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# COMPENDIUM 

## GHBGBAPHY:

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COUNTRIES OR THK EARTH;



## By WILLIAME SCOTY,


SIXTH EDIHON,

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EDINBURGH:
PRINTED EOR PETEAHILL AND COMPANY, EDINBUGGEG LONGYAN, HURST, REES, ORTM, AND BROVN, AND OCIES, DUNCAN, AND COCHRAN, LQKDON.

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## PREFACP

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## SIXTHEDITION:

Groomphy is juntly considered as.an encential part. of polite education. It is necessary to the right under.. standing of history, voyagen, travels, and even a come: mon magaxine or newajaper: It enlarges our iden, increases our strock of useful knowledge, and enables us, on many occasions to acquit ourrelves well in. businese, writing, and conversation

Nusainove have been the puiblications on thio subw ject ; some of which are, detervedly; in high enom ; but there still seemed to be wanting a cheap Compenpendium of Geography, calculated in a peculiar mane ner as an Asoistast in Teaching, sad exhibiting in proper order, those particulars which ought chiefly to. be impressed upon the memory. This I have endenvoured to accomplish in the following pages.

IN making this attempt, I have not acrupled to borrow, wherever I couild find materials raited ta my : purpose; being tess catioitous to produce a with of originality, than one of usefulness, anid much y ynigight. render the study of Geography agreeable ond eewy. By excluding extraneous matter, and abridging thinge worthy of notice, I have brought within narraw bounde a.great variety of valuable information.

Tear intisoductory part contains the mincipher t?


## mentace:

to give an idea of the Solar Syotem; and the Uniterve in general. With these elementary particulars, the pupil shoula be made thoroughly acquainted; though, in some cases, (as when a Globe cannot be easily obtained, or whien the pupit is very young,) the explanation of Maps, and the deccription of the natural and political divisions of the Earth's surfece, may, perhaps, be thought a sufficient introduction:
The body of the work comprehends a brief account of the various countries of the Earth; including their boundaries, principal divioions, towns, rivers, lakes, mountaine, bays, straits, capes, and islanda. All these ahopld bo the out in the Map, their situation attendid $0 \delta$, diad their names got perfectly by heart. The duriptions and historical remarks need only to be, reed with attention.

- THE Appendix contains tables of the latitude and longitude of countries and towns, their population, the height of mountains, dimensions of lakes and idands, and other matter, which could not, so conveniently, thave been placed elsewhere.

In this edition, the late important political changes which have occurred withregard to France; and gther: parts of Europe, are mentioned in their proper places; and numerous other improvementi have been:attempted throughout the work.

## Edinburat, January 1816.

DIRECIION TO TEE;BINDIB.
The Maps with this Work are, the World, placed be. Sore Ahe Title;-Europe; Asiag Africa, North end Sótith Anarice ploced before their regpective dergiptione
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## INTRODUCTION.

OF THE EARTH, SUN, MOON, AND STARS.

1. The Earth, Sun, and Moon, are bodies rei sembling a splere or globe*.

- The rotundity of the Earth is sufficiently proved by the tugar voyages that have bein actually performed around it ; as thoee of Drake, Anson, and Cooke (See the Appendiz) The following proofs may also be given. When a ship is sailing from the shores we firt lose sight of the hill, aftervards of the rigging, and, at' ast, discern the top of the mast only : on the contrary, when a ship ipproaches the shere, the first part seen is the top of the mith
Geography is a knowledge of the Eath; including its various divisions, and the most rev. markahle particulars belonging to each. then eppears the rigging, and, last of all, the huth, This is ent

2. The diameter of the Farth is nearlv 8000 miles; that of the Sun 890,000; and that of the Moon 2180 *.
3. Hence the Sun is $1,300,000$ times the magnitude of the Earth; and the E rth nearly 50 times the magnitude of the Moon + .
4. The distance of -the Earth from the Sun is 95 millions of miles; and from the Moon 240 thousand milest.
5. The Sun has one motion, which it performs round its axis in 25 days 6 hours $\S$.
6. The Earth has two motions from west to east; one round its axis, in 24 hours, called its diunnal motion; another, round the Sun, in 365 days 6 hours, called its annual motion. The former of these causes the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west,
adeatly occesioned by the convexity of the water. Another proof is this: in travelling towards the north or south, we come in sight of stars, which, owing to the Eerth's rotundity, were before concealed from the eye, and, at the same time, lose sight of other ctars behind us. Lastly, the sphericel-figure-of the Earth may be proved by its shadow ou the face of the Moon in the time of an eclipse, during which, the obscure part of the Moon is always bonnded by a circular line ; and it isjevident, that nothing but e spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow.

- By the diameter of the Earth, or any other sphere, is meant a straighetine concëved to pass throtigh its centre, and terminated both ways by the surface.

7 The method of calculating this is,given in the Appendix.
4 A body moving in a straight line from the Earth to the Snn, at the rate of seven miles every. hour, could not reach it in less than 1500 years. A body moving at that rate towards the Moon would reach it in about four jears.

By the axis of a sphere is meant a dinmeter, about which it revulves. The rotation of the Sun about its axis (which is from east to west), and the time in which it is performed, have been discovered by ohserving the motion of certain maculae, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be, ceen on different parto of his surface. In the same way, the motion of most of the planete nound their own axes has bees ascertained. produces the difference in the length of the
days and nights, and the variety of seasons*.
-7. The Moon has three motions, from west to east : one, round the Earth, in about four "weeks; anothet, round its own axis, in the same time; and a third, round the Sün, along with the Earth, in a year. The first of these motions is the cause of the Moon's apparent increase and decrease; and produces also the celipses of the Sun and Moon'4.
8. Besides the Earth, and its attendant the Moon, other bodies revolve, in a similar manner, about the Sun, and are enlightened by him.

- The two motions of the Earth are similar to those of a ball, iile rolling on the ground, or when it is whirled from the hand. to the air. In its annualprogress, the Eaith travels at the rato 68,000 miles per hour : while, by its diurnal motion, the inhabints of London are carried 650 milese every hoir, and thoue of Hinburgh " 600 . The true period of the Earth's revolntion round e Sin, is 365 days 5 hourr 49 minutes ; Which, "being nearly 5 days 6 hours, we reckon 365 days for three years running, and 6 days every fuurth year, which is called Bissextile, or Leaj ar. The earth is not a perfect sphere, but is somewhat fattened wards the poles; the difference, however, between ite.polar añd uatorial diameters, is only 36 milea. In Jupiter, the largest of pitimets, this difference is 6230 miles. The edrth is surmundby a fü̈d calted the Almoyyhere, or Air, which becomes more räre thin the ligher it extends. Heat expands if ; cold condenses it. pressure or weight on the Rarth's surfuce is at the rate of is pads apon a square inght?
- A Solar Eelipse is caused by the Moon coming between the and the Earth; which can happen only at new Moon : a Lunar hipse is caused by the tarth coming botheen the Sun and Moon z? ich can'liappen only at full Moon. Our Earthisia Moon to the on, Yat appeating thitteen times as big, and difording hat thitra times as much light as the Mioon does to us. - The fides aribe WHe aftrictinn of the Sun and Moon, chiefy from that of the po. The highest tides are at new and full Moon, which are ed Spring tides ; and the lowest, when the Moon is at har firet thind quarters, which are called Neap tides.

All these revolving bodies, together with the Sun, form what is called the Solar System. 9. The Solar System consists of the Sun, the Primary Planets, Secondary Planets (called also Moons or Satellites), and Comets. 10. There are seven Primary Planets,-Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus or Herschel *. 11.There are eighteen Secondary Planets: of which, the Earth has one; Jupiter, four.; Saturn, seven ; and the Georgium Sidus, six. Saturn has also a stupendous ring surrounding him 4 . 12.The number of the Comets is not known.

- The Georgium Sidus, or Georgian Star, was discovered hy "Mr William Herschel, a nafive of Hanover, March 13. 1781. Four other Planets (or Lsteroids; as Herschel calls them) of very small diameters, have heen discovered by the telescope, to which Thave been given the names of Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta: their orbits are between those of Mars and Jupiter; they are not visible to the naked eje. Mercury is seldom seen, on account. of his proximity to the Sun. Venue is the brightest, and, in appearance, the largest of all the Planetr: when it is seen to the west of the Sun, in tho morning, it is called the Morning Star or Lucifer; and when to the east of it in the evening, it is called the Evening Star, also Hesperus, or Sesper. Mars has an obscure and ruddy appearaice. Jupiter, the largest of the Planeta, in its appearance nearly resembles Venus: the tolescope discovers on Jupiter several faint subatances, which are called ite Belts. Starn is of a pale colour. The Georgiai Planet can, on account of its great distance from the Sun and us, be soen by tho naked eye only in a very clear nitght, and when the Moon is theent. -Those Planets thei nearer to the San than the Earth, are called Inferior pofy rior Planets \& and those that are farther from the Sun than th Earth, are called Superior or Extenior Planets. The Orbit or Falh which - Plaiof describos round the Sin is notcircular but resembles an ellipsis or oral.
\$ None of tho Satellites, excopt oir Moon, are geen, but through a tolescope. Satinn's ring alco requires the thloscope. It appesrs to be double. Its distance from Saturn is 215000 miles, and its

They recede much farther from the Sun than the other planets; move round him in various directions; and have, most of them, when seen By us, a long luminous train or tail *. 13.The Solar System is but a small part of the universe. Tnnumerable other bodies are visible in the lieavens; and these, being always in the sane situation with regard to one another, are called Fixed Stars. Their distances from the Sun are so very great, that it is impossible they ean derive their lustre from lim. Astronomers, thercfore, consider them as so inany Suns, each communicating light and heat to revolving Planicts on worlds $t$.
overed hy 13. 1781 . 3) of very to which ad Vesta: ey are not account of in appearthe west of r Lucifer; he Evening and ruddy appearance iter several $s$ of a pale bat distance 3 very clear

