° 30' and 80° 30' E., having NW. the distrs. of Etawah, Behn, and Furrucknabad, NE. the Oude reserved territories, SE. the Futtehpoor and Kalpec distrs., and SW. Bundelcund. Area 2,650 sq. m. Pop. probably nearly a million. This distr. is bounded NE. by the Ganges, and intersected in its entire length by the Jumna: it is therefore almost wholly comprised within the Doab. Surface flat; soil highly productive, and upon the whole tolerably well cultivated, though in some parts there are extensive wastes. Maize, barley, and wheat, turnips, cabbages, and other European vegetables; grapes, peaches, &c., are grown, and the sugar-cane flourishes in great luxuriance. Agriculture prospers in the neighbourhood of the cap., owing to the presence of a Euro-