- From observations made on the Comet which appeared ina $\mathbf{1 6 8 0}$, its greatest distance from the Sun was cnlculated to lie 11,200 millions of miles ; its least distance 40,000 miles." The Sun, seen fom it, when ncurust to hing mast liuse apperted $10,0(0)$ limes as
 milet every hoiu. - Fer the diametoris of tha Primary Flaucte, theirdistances from the Sun, tee. See the Appeldix.
+ The Fized Star have a itwinking appoarancer the Planets shine with a atrealy lighto The number of Fixed Stars acen, at any one time by the naked oye, doea not exceed a thonsand; but tho telescope discovern to us many millions. Strina, or the Dog-star, ssupposed to be tho nearest to ins of the Fized Stare, from its being spparently the largost) is at sich andistnace from the Earth, that it is thought a cannon-ball, Aying at the rate of 480 milcs every hour, could not reach it in less than 700,000 years ; or, according. to some astronomers, eight millions of years.
Pythagoras, a native of Samos, who tlouristed about 500 yearslefore Clinist, was among the first who formed the idea of the motiun of the Planets. It was revived by Nicholas Copernicus, born at Thom in Poland, in 1473; and more firmly established by Sir Isanc Newton, the great English Astronomer, who was born in 1642, and died in 17.26 . - Hence this doctrine is sometimes called the Pythagorean, sometimes the Copernicanj, and sonsetimes the Xevelonian, Systemi

1. The Artificial 'Terrestrial Globe is a representation of the Earth in its natural figure ; exhibiting the principal parts of the land and water, and various circles supposed to encompass the surface of the Earth*.
2. The rod or wire about which the Globe turns, is called the Axis; and represents the imaginary line or Axis about which the Earth itself turns.
3. The extreme points of the Axis, in which it meets the surface, are called the Poles of the.
1 Earth or Globe: one of them, the North or Arctic; the other, the South or Antarctic.
4. 'There are four Great Circles surrounding the Glohe ;-the Equator or Equinoctial Line, the Meridian, the Horizon, and the Ecliptic $\dagger$.
5. The Equator is a circle every-where equally distant from the Poles; and dividing the Globe or Earth into Northern and Southern Hemisplieres. The distance of a place, north or south, from this circle, is called its Latitude.
6. The Meridian of any place is acircle conceived to pass through that place, and through both the Poles ; dividing the Globe or Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres, Whe brass rug surrounding the Globe is

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Horizo Skies Visible $+\mathrm{T}$ the Ear always. $\ddagger \mathbf{A}$ nearly conds, method may be
called the Brazen Meridian ; and the Meridian of London or Greenwich is generally, in British Globes, reckoned the First Meridian. The distance of a place, east or west from the First Meridian, is called its Longitude.
7. The Horizon of any place is a circle conceived to be every-where equally distant from that place, and dividing the Globe or Earth into Upper and Under Hemispheres. The circular frame in which the Globe stands, is called itife Wooder Horizon *:
8. The Ecliptic is a circle crossing the Equator obliquely, and showing the Sun's place inthe Heavens, at any time of the year 4 .
9. The Eiuator, Brazen Meridian, Wooden Horizon, and Ecliptic; are, each, divided into 360 equal parts, ealled Degrees; each degree is conceived to be divided into 60 equal parts, called Minutes, or geographical miles; each minute into 60 equal parts, called Seconds ${ }^{2}$ and so on $\ddagger$ :
10.'The Ecliptic is also divided into 12 equal parts, called Signs, each Sign containing 30 degrees. The signs are, Aries, Taurus, Ge-
iceived hrough Earth pheres. obe is

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into dwe

## INTMDUCTION.

mini ; Cancer, Leo, Virgo; Libra, Scorpid, Sagittarius; Capricomus, Aquarius, Pisces *. 11. On the Horizon, also, are represented the 32 Rhumbs or Points of the Mariners Compass; the 12 Signs of the Ecliptic, with the characters denoting them, and the degrees in each; the 12 months in the year, and the days in each month.
12. Besides the Great Circles of the Globe; there are four Small Cirches, viz. the two 'Iropics, and the two Polar Circles.
13.The Tropics are situated parallel to (or equidistant from) the Equator; one on each side, at about 231 degrees from it. The Northem Tropic is called the Tropic of Cancer ; the Southern, the Trupic of Capricorn, because they touch the Eeliptic at the beginning of those Signs.-The Tropics are the boundaries of the Sun's apparent course. 14. When the Sun is over the Tropic of Capri, corn, we have out shortest day, the azd of December, called the Winter Solistice; and: If when he is over the Tropio of Cancer, we (2). have our longest day, the quat of June, called the Suminer Solatice. When the Sun is over the Equator it is equal day and pight to all the world, the 2lst of March

[^1]
## INTRODUCHION.

and the 23d of September: the former of which we call the Vernal Equinox; the latter, the Autumnal Equinox.
15.The Polar Circles are situated at about 23d degrees from the Poles. The Northern Po lar circle is called the Arctic Circle; the Southern, the Antarctic. At these circles, the longest day is 24 hours.
16. Any circle parallel to the Equator, is called a Parallel of Latitnde.
17.The circle round the North Pole of the Globe, having twice twelve hours marked upon it, is called the Hotary or Honr Circle; and a narrow flexible plate of brass, -1 given atong with the Globe, equal to a fourtly part of the Equator, and divided into 90 degrees, is called the Quadrant of Alitude*.

## ZONES AND CLIMEATEO

1. The Tropics and Polar Circles divide the Earth into broad spaces called Zones.
2. There are five zones, the Torrid Zone, be tween the Tropics; the two Frigid Zones within the Polar Circles; and the two Temperate:Zones, between the Tropics and Polar Circles; so called or account of the different degrees of heat and cold in hose parts of the earth.
3. From the Equator to either Polat Cirele, the diference of half an hour in the length of

[^2] hour Climate ; and, within the Polar Circles, -7 the difference of a month in the same, forms what is called a Month Climate*.
4. The first Half hour Climate reaches from the Equator to where the longest day is $12 \frac{1}{2}$ hours ; the second Half hour Climate reaches from the first, to where the longest day is 18 hours ; and so on.
5. The first Month Climate reaches from either Polar Circle, to where the longest day is, one month; the Second Month Climate reaches from the first, to where the longest day is two months, and sa on, till you come to the Pole, whiere the Sun continues six months above the Horizon.
6. There are 24 Half hour Chmates from the Equator to either Polar Circle ; and 6 Month 2. 1 Climates within each Polar Circle, making. 30 climates on both sides of the Equator, or: 60 from pole to pole t.

- At the Equaton the daye and nighte are alwaye equal, but diater in their lengths on either side of the Equator, every place Having its longeat day in sumbiutr and töngent night in winter ; which increate gradually from the Bquator towards either. Pole
$t$ A tables showing at what Latitude each Climate ends, proceeding regularly from the Equator fowards, fither Pole, is given in the Appendit:

The inhabitant of the Earthy accordiag. to certain positions in which they ace situatel, with regard to onte apother, are denominated Peniocce, Astonos, and, A yripopfe. The Perioser ava those who live under opposite points of the ame parallel of latitude. To them, the seasons are the same, and the days and nights are of the same length but when it is noen to the one, it ix midnight. to the other-The AntozcI are those wha live upder tha same Semí Meridian, did in the same dergree of latitude, bat on opposite sides of the Equator. These have noon, or any hour of the day, at the same time gibnt their seasonslarel contrar'y i and to the one. is ls the longest day, when it is the shortent to the other. TheHuriponze are thome who lize diametrically opposite to one appp place to the Braz N eridian; aris rectly above it, on the M Yen see the degree of Latitude. . Nine vinc ande of London is $51^{\circ} 80^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. That or Edinburgh, $56^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. - and that of Lima, $12^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.
2. To find the Eongitude of a place, or its distance east or west of the First Meridian $\dagger$.Bring the place to the Brazen Meridian; and exactly under the Meridian, on the Equator, you will see the degree of Longitude. Thus, the longitude of Edinburgh is $3^{\circ} \cdot$ W.-that of Rome, $12^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ E.-and that of Constantinople, $89^{\circ} \mathbf{E} \ddagger$.
3. To find between what degrees of Latitude and Longitude a country is situated.-Bring the southern and northerr extremities of the country to the Brazen Meridian; ; and observe what degrees are above them, on the Mefidian ; bring also the eastern and western extremities to the Brazen Meridian ; and ob-
other, or atund, as if were, foet to feet, on difierient sides of the Equator. To them the seasone are contrary: when It is noon to the one, it is midnight to the other , and; when the one have the longest diy, the other have the shortest.

- More examples to the frit four problems may be then from the Tables of Latituide and longitade in the Appendix.
$\dagger$ Properly speakinge the longitude of any place is an arch of the Equator intercepted between the first meridian and the meridian of the place.
$\$$ Having found the latitude of any place, it is manifoot, thatr. by turning the Globe, and observing what places pass under that degree, we may easily find all those places on the Glabe which are: in the same latitude : and, having found the longitide of any place,.. if we lool. long the meridian, those places may be known which have the same longitude.
serve what degrees are below the Meridian, on the Equator. Thus it will be found, that Great Britain is situated between $50^{\circ}$ and $59^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. Lat. and betweer $2^{\circ}$ E. and $6^{\circ}$ W. Long,

4. The Latitude and Longitude of a place being.
5. 7 given, to find the place--Bring the degree of Longitude, on the Equator, to the Brazen Meridian, then, under the Meridian, at the: degree of Latitude, you will have the place: 'Thus, Long. $4^{\circ} 15^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and Lat. $40^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ N. gives Madrid; and Long: $18^{\circ} 90^{\prime}$ E. and: Lat. $34^{\circ}$ SO S. gives the Cape of Good' Hope.
6. To find the differonce of Latitude, or difference of Longitude, between any two places.- If the Latitude or Longitude of both places be of the same kind, subtrent that of the one place: from that of the other; if of different denominations, add; the result will be the difference required Thus, the difference of La. titude between fondon and Edinburgh is: 4030 and between Condon and lima; $63^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$. Also the difference of Longitude between Rome and Constantinople is $16^{\circ}$ $\mathbf{3 0}$; and between Rome and Edinburgh, $15^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime}$ :
7. To find the distance betrocen two places-Extend a pair of compasses, or a thread, fromeither place to the other. The distance so found, applied to the Equator, wilt give the number of degrees between the places ; which may be reduced to English miles, by multi-

[^3]pifing by 69; or 70. The degrees may be found at once, by applying the Quadrant of Altitude. Thus, the distance between London and Constantinople is about 28 degrees, or 1540 miles".
7. The hour of the day in one place being given, to find what hour it is, at that time, in any other place-Bring the former place, and also the given hour (on the Hour Circle) to the Meridian; then, turn the Globe till the latter place come to the Meridian, and the hour at the Meridian will be the time required; whicl will be an earlier or later hour, according as the latter place is situated west or east of the former: If the Hour Circle have an index, set the index to the given hour.- Thus, when it is two o'clock afterngon in Londong it is or h. 54 m . in the morning at Kingston in Jamaica ; and 2 h .50 m . afternoon at Rome $\psi$. 8. The month and day being given, to fund the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, - Look out the given day of the given month on the-Wooden Horizon; and right against it, in the circle of the Signs, in the Sun's place. - Thas, on the $2 d$ of September, the sun is in the 10th de-

- In a cimilar manner may be fonad thielongtb and breadth of counctries, breadth of an ocean or sen-probable length of a voyage, \&cc. + If the difforence of Longitade between any two places be divided by 15 , the quotiont will be the diffrenoe of time at the places ; and if tue difigupere of time be sinltiplied by 15 , the prodect will bo the difference of Longitude. The difference of time betwen any'two pleces being found, it nust be added to the time given, foo any place firther emst, mod subtractod, for any place further wesh. Exeveices may be takon frome Table sth in thie Appondia. Thus it will be found, that, when it is $2 \mathrm{~h} .20 \mathrm{~m}, ~ a f t e r-$ Hoon it Elinhugh, it is 8 Mr 88 m . aftemioon mit. Viennaj 4 h .34


gree of Virgo ; and, on the 12th of May, heis in the 2zd degree of Taurus.

9. The month and day being given, to find the Sun's Declination, or his distance north or south of the Equator.-Find the Sun's Place; look for the same on the Ecliptic; bring it to the Meridian ; and, exactly over it on the Meridian, you will have the degree of Declination.Thus, on the 1st of December, the Sun's Declination is 28 degrees south; and, on June 5th, it is 23 degrees north*:
10.To rectify the Globe according to the Latitude of any place.-Raise the adjoining Pole above the Horizon, till its elevation be equal to the Latitude of the place.-Thus, to rectify the Globe according to the Latitude of London, the North Pole must be elevated $51 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees. -If the Globe be thus rectified for any place, and the place be at the graduated side of the Meridian, or under the degrees, the place will then be in the Zenith, and the Wooden Horizon: will represent: the Horizon of the plàce $\uparrow$.
11.To find towards which Point of the Compass one place is situated in respect of another.-Bring the latter place to the: Zenith ; fix the Quadrant of Altitude above it to the Meridian; lay it along the former pläce, and it will cut the Horizon in the Point required. Instead of the Quadrant; a thread may be used.Thus it will be found, that Constantinople is

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    May, he
the Sun's $r$ south of ; look for the MeMeridian, nation:the Sun's and, on

Latitude ole above ual to the ectify the fLondon, $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. any place, side of the the place e Wooden on of the
pmpass one r.-Bring the QuaMeridian ; it will cut

Instead pe used. ntinople is

8th and 9 h ,
point in the d the opposite the Nailire:
situated nearly E. S. E. of London, and Petershurg N. E. of the same.
2. The month and day at any place being given; to find the tive of the Sun's Rising at that place, the time, of his Setting, and the Length of day and night:-Rectify the Globe according to the Latitude of the place: find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic; and bring it to the Meridian, as also:12 on the Hour-circle; or, if the Hour-circle have an index, make the index point to 12. Then, turn the Globe till the Sun's place come to the eastern part of the Horizon, and the Hour-circle will shew the time of Sun-rising; and, if the Sun"s place be brought to the western part of the Horizon, the Hour circle will shew the time of Sun-setting. The hour of sun-rising, doubled, gives the length of the night; and the hour of Sun-setting, doubled, gives the length of the day; exclusive of "Twilight. Thus, at London, on the 1st.of May, the Sun rises at 4 .h. 40 min: and sets at 7 h .80 $\mathrm{min} . ;$ the length of the night is 9 h .20 min . and of the day, 14 h .40 nin . .
3. The place, month, and day, being given; to find when morning twilight begins, aud when evening twilight ends.-Work as in the preceding Problem till the Sun's place bebraught to the eastern part of the Horizon. Then,

- If, in turaing the Globes the Sun's place do not sink below Horizon, it shows that the Sun, at the given time of the year, olves 24 hours, or more, above the Horizon of the place, withsetting. This can only happen at, or within the Polar Circles, 1 there, only when the Sun's declination becomes equal to theiplement of Latitude, or distance of the place from the Pole:the time of Sun-rising be taken from 12, there will remain the e of Sun-setting: and if the time of Sun-setting be takinifiom there will remain the time of Sun-rising.
fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith; turn the Globe till the point in'the Ecliptic, diametrically opposite to the Sun's place, be elevated 18 degrees above the western part of the Horizon, known by applying the Quadrant; and the Hour Cirele will shew when morning twilight begins: and, if the Globe be tumed till the Sun's place be depressed 18 degrees below the western part of the Hotizon (or till the point opposite his place be 18 degrees above the eastern part of the Horizon), the Hour Circle will shew when evening twilight ends.-If the point diametrically opposite to the Sun's place do not rise 18 degrees above the Horizon, it shews that there is no total darkness at the place and time given *.

14. To find the time when the longest day and longrest night begin end end, at any place within the Arctic Circte--Look for the degree of Latitude, both north and south, on the Mesidian, which is at the same distance from the Equator, as the given place is from the North Pole. Turn the Globe round; and observe what points of the Ecliptic pass under the degree above-mentioned, on both sides of the Equator.-The point in the first quarter of the Ecliptic is the Sun's place, when the longest day begins,: and the point in the second quarter, when it ends : the point in the third quarter is the Sun's place

[^5]when the longest night begins ; and the point in the fourth quarter, when it ends.- Reduce the Sun's place in each quarter of the Ecliptic to time, by the Horizon, and the Problem is solved.- Thus, at the North Cape, (in 71 degrees latitude), the Sun begins, on the 15th of May, to revolve albove the Horizon: without setting; and continues doing so till the 28th of July: on the 16th of November, he begins to revolve under the Horizon without rising; and continues doing so till the 27th of January. At other times of the year, he rises and sets at the Cape every 24 hours*: 15. The month, day, and hour, at any place, being given; to find what parts of the earth are then illuminated by the Sun, and what parts are ins darkness: those places to whieht the Sun is rising or setting ; those to which it is noon or midnight ; and those to which the morning twilight' is beginning, or the evening twilight ending-Find the Sug's Declination : bring the given place and liour to the Meridian, and then turn the Globe till 12 at noon be at the Meridian : fix the Globe at that hour; and bring the Sun's degree of Declination to the Zenith, by elevating the adjoining Pole according to that degree.So will the upper hemisphere of the Globe represent the enlightened hemisphere of the Earth, and the Wooden. Horizon be the boundary of light and darkness.-To the middle poiut in the upper hemispliere, the Sun is vertical, or in the Zenith; to the opposite or middle point in the under hemisphere, hie is in the Nadir. To all places in the

[^6]western semicircle of the Horizon, the Sin is rising; and, to those-in the eastern semicircle of the Horizon, lie is setting. To all places in- the upper semicircle of the Me. ridian, it is noen ; and, to those in the under semicircle of the Meridian, it is midnight. To all places 18 degrees below the western semicircle of the Horizon, morning twilight is beginning; and, to those 18 degrecs below the eastern semicircle of the Horizon, evening twilight is ending
16. To.find the Perioeci, Autoeci, and Antipodes, of any place.-Fix the Globe, so as that the Poles and the given place be in the Horizon, so will the Perieeci, Antoeci, and Antipodes, be also iu the Horizon, and may readily be discovered, by attending to their situation, as described in note, page 10. Thus, if London (in latitude $51 \div$ degrees) be lrought to the north-east quarter of the Horizon, the Perioedi-will be found at $51 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees in the north-west quarter near the Fox Islands; the Antoeci at $51: \frac{7}{7}$ degrees in the south-east quarter, a place in the Southern Ocean; and the Antipodes at $51_{5}$ degrees in the southwest quarter, a part of the sea south of New Zealand.
3. 0

1. A MAP is a representation of the whole, or part of the Earth's surface, upon a plane.
2. A Map of the World consists of two circles, representing the Eastern and Western $\mathbf{H e}$. mispheres, into which the Earth.or Globe is conceived to be divided.:
the Sun ern semiTo all the Me. the under midnight. ie western g twilight recs below on, eveniipodes, of that the Horizon, Intipodes, readily be situation, is, if Lon. rought to rizon, the rees in the I Islands ; south-east cean; and the southth of New
whole, or a plane. circles, restern Heor Globe is
3. On these circles are delineated the principal parts of the land and water, and most of the circles of the Giobe.
4. At the top of each circle is the North Pole; at the botton, the South Pole : the East is towards the right hand; and the West towards the left.
p. In the middle, betveen the Poles, from east to west, is drawn the Equator; and, crossing the Equator obliquely, the Eeliptic: also, round each hemisphere, is represented the Brazen Meridian : each of which circles is generally divided into degrees, as its corresponding circle on the Globe.
5. At $23 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the Equator, and at the same distance from the Poles, are dravn the Tropics and Polar Circles: from Pole to Pole are Meridiais or Lines of Longitude ; and, from side to side, Paralles or Lines of Latitude.
In Maps representing only a portion of theEarth's surface, at each side is part of a Meridian, graduated or divided into degrees of Latitude; and, at the top and bottom, are Parallels of Latitude, divided into degrees of Longitude. Lhese degrees are, generab ly, subdivided.
Besides the Meridional Lines and Parallels thus divided; other Meridians are (or should be) drawn from top to bottom and other Parallels from side to side.
The top of a Map is towards the north; the bottom, towards the south ; the right hand side is towards the east ; and the left hand side towards the west. In most Maps there is a Fleur-de-luce pointing to the North Pole; and a scate is generally given, by
which distances taken on Maps may be expeditiously known in miles.
10.Divisions of land are distinguished by dotted lines, and frequently by different colours. The situation of towns or villages, \&ce is pointed out by a cypher, or the figure of a house. Rivers are delineated by black waving lines; lakes, mountains, and forests, by their resemblances; roads, generally by fine paraliel lines; (along which the distances, in miles, between places, are sometimes expressed by figures), and sand-banks in the water, by small dots. In Maps which are intended chiefiy to show thie coasts, lays, harbours, \&c. of countries (commonly called charts), the depth of water is denoted by figures, signifying fathoms.
11.To find the Latitude of a place by the Map: If the place be under a drawn. Parallel, you have its Latitude where that Parallel cuts the degrees at either side of the Map. If otherwise, move your finger or a pen from the place, along an imaginary Parallel; to either of the sides, and you will there find the Latitude required *.
6. To find the Longitude of a place by the Map.-If the place be under a drawn Me ridian, you have its Longitude where that Meridian cuts the degrees, either at top of bottom, or where it cuts the Equator, in Map of the World. If otherwise, move your finger or a pen from the place, along an imaginary Meridian, to the top or but

[^7]may be ex-
by dotted nt colours. ges, \&c. is figure of a y black waforests, by ally by fine distances, metimes exanks in the $s$ which are oasts, lays, nonly called denoted by
y the Map. arallel, you Parallel cut ie Map. if a pen frow Parallek; to 11. there find
lace by the drawn Me where that er at top or quator, in a rwise, mose place, along top or bot
and longitude in
tom (or to the Equator), and you will there find the Longitude required.
13. If the Latitude and Longitude of a Country be required by the Map.-Observe what Parallels, and what Meridians (drawn or conceived to be drawn), touch its extremities towards the south, north, west, and east.
14.The Latitude and Longitude of a place being given, to find the place itself, by the Map. If you have a drawn Parallel and Meridian passing through the given Latitude and Longitude, the point of intersection is the place required. If otherwise, move your finger or a pen along the Meridian of the place (drawn or imaginary) till you bring it opposite to the given Latitude at the sides, and you will thus find the place required.
15.To find the Distance between two places by the Map.-Extend a pair of compasses or a thread from one place to the other; the distance so found, applied to either side, will show the number of degrees between the places; which may be reduced to miles by amultiplying by $69 \frac{1}{2}$ or 70. If the Map have a scale, the extent taken, applied to it, will give the distance required in miles. In Road-maps, the distances in miles from place to place are generally pointed out by numbers.
16.To find, by the Map, towards which Point of the Compass one place is situated in respect of another. -This may be known pretty nearly ly remembering that the top of the Map is north, bottom south, \&c. The same may be found more accurately by dividing a circle into 32 equal parts, naming the points, applying the centre of the circle.
to one of the places with the North Point towards the North Pole, and laying a ruler or extending a thread along both.


1. The surface of the Earth consists of Land and Water. About three-fourths of the surface is water.
2 Deuominations of Land are, Continents, Islands, Peninsúlas, Isthinuses, Capes, Mountains, Valleys, \&e.
2. Denominations of Water are, Dceans, Seas, Gulfs or Bays, Straits, Lakes, Rivers, \&c.
3. A Continent is a vast continued tract of Lañ.
4. There are two Continents- the Eastern Continent, or the Old World, comprehending Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the Westerin Continent, or the New World, compreliending North and South America*.
5. An Island is Land surrounded by water: as, Great Britain, Ireland, New Holland.
6. A Peninsula is Land almost surroanded by water ; as Jutland, the Morea.
S. An Isthmus is a neek of Land uniting two parts of larid together; as the Isthmus of Suez, Isthmus of Darien.

- Each of the divisiens Europe, Asia, Africa, North and Sonth America), is sometimes dencminated a Continent; and Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are called the four Quarters of the World. It was generally imragined, that a third Continent was situated towards the South Pole: but, if such a Continent exist, Captain Cook's royages seem to preclude all hope of its ever being discovered.

A Cape is an elevated part of Land jutting
vater; as, nd.
anded by biting two thmus of
th and South and Europe, arters of the ontinent was tinent exist, ts ever being into the water: as, Cape Finisterre, Cape St Vince: *.
0.By the Ocean or Sea, in general, is understood that vast lody of salt water which is spread over the greater part of the Earth.
An: Ocean is a great portion of that body; as, the Atlantic or Western:Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Northern and Southern Occans, the Indian Occan.
3. A Sea is a smaller part of that same great body, bordering upon land; as, the Irish Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sca.
3.A Gulf or Bay is a part of the sea reaching a.great way into the land; as the Gulf of Venice, Bay of Biscay $t$.
A Strait is a narrow passage or communication between two parts of the water; as the Straits of Dover cor Calais, Straits of Gibraltar $\ddagger$.
A Lake is Water surrounded by land; as : Lake Ladoga, Lake of Geneva §.

Properly speaking, such a part of land is a Promontory, and end of it a Cape. Point, Head, Naze, Ners, and Mull, are a nsed to siguify remarkable parts of tand streteching out into water.

+ Though the terms Gulf and Bay are often used as having the he meaning, a bay, in striet propriety, is more open at its enhce, in proportion to its length, than a gulf. Bay of Bengal is re proper than Gulf of Bengal. A small inlet of the sca is cala Creek.
\& A part of the sea between opposite lands, is frequently called Channel.
§ It will not be improper to observe here, that, in the Atlantic Pacific Oceans, to the extent of about " 30 degrees on both es of the Equator, the wind, throughiout the year, blows almost stantly from the north-east, on the north side of the Equator, from the south-east, on the south side. This wind is called Trade Wind. In some parts of the Indian Ocean, the wind ws six months of the year in one direction, and the other six


##  sURFACE.

1. The divisions of the Earth, arising from the policy or ambition of mankind, are, chiefly, Empires, Kingdoms, and Republios:
2. An Empire is an extent of territory governed by a permon who has the title of Emperor; as Russia and 'Iurkey":
3. A. Kingdom is a country governed by a King; as Spainy Denumerk, Sweden.
4. A Republic is a country in which there is no monarch; the persons governing being elected by the peoples or by the nobility. In the former case, the government is said to be democraticeds or a democracy; in the latter, aristocratioal or av aristocracy. The government in Switecrland is republican. The British by lefn a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; there being a King, Ho mons.
monthe in the oppegity difation. These minds are called Monsoomi. Their chay in thoet the vernal und notumpal equinox, and is comimonly acogrip inith by otorms of thuader, lifhtting, and rain. In the Torid Zone, Nho, aro Sea and Land Breeses, ex. tending two or thriee leegues from the shore, and blowing from noon to midnight from tho rea, and from midmight to nioon from the land. The direction of the trade-winds and monecons is shown on the Globe by a delinention of mirows. Beyqual the lati. tude of 30 degrees, tho winde are variable. -The principal, if not the only cause of winds, is a partial rarefication of the air by heat

- Ancient Empires wert-he Bahylonian or Assyrina, the Per sila, the Grecian, nid Moment.



## 10




Quport is bounded-an the cast, by Asia; rest, by the Adlantic ocean; south, by the Medierranean eea; noth, by the Northern ocean *. t lif situated between 36 and 72 degrees north atitude; and betwera 10 degrees west and 60 derees east longitude. It le lepgth, from west to ath is about 2500 miles, and its breadth, from puth to north, is netrly the same.

15. Spain ..... Madrid.
16. Portugal Lisbọ.
17. Italy Rome:
18. Switzerland ..... Bern.
19. Hungary Presburg:
20. 'Turkey Constantinople.
PRINCIPAL BEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.SEA of Asoph, Straits of Caffa or Theodosia,Black Sea, Straits of Constantinople, Sea of Mar-mora, Straits of the Dardanelles, Archipelago,Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Venice, Gulf ofManfredonia, Gulf of Tarento, Straits of Messina,Gulf of Naples, Gulf of Genoa, Straits of Boni-facio, Straits of Gibraltar, Bay of Biscay, Britishor English Channel, Straits of Dover or Calais,British or German Ocean, or North Sea, Irish:Sea, Cattegat Sea, the Sound, Baltic Sea, Gulfof Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, Icy Sea or FrozenOcean, White Sea, Waygats' Straits.

## ENGLAND.

NGLAND, or South Britain, is bounded,-on

Theodosia, Sea of MarArchipelago, ce, Gulf of $s$ of Messina, aits of Boniiscay, British er or Calais, th Sea, Irish ic Sea, Gulf ea or Frozen north, by Scotland; south, by the English nnnel ; east, by the British or German Ocean, Torth Sex ; west, by the Irish Sea *. ncluding the Principality of Wales, England ivided into fifty-two counties or shiress which, the principal towns, are the following.

## I. Stix Northern Counties.

## counties. <br> towns.

 orthumberland... Newcestle, North-Shields, Morpleth, Alnwík. umberland ...... Carlisle P.earith, Whitehaven, Workington.Yestmoreland..... Appleby. Kendaly Kirk-by-Lonsdale.
urham ........... Durham, Sunderland, South-Sbielde, Därlings ton, Stockton, Berwick tipon Tweed $\dagger$,
or the latitude and loggitude, lengith and breadth, area pulation, of the countrice of Europe, as aleo the latitnde, de, and population of towns throughout the world, see the dix. -The sea, between Wales sud Ireland, is commonly St George' Chennel; maid that between Scotland anid Itehe North Channel.
here io mdetached part of the county of Durhamt towards ih of the T weed, in which are Berwick, Norham, and

[^8]Countries. Towns. \$. York "................ York, Leeds, Halifax, Wakefield, Sheffield, Doncaster, Hull of Kingston - upon - Hull Beverly, Scarborough, Whitey; Richmond, Ripon, Knaresbo rough Harrow gate Pontefract or Pomfret 6. Lancaster............. Lancaster, Preston, Man chester, Warrington Liverpool.
II. Four Counties bordering upon Wales.

1. Chester ©............ Chester, Northwich, Ma clesfield, Stockport.
2. Salop or Shropsh. Shrewsbury, Bridgenori Ludlow.
3. Hereford ............. Hereford, Leominsta Ross.
4). Monmouth ........ Monmouth, Chepsto Newport, Pontypool
III. Four Cowntice bordering upon the Bra Ocean.
4. Lincoln $\dagger$

Lincoln, Boston, Gr them, Stamford, Gui borough.

[^9]WNS.
ds, Halifax, Sheffield, Hull or - upon - Hull, Scarborough

Richmond,
Rnaresbo Harrowgate et or Pomfret Preston, Man Warrington 3.
pon Wales.
orthwich, Ma , Stockport.
ry, Bridgenort
Leominste
th, Chepsto rt, Pontypool.
epon the Brit

Boston, Gr Stamford, Gai gh.
three districte, atricts, Hollapd, t; and Lindeay,
counties.
Norfolk ............ Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
Suffolk................ Ipswich, Bury, Sudbury.
Essex ................. Chelmsford, Malden, Col chester, Harwich, Til-bury-Fort.

## V. Five Midland Counties towards the North:

Derby ................. Derby, Chesterfield, Matlock, Buxton.
Nottingham......... Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark.
Stafford ,o........... Stafford, Litchfield, Burton, Newcastle-underLine, Wolverhampton.
Leicenter a.o......... Leicester, Hinckley, Bosworth, Loughborough, Harborough.
Rutland ............. Okeham, Uppingham:
V. Five Midland Countice from West to East.

Worcenter .......... Worcester, Evesham,
Droitwich, Kidderminster, Stourbridge.
Warwick............. Warwi:?, Stratford, Co. ventry, Birmingham.
Northampton ....... Northampton, Daventry, Peterborough.
Huntingdon ...... Huntingdon, St Ives, St Neots, Stilton.
Cambridge a......a Cambridge, Newmarket Ely.
8
VI. Six Midland Countics towards the South: counties.

1. Gloucester Gloucester, Cheltenham Stroud, Tewkesbury Cirencester, Part of Bristol.
2. Oxford or Oxon ... Oxford, Witney, Wood stock, Banbury
3. Berks ............... Reading, Newbury, A bingdon, Windsor
4. Bucks ............... Buckingham, Aylesbury

Newport-Fagnel, Eton
5. Bedford ............ Bedford; Biggleswade, Wooburn, Dunstable. c. Hertford ...... ..... Hertford, Ware, St A ban's, Barnet.

## VII. Five South-Eastern Counties.


2. Surry .............. Southwark, Richimong Kingston, Guildfor Farnham, Epsom,Croy don.
3. Kent ............... Deptford, Greenwid Wool wich Graveseng Sheerness, Margat Deal, Dover, Cante bury, Rochester, Cha ham, Maidstonie, Tu bridge, Tunbridg
2 Wells.
the South.
vNs.
Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Part
tney, Wood abury Jewbury, A Windsor
n, Aýlesbury Fagnel, Eton Biggleswade, , Dunstable. Ware, St A urnet.

## ountics.

Westminster Highgate bad, Kensing elsea; Brent bridge.
, Richmond Guildford a, Epsom,Cros

Greenwich ch Graveseng ss, Margat Dover, Cante ochester, Chal raidstone, Tur Tunbridg

COUNTIES.
4. Sussex ................ Chichester,Lewes,Bright-
> 5. Hants or

> Hampshire
helmstone, Hastings.

TOWNs. Winchester, Southampton, Gosport, Pertsmouth:

## VIII. Five South.Western Countiess.

Wilts
Salisbury, Wilton, Marl-: borough, Devizes, Bradford.
Somerset ............ Part of Bristol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater:
Dorset ............... Dorchester, Blandford, Weymouth, Pool.
Devon .............. Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Axminster, Tavistock, Biddeford.
Comwall ............ Launceston, Truro, Fals mouth, Penzance.

## IX. Six Countics in South Wales:

Glamorgan ........ Landaff, Cardiff, Swansea.
Caermarthen ..... Gaermarthen; Kidwelly; Llanelly:
Pembroke ......... Pembroke, Haverfordwest, St David's.
Cardigan ............ Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Brecknock ........ Brecon, Built, Hay.
Radnor ............ Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.

## X. Siv Counties in North Wales,

COUNTIES.<br>1. Montgomery ...... Montgomery, Welchpool.<br>2. Denbigh ........ ... Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin.<br>3. Flint ............... Flint, Holywell, Ṣt A. saph, Mold.<br>4. Merioneth ......... Harleigh, Dolgelly, Bala.<br>5. Carnarvon ......... Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.<br>6. Anglesea ............ Beaumaris, Holyhead *.

## MIVERE, LAFES, YOUNTAING, MAYA CAPEA AND 1SKANDM.

1. Rrvera - Thames, Medway, Severn, Avon, Trent, Ouse, Humber, Tyne, Mersey, Dee $\uparrow$.
2. Laris. - Winander-mere, Derwent-water, Ulls-water, Butter-mere, West-water, Bala or Pemble-mere $\ddagger$.

- An alphabetical list of towns in England apd Walen will by Sound in the Apendix, from which the pupil may be queitiones soncerning the county in which each place in situated.
$\dagger$ The Thinuss rises near Cirencester, and falls into the ma aboat 50 miles bolow London; to which place it it navigable fors the largest vessele. There are three Avons $;$ one at Warwick and Stratford; another at Bath and Bristop ; and a third at Salisbury The Humber is formed by the junction of the Trent, Ouse, Huil and several other streams.
$\ddagger$ Winander-mere, or Winder-mere, hies between Westmore land and Lancashire ; Derwent-water, or the lake of Keswick Ulls-water, Butter-mere, West-water, and several other beautify lakes, are in Cumberland: Bela-lake or Pemble-mere, is at Bal in Merioneth. There are a few other lakes in Cambridgeshire as Ramsey-mere, Sohan-mere, and Wittlesea-mera.

Mountains--Cheviot-hills, Skiddaw, Saddleback, Crossfell, Pendle, Whernside, Bowfell, Ingleborough, Pennygant, Malvern-hills, Mer. dip-hills, Plinlimmon, Cader-Idris, Snowdon *.

Bays, Ecc.-The Washy Yarmouth Roads,: the Downs, Straits of Dover, Spithead, St Helen's Bay, 'Corbay, Mounts Bay, Bristol Channel, Milford-haven, St Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Menai Straits, Solway Firth $\dagger$.

Capes.-Flamborough-head, Spurn-head, North Foreland, South Foreland. Dungeness. Beachy-head, Selsey Bill, St Catherine's Point, the Needles, St thlanis-head, Portland Bills. Start Point, Lizard Point, Lahd's End.:

Islands.-Man; in which are Castleton, Douglas, Ramsay, and Peel.-Anglesea; in which are Beaumariss and Holyhead-Scilly Isles ; principal St Mary's.-Wight; in which are Newport and Cowes.-Holy Island.-On the coast of France are, Jersey, in which is St: Helier; Guernsey, in which is St Rierne; Alderney, Sark, and St Marcou.

[^10]- Thie northern and western. parts of Englan are, to a considerable degree, rough and mou tainous, particularly the Principality of Wale and the castern coast is, in many places, sand and marshy. The midland and southern par are, ith general, rich and beautiful. . England e ports cattle, butter, cheese, beer; wool, ition, lem tinf,copper, coals, leather, seffron, qlum, hard-wa earthen-ware, woollen and linen clotha, feci- $T$ English aré well madeg and: of, a fair and flo complexion, they are ingenious, lovers of the a and sciences, honest, plain-dealing, generous, a charitable. They make good soldiers, and the most e-pert sailors in the world.-Britain the greatest commercial state that ever exist and its naval strength is the astonishment of world *.

London, influding Westminster and Sou wark, on both tides of the Thames, is the tropolis of the British dominions, and the.gread port for commerce in the world. Its situation healthy, and gives it- every advantage of ia port, without ite dangers: thoughs at a consid able distance from the sea, it is accessible to sh of large burden. The houses are built of br It is the seat of government, and the general sidence of the court: Ik is here that both ho of pariaiment meet, and the principal court justice are held. It is noted for many inger manuifactured, for the porter-brewery, and many elegant edifices, both public and pris

- In January 1801, thero were no fower than 195 ships,
Hine, 27 , vepels of 50 gins each, 251 frigates, and 314
manned by 120,000 senman and mariners. The number of
chant-reccels amounte, probably, to 16,000, which emploj
marigation obout 140,000 men wind boys.
arts of Englan ough and mour pality of Wale uny places, sand d southern par ul. . England c; wool, itan, lea alum, hard-war $i$ cloths, fre - T f a fair and flor lovers of the at ling, generous, as soldiers, and world.-Britain that ever existu stonishment of
ninster and Sou hames, is the ns, and the.greau ld. Its situation advantage of $;$ a roughy at a consid is accessible to sh are built of bri and the general nere that both ho principal courts for many ingen er-brewery, and public: and prin
fower than 195 shipso il frigates, and 314 iners. The number of 16,000, which employ oy
f the former, the following are some of the most markable--St Paul's Cathedral (2992 feet in rcumference; and 365 feet high), Westminsterbey, Westminster-hall (270 feet long and 74 ood), St Jamen's palace, the Queen's palace or rekingham-house; Carlton-house; the Museum Montague-house, the Foundling hospital, the vera-house, Drury-dane and Covent-garden theas, Somervet-place, the Sessions-house, Bank of gland, Royal Exchauge, Guildhall, the Man-n-house, the Monument (202 feet high), Cus-n-house, Excise-office, East India-house, the wer, London-bridge, Blackfriars-bridge, and estminster-bridge. . The bridges are 915,995, 11223 feet long, respectively.-London is: irly twenty miles in circumference, and conhs about a million of inhabitants.

Pristol is generally reckoned the second city in : gland, for wealth and commerce. It is seated on Avon, and contains 77,000 inhabitants. It has thedral, 18 other churches, an exchange, a Idhall, a theatre, a customehouse, an infirmary, ray a mile in length, and numerous sugarks, glass-houses, and founderies: its hotis at Clifton are much resorted to in consump-cases.-Bath, also on the Avon, is famous for medicinal waters, vast resort of company, and ant buildings, particularly those in Queen'sare, the North and South parades, Royal cun, Circus, and Creseent. It has a cathe, a theatre, an infirmary, and other hospitals. e houses are built of white free stone.- Oxford tuated at the confluence of the Thames and rwell. It consists chiefly of two spacious ets, which cross each other in the middle of
the town. Its university is of great antiquity, and consists of twenty colleges and five halls, several of which stand in the street, and give it an air of magnificence. Among other public buildings are, the theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon printing-house; the Radcliffe in. firmary, and a fine Observatory.-Cambridge, on the Cam, is also noted for its university, consisting of twelve colleges and four halla.

Gloucester, on the east side of the Severn, has four principal streets which meet in the centre of the town. The cathedral of St Peter is a mag. nificent structure, remarkable for its large cloister and whispering gallery. Great quantities of pins are made here - Worcester, also on the east side of the Severn, is large and handsome. Its situation is delightful, and it carries on a considerable trade in woollen stuffs, gloves, and china-ware. Charles II. was defeated here in 1651,-Salisbury, on the Upper Avon, is chiefly remarkable for its fine cathedral, crowned by a spire, the loftiest in the kingdom. The length of the church is 478 feet, breadth 76 , and height to the top of the spire, 410- Exixeter, on the river Ex, is a large eity, surrounded by walls, in which are six gates It has an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and considerable manufactures of serge and other woollen goods.- Norwici, on the Yare is six miles in circuit, but not populous in pro portion to its extent. It has a noble cathedral and thirty-six other churches, with a stately castl on a hill, commanding a fine view of the city There are manufactures of crapes, Bombe sines, \&c.

Nottingham is pleasantly seated on a rockg eminence above the meadows bordering the Trent on the highest part of which stands the caste
eat antiquity, five halls, seand give it an public buildlean Muscum, Radcliffe inCambridge, on ersity, consist
ne Severn, has $n$ the centre of eter is a mag. ts large cloister lantities of pins $n$ the east side me. Its situa-- a considerable and china-ware. 51, Salisbury, markable for its , the loftiest in e church is 478 the top of the - Ex, is a large ch are six gates. domestic comctures of serges ich, on the Yare populous. in pronoble cathedral thi a stately castle view of the city. crapes, bomba-
tred on a rocky dering the Trent stand's the castle
be town is large, populous, and handsome, disguished by its- spacious market-place, its cellars in the rock, and manufactures of silk and ton stockings: it is alco neted for excellent ale. hcoln, on the Witham, is chiefly noted for its utiful cathedral and great bell, called Tom of coln.-Cheder is seated on the Dee, over which re is a fine bridge of twelve arches. The walls nearly two miles in circumference, and therefour gates towards the four cardinal points. e main streets have a peeuliarity of construc-- They are hollowed out to a considerable. th; and the houses have, in front, a sort of. ered porticoes, which are called Rows. Chester. three annual fairs, the most noted in England, cially for Irish linens,-Liverpool'is now bee, with respect to extent of commerce, the seport in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent hasbour. The: lange is a handsome edifice: it has numenous: ches and meeting-houses, a theatre, and ani mbly-room, a most complete set of baths, and nfirmary, \&cc. Inhabitants 94,000 .-Manchesis a large, populous, and flourishing town, ed between the rivers Irk and Irwell. It is: icularly famous for its manufactures of cotton, linen, \&ce from which it has attained greaterence than almost any of the trading towns in land. Its chief ornaments are, the college, market-place, the exchange, the collegiate ch, a theatre, and the infirmary. Manches s , next to London, the most populous town Ingland, containing 96,000 inhabitants.
ork is a city of great antiquity, pleasantly sied on the Ouse, which divides it into two 3 , united by a stone-bridge of five arches. It rrounded by walls, in which are fous gates.

The minster, or cathedral, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in Eng land, that of Lincoln, perhaps, excepted it it length is 525 feet, and breadth 110. Near the cathedral, is the assembly-house, which is a nobl structure. The castle, built by William the Con queror, is now the cpunty prison. Besides th cathedral there are 17 cburches : there are also theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylur for lunatics. York is noted for racen. Inhab tants 35,000 . - Newcastle is a large and populor town, situated on the river Tyne. It has bea famous for the coal-trede upwards of 500 year and has manufactories of iron, steel, glass, an woollen eleth. The assembly-rooms are elegan and il has excellent hot and cold baths.-Sunde land and Whitehaven also carry on a great trad in coals. At Sunderland there is a bridge of cad inon over the river Were, being a single arch 10 feet high, and 236:feet wide The coal,mines Whitehaven are sunk to the depth of 130 fathom and are carried to a great distance under the so where vessels of darge burden ride at anchor.

Portomouth, , Plymouth, Chatham, Woolwid and Deptford, ave noted for ships of war, dod and neval and warlike stores; Hull, for commend Yarmouth, for the herring and mackrel fisher Harwich, for packet-boats to-Holland; Dover 2 Brigthelmstone, for packets to France; Falmou for packets to Spain, Portugal, and Amerio Chester and Holyhead, for packets to Irelan Margate, Brighthelmstone, Southampton, W mouth, \&c. for sea-bathing; Berwick for salmon Leede, Halifax, Wakefield, Kendal, Stroud, Bradford, are noted for cloth manufactures; mingham and Sheffield, for hardware; Dunstul for , straw hats, \&cc.; . Northwich, Namptm
ned the most cture in Eng. xcepted: It 10. Near the hich is a nobl lliam the Con Besides th there are also and an asylur racer. Inhabi e, and populor e. It has bee ds of 500 year tteel, glass, an oms are elegand baths.-Siunde on a great trad s a bridge of ca $a$ single arch 10 Che coahmines h of 130 fathom ce under the su le at anchor. tham, Woolwid ips of war, dod ull, for commery mackrel fisher olland; Dover ${ }^{2}$ Prance; Falmou al, and Ameria ackets to Irelan uthampton, W ewick for salmon endal; Stroud, manufactures; dware; Dunstul wich, Namptri

Riddlewich, and Droitwich, for salt-works ; Tunridge, Cheltenham, Buxton, Matlock, Scarbrough, Harrowgate, Leamington Priors near Tarwick, \&e. for mineral waters; Greenwich, helsea, and Gosport, for hospitals ; Etan:and Tinchester, for colleges; Kensington, Windsor, d Hamptons for royal palaces; Lancaster, pver, Pontefinet Nortiam, Denbigh, Ludlow, arwick Monmouthy Cardiff, Chepstow; Peimoke, Harleigh, Carnarvon, Flint, Conway, aumaris, \&c. for castles; , Newmarket, for races; insborough, Nottingham, Dorchester, and Buri, for ale; Holywell; for:St Winifride's well. Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Hastss, are called the Cinque Ports; and Rye, Winelsea, and Seaford, their Dependents.-SSix miles th of Salisburyis Stonehenge, supposed to be the pains of a temple of the Druids; and fourteen es south of Plymouth, is Eddystone light house, a rock in the English Channel,-Of the coun3. Cheshire and Gloucestershire are famous for bese; Herefordshire, for apples and cyder; nt, for fruit: and hops; Dorsetshirey for sheep; vonshire, for black cattle; Cumberland and merset, for lead; Shropshire, for iron; and ruwall, for mines of tin and copper:-The Iske Man produces corn, black cattle, hides, honey, ck marble, \&c.-Anglesea is noted for green oble, and for its copper mine in Pary's moun-n.-The Scilly Isles (above 100 in number) most of them little better than rocks: St Mary's a eeastle, batteries, and barracks; St:Agnes hids eautiful light-house. - Wi ght is.noted for its ferty and boauty; Jersey and Guernsey, for stocks and cyder. - The principal canals in England , the Lancaster canal, from Kendal, by Lancer, to West Houghton, 74 miles; Duke of

Bridgewater's canal near Manchester, 29 miles the canal from Leeds to Liverpool, 117 miles from Halifax to Manchester, 31 , mile ; fiom th Trent to the Mersey, called the Grand Trunk 99 miles.

Hrstozy. The first certain information w have concerning Britain is from Julius Cæssal who invaded it 55 years before Christ. Th Romans, after many blondy contests, subdued th greatest part of the island, but fimally left it i the year 448. England became then subject t the Saxons and Angles, who divided it into seve kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; which wer united under one monarch, Egbert, in 827. continued to be governed hy Saxon princes ff about two hardred years ; of whom the most ng markable wes "Ifred the Great. The Danes ne gained posse in of the kingdom; and; in 101 Canute, King of Denmark and Norway, mounto the throne. The Saxon line was again restors in 1041 , till, by the defeat and death of Harold the battle $C$ Lastings, 14th October 1066, W liam, Duke of Normandy, called thencefor William the Conquenor, became master of country It is at this period that the history England becomes authentic and interesting. IT succession of kings, after William the Conquem with the year when each began his reign, is follows:

1087 William II.<br>1100 Henry $I$. 1135 Stephen.<br>354 Henry II:<br>1189 Richard I.<br>1199 John.

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ster, 89 miles bly 117 miles mile from the Grand. Trunk information m Julius Cæsar e Christ Th sts, subdued th finally left it in then subject t ided it into seve y; which wer sert, in 82\%. axon princes fo hom the most re The Danes ne n; and; in 101 Norway; mounte as again restore leath of Harold tober 1066, W alled thencefor ne master of hat the history I interesting. II m the Conquer n his reign, is

Henry III. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV.

3 Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward $V$.
3 Richard III. 5 Henry VII.
9 Henry VIII. 7 Edward VI. Mary
3 Elizabeth.
3. James I.

1625 Charles I .
1649 The Commonwealth:
1660 Charles II.
1685 James II.
1689 William III.
1701 Anne.
1714 George I.
1727 George II.
1760 George III.
eorge-William-Frederick III. present king of at Britain an, Ireland, was born June 4. ; proclaimed king October 26. 1760; and ned, September 88. 1761. His eldest son, ge-Auguitur-Frederick, Prince of Walet, the Prince Regent), wat born 1Rth Auguat.

## ! <br> $42]$ <br> SCOTEAND.

Scotland, or North Britain, is boundedthe south, by England and the Irish sea; nort by the Northern occan ; east by the British ocean west, by the:Atlantic.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three courtics

## I. ETight SWuth-Dactern-Counties:

## cotiryisf.

TOWNS.

1. Fdinpurgh or MAd
Lothinu. Edinburgh, Leith, $P$ to betlo, Mus hurgh, Dalkeith
2. Linlithgow on Went Lothian.
3. Haddington or East Haddington, Dunb Lothian. North-Berwick.
4. Berwick or the Dunse, Coldstre Merse, including Eyemouth, Laud Lauderdale.
B. Roxburgh including Jedburgh, Helso, N Tiviotdale, Lidsdale, \&xc:
5. Selkirk
6. Peebles or Tweedale, Peebles.
7. Dumfries; including Dumfries, Annan, $M$ Nithsdale and An- $\{$ fat, Sanquhar, $G$ nandale, \&x. na-Green..

## II. Eight South, Western Cauntics.

countief. towns:-
is boundedIrish sea; nort he British ocead
three counties

## Counties:

rowns.
burgh, Leith, $P$ tóbellos. Mus hurgh, Dalkeith thgow, Boroug mess or Bo-n ieensferry Jington, Dunb rth-Berwick.

Coldstrea emouth, Laud reenlaw.
urgh, Kelso, N se, Hawick.
irk.
tles.
nfries, Annan, N tt, Sanquhar, Gu a-Green.

Stirling.
Dumbarton.......... Dumbarton.
Lanark, or Clydese Lanark, Hamiltó, dale $\}$ Glasgow.

Wigton pris Wests Wigton Whitehorn, Galloway: $\quad$ Stranraer, Port Pa-
Kirkcudbright or E trick.
Gallowál
Bute ; composed of the isles of Bute, Arran, \&cc.

## III. Seven Middle Counties.

Argyle, including tantyre, Cowal, napdale, Lorm Inverary, Campbelton, Iorven, Isles of Oban.
Mull, Jura, Isla, \&cc.
Perth, including
Fowry, Stormont, art of Strathmore, readalbane, Áthol, trathearn, \&e.
\{Renfrew, Paisley, PortGlasgow, Greenock. Ayr, Irwin or Irvine, Saltcoats, Kilmarnock, Androssan.
Stirling, Falkirk, Grangemouth.

Kimkudbrights New. Galloway.
Rothsay.
Romite Counties.
dle $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Oban, Campbelton } \\ \text { Inverar, } \\ \text { Perth, Scone, Dunkeld; } \\ \text { Crief; Dumblane. }\end{array}\right.$
countirs.
3. Clackmannan
4. Kinross
5. Fife
6. Angus or Forfâr ... D Clackmannan, Alloa: Kinross. Cupar, St Andrew Kirkaldy, Dysart Kinghorn, Burnt island, Falkland Dumfermline.
d. Torfar, Aber brc vick or $\mathrm{Ar}^{2}$ broath, Montrose Brechin, Cupar.
7. Kincardine or Inverbervie, Stonehr Mearns. ven.

## IV. Ten Northern Counties.

1. Aberdeen: inclu-) New Aberdeen; Oi ding Mar, Buchan, Aberdeen, Peterhead \&se.
2. Banff; including Banf, Portoy, Cu Strathdovern.
3. Elgin or Murray, ${ }^{\text {including part of }}$, Forres, Foch including paxt of Strathspey.
4. Nairn ............... Nairn.
5. Cromarty ............ Cromarty.
6. Inverness ; inclu: ding Lochaber, Badenoch, Isles of Inverness, Fort Georg Skye, Harris, North and South Uist, $\& c$.
7. Ross; including the Dingwall, Tain, Fo Isle of Lewis. rose, Ullapool.
8. Sutherland, inclu- Dornoch.

## WNS.

 annan, Alloa:St Andrew's, rkaldy, Dysarth, inghorn, Burnt and, Falkland, umfermline.

Torfar, Aber C vick or Ar roath, Montrose rechin, Cupar. servie; Stonehe $\mathrm{en}_{\mathbf{i}}$
ounties.
Aberdeen; Ol erdeen, Peterhead werburg, Huntls nff, Portsoy, Cu
, Forres, Foch rs.
n.
aarty.
mess, Fort Georg ort Augustus, Fo Jilliam.
gwall, Fain, Fo ose, Ullapool. cnoch.

Caithness ............ Wick, Thurso. Orkney; compo Kirkwall, Stromness, sed of the iskes of Lerwick, (at which Orkney and Shet $\int$ Charlotte Fort), land.

VERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, FIRTHE, CAREA, AND ISLANDS.

Rivers.-Forth, Clyde, Tweed, Nith, Annan, Tay, Earn, South and North Esk, Dee, Don, Doveron, Spey *.
Lakes.-Lomond, Awe, Léven, Ketterin, Earn, Tay, Rannoch, Eruch, Ness, Maree, Shin $\dagger$.

Mountains_-Grampian hills, Ochills, Pent land hills, Lammermuir hills, Moffat hills, Ben-Nevis, Cairngorm, Ben-Lawers, Schihalion, Ben-Lomond $\ddagger$.

[^11]4. Fistes, \&e. Firthe of Forth, Tay, Murray Cromarty, Dornoch, Pentland, Clyde, and Solway. Bays of Mrigton and Glenluce. Lochs Ryam, Long Ryne, Lininh', and Broom. Sounds of Mīll, Jura, and Isla. Whirlpool of Corry-Vrekan. The Minch.
5. Capes. St Abb's Head, Fife-ness, Kinnairdd Head, Tarbet-Ness, Dúngsbay-Head, Dunnet Head, Cape Wrath, Butt of Lewis, Point of Ardnamurchan, Mull of Cantyre, Fairland Point, Mull of Galloway, Burrowshead, Saturn Ness*.
'6. Islands. Orkney Islands or the Orcades principal, Meinland or Pomona, and Hoy Shetland Istand; principal, Mainland and Yell. Western Islands or the Hebrides; principal, Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, Skye, Mull, Staffa, Iona or Icolmkill, Coll, Tiree, Eysdale, Jura, Isla, Bute, Arran, Ailsa St Kilda. In the Firth of Forth are May, Bass, Inchkeith, Inchcolm, Inchgarvic.

THE greater part of Scotland is rugged and mountainous, especially towands the west and north, where it is denominated the Highlands The eastern and southern parts present, in ge neral, a more agreeable prospect, and are wel adapted to the purposes of husbandry. - The na 'tives are, in general, comely and well proportioned, of a stout constitution, a solid judgment, and lovers of learming. They are excellent soldiers especially the Highlanders, who are brave, hardy,

[^12]Tay, Murray 1, Clyde, and lenluce. Lochs and Broom. Whirlpool

1ess, Kinnairds Head, Dunnet Lewis, Point of 1tyre, Fairland whead, Saturn-
r the Orcades ona, and Hoy Mainland and Hebrides; prinand South Uist, Icolmkill, Coll, te, Arran, Ailsa Forth are May, chgarvic.
id is rugged and Is the west and the Highlands $s$ present, in ge ct, and are well andry. The nad well proportionid judgment, and excellent soldiers, are braye, hardy Oit's Hopse.
patient of fatigue-Sectland feeds vast hends ttle; and produces much grain and flax. Its a are rich in coal, lead, and iron. Free-stones! tone, and slate, are found in abundance. It thole mountains of mairble; ard fine rockals and variegated pebbles are not uncomScotland exports linen, coarse cloths, , hides, 'tallow, fith, honey, lead, coal, irond c.

INBUEGH contains upwarde of 100,000 inhats. It consists of the Old and New Towns, are united with a stone bridge and an on mound. The houses are of stone. The pal buildings are, the Castle, Palace of Holyouse, Parliament-house, Advocates' Library, rsity, Infirmary, Highoschool, Exchange. 's Hospital, Watson's Hospital, the OrHospital, Magdalene Hospital, Gillespie's tal, Asylum for the Blind, St Giles's Church, on Church, St Andrew'sChurch, St George's h, Physician's Hall, Excise Office; Custom,, Register-office, Theatre, Assembly-Rooms, of Scotland, Royal Bank, \&rc. The princireets are, the High-street, Nicolson's street, e street, Prince's street, and Queen street: incipal squares are, the Parliament square, e's square, St Andrew's square, and Charquare. A new approach or road is forming town from the east, with a bridge, which e called the Prince Regent's bridge. sgow, situated on the river Clyde, is the town in Scotland: in point of population id to be the first. It is beautiful aud well and is remarkable for its University, ancient Iral, Infirmary, New Gaol, manufactures of and foreign trade- - Paisley, on the Cart, is
famous for its manufactures of muslin. It thas elegant inn, and the ruins of a once magnificent bey, the chapel of which his an astoniashing echo

Dundee is a large and flourishing town on north bank of the Tay. It has an excellent $h$ bour, and a great deal of ohipping. The dia manufacturee of this place are glass osnaburgs coarse linen, sail-cloth, thread, \&c. The tom house, new church, assembly-rooms, and theatre, are elegant buildings; and there is a lof Gothic square tower, part of a superb consecrat edifice, built in the twelth century, and dedicas to the Virgin Mary:-Perth is delightfully situad on the west banl of the Tay, over which i beautiful stone bridge of nine arches; it is m built. Part of an ancient monastery is divid into three churches; and adjoining to the to are barracks for the soldiery, and a depot prisoners of war. A great linen and coition mas facture is established here; and the salmon-d ing in the Tay forms a considerableobject of $\infty$ merce.

New Aberdeen is a handsome city, on the no bank of the Dee, over which, two miles above town, is an elegant stone-bridge of seven ard It has a college, called Marshall College, a ha some town-house, Gordon's Hospital, and an firmary. This town has been long famous stockings. In Old Aberdeen is King's College. Andrew's is noted for its university; Leith for harbours, shipping, races, assembly-rooms, ba glass-houses, and sea-bathing; Poriobello, baths ; Greenock and Port-Glasgono, for their bours and shipping ; Port-Patrick, for packe Ireland; Stirling and Hawick, for carpets, ; ling and Dumbarton, for castles; Falkirk, fo

## SCOTLAND.

slin. It has sat cattle fairs, called Trysts, and Carron-ironmagnificent rks near it; Mofjat, Pelerhead, and Pannanach Aberdeenshire), Pitccithly, ( 8 miles south of th), and Dumblane, for mineral waters ; Mel. ng town on , Elgin, and Aberbrothwick, for fine ruins: in excellent $h$ ne, or Scoóm, Falland, Dunformlina, and Linpuo, for ancient palaces.
the Orkney islands (aboutiv6 in number) exlinen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, d fish, herrings, \&ec:-The Shetlend islands put 40 in number) are noted for wool, stockings, aperb consecra little horses, called sheltice. Both these ters of islands are, in general, rugged and en, and destitute of trees and shrubs:-The pey islands contain 24,000 inhabitants ; the land islands 28,000.-The Western isleands aid to le above 300 in number.-Lewis and is (united by a narrow isthmus) are, for the part, batren and mountainous. They export cattle, and great quantities of kelp; number habitants, 9000 - Skye and Mull are noted lack cattle. Skye is also noted for a wonderful m explored lately, resembling the grotto of paros. Staffa is noted for basâtic pillars and cal's cave; Iona for the ruins of a monastery cathedral; Eysdale, for slate-quarries; Tiree, marble quarry, aud a handsome breed of horses; Jura for three conic mountains, 1 the Paps of Sura; Isla, for lead, copper, emery. The population of Skye is estimated ,000; that of Mull, 7000 ; that of Isla, 9000. n is rugged and mountainous: on the coast pany remarkable caverns.- Bute, in its northparts, is rocky and barren; its southern exty is more fertile, and is well cultivated. In of these two islands, there are about 6000 itants.-Ailsa and the Bass are much fre-

## SCOTLAND.

quented by the gannet or solan goose.-St Kild is the most westerly of the Hebrides. It is on throe miles long, and two broad, fenced about wit perpendicular rocks of prodigious height, exce at the landing place on the S. E. where there is narrow and steep passage to a village on the to of the rock: the island feeds many sheep, an produces plenty barley and potatoes. Mav of the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing as catching wild fowls. In the latter employmen they are incredibly adventurous, being let do from the summit of the precipitous rocks, as then clambering along their fronts, in search the birds and their nests and eggs !- The weste isles contain altogether about 50,000 inhabitar

Histony. Fergus I, who reigned about 3 years before Christ, is said to have been the foy der of the Scottish monarchy. From him till year 1006, there are reckoned eighty-two kin after which, till Britain became subject to monarch, the succession was as follows:

1006 Malcolm II. 1034 Duncan. 1043 Macbeth. 1057. Malcolm III. 1093 Donald VII. 1098 Edgar. 1107 Alexander I. 1124 David I. 1153 Malcolm IV. 1165 William. 1214 Alexander II. 1249 Alexander III.

1292 John Baliol. 1306 Robert Bruce 1330 David II. 1370 Robert II. Stu 1390 Robert III. 1423 James I. 1437 James II. 1460 James III. 1489 James IV. 1514. James V. 1543 Mary. 1567 James VI.

In 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, J succeeded to the Eiglish throne; and, in 1 22d July, the treaty of Union between the doms of England and Scotland was concluda

## $[51$ ]

nose.-St Kild des. It is onl nced about wiil height, exce where there is tllage on the to nany sheep, an potatoes. Mar by fishing a tter employme , being let do itous rocks, a ints, in search ss - I'he westo ,000 inhabitan reigned about $\$$ lave been the for From him till eighty-two kin me subject to follows:
2 John Baliol. 6 Robert Bruct 0 David II.
0 Robert II. Stu
30 Robert III. 23 James I.
37 James II. 60 James III. 89 James IV. 14. James V. 543 Mary. ;67 James VI. of Elizabeth, frone ; and, in ion between the and was concluda

## IRELAND.

AND is bounded-on the east, by the Irish every where else, by the Atlantic ocean*.
is divided into four provinces-Leinster, er, Munster, and Cannaught; containing in irty-two counties ; of which there are twelve ties in Leinster, nine in Ulster, six-in Muko and five in Connaught.

## I. Province or terinsteit.

## tOUNTIES TOWNS.

Dublin ......... Dublin, Swords, Newcastlè.
Nicklow ...... Wicklotr, Arklow.
Nexford ...... Wexford, Enniscorthy, Ferns.
tildare ......... Kildare, Naas, Athy.
farlow ......... Carlow, Leighlin.
iikenny ...... Kilkenny, Gowran.
ueen's County Maryborough, Ballinakilh.
ing's County Philipstown, Banagher.
$V$ est Meath ... Mullingar, Athlone.
fast Meath .si Trim, Navan, Athboy.
teras Irioh Sea, is sometimes applied solely to the hroad the sea, in which is the Isle of Man:: between Incland and it is called St George's Chanhel ; and betwoen Irelaid ahal the North Channel.

2
cOUNTIES.
11. Louth ......... Drogheda, Dundalk, Car. TOWNS. lingford.
12. Longford ...... Longford, Lonesborough.
II. Pruvince of Ulster.

1. Cavan

Cavan, Kilmore.
2. Monaghan
3. Armagh

Monaghan, Castleblaney.
4. Down.

Armagh, Charlemont.
Down-Patrick, Newry,
Donaghadee.
5. Antrim ........ Antrim, Belfast, Carric
fergus.
6. Londonderry... Londonderry, Colerain.
7. Donegal......... Donegal, Ballyshannon.
8. Fermanagh ... Enniskillen or Iv-iskillen
9. Tyrone.......... Dungannon, Struane, Omagh.

## III. Province of Munster.

1. Clare............. Clare, Ennis, Killaloe.
2. Tipperary ...... Tipperary, Cashel, Clonmel.
3. Waterford...... Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore.
4. Limerick ...... Limerick, Kilmallock.
5. Cork ............ Cork, Kinsale, Youghalh

6, Kerry ............. Tralee, Dingle, Aghadoe
Provinge of Connauget.

1. Galway
2. Roscommon ...
-. Leitrim
. Leitrim ..........

Roscommon, Elphin. Leitrim, Carrick, Jat .towno

## ss.

 undalk, Caranesborough.rez.
ore.
Castleblaney. aanlemont.
ck, Newry, dee. elfast, Carrid
ry, Colerain. lallyshannon. 1 or Ivniskillen n, Strusane,
[UNSTER.
nis, Killaloe. 1, Cashel, el.
d, Dungarvan, ce.
Kilmallock. nsale, Youghall Dingle, Aghadoe
inaught.
Tuam, Aghrim mon, Elphin. Carrick, Jar
countizs.
Sligo
5. Mayo

## rowns.

Sligo, Coloony.
Buhinrobe, Castlebar, Killala.
nIVERS, LAXES, MOUNTAINE, VAYS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS.
Rivers.-Shannon, Liffey, Barrow, Suir, Noire, Black-water, Boyne, and Bann*.
Lares.-Neagh, Earn, Allen, Conn; Corril, Killarney, Devil's Punch-bowl $\dagger$.
Mountains:-Mourne mountains, Mount Ne. phin, Crough-Patrick, Mangerton, Reeks ${ }_{+}$.
Bays, sic.-Bays of Dàndalk, Carlingford, Strangford, Carrickfergus; Donegal, Sligo, Clew, Galiway, Tralee; Dingle, amd Bantry.Harbours of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Kinsale.-Lioch Foyle and Loch Swilly.
The Shannon ruas a coorse of aearly $\$ 00$ suiles. Betweins: oride and Eailalooe the narigation in interrupted by a ledge of a : from Limerick to the Atlantic it is asvigeble for the lirgese. els.-The Boyne is fumous for the dofrat of Jomes II. by liam: 111. in 1690.-Aboat eight miles north-east of Colerain, - Giants? Catusoway, consisting of thouizands of basaltic pillars,;med one of the greatest naftural curiositios in thie would.-Theles in Ireland are those of Dublin and Newry.
Lough Neagh bordere on several eovities in Ulster. It isd for its healing virtue in secrophulous cases by bathing, and turning wood into stone.-Liough Karn is in Fermanagh: a , in Leilirim ; Conn, in Mayo ; Corrib, in Galway ; Killarnes the Devil's Punch-Bowl, in Kerry.-Killarney or Lough Leanamous for its beautiful icenery atd wonderfal echoes. The il's Punch-Bowl is a lake of a circular form, on the western, of Mangerton mountain, and is noted Ior its immense depthp. a beantiful cascade which runs out of it.
The Mourne mountaine are in Dowin : Nephin and Croughorick are in Mayo \&. Mangertion and the Reeks or Rockes, ins
5. Capzs,-Cape Clear, Mizzen-Head, Carnson Point, Howth-Head, Fkic. Tead, North-Caye Loop-Head, Kerry-Head.
6. Islands.-Copland Isles, Rathlin, North Is of Arran, South Isles of Arran, Achil, Cap Clear Island.

Ireland is, in many parts, very mountaincu and abounds with bogs and morasses. It is, nd withstanding that, a fruitful country, producin corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty, and it cattle are so numerous, that vast quantities beef and butter are exported. There are a mines of coal, iron, copper, \&cc. It is famous potatoes, upon which the poorer sort chiefly su sist. No country in the world is better situat for foreign trade; and it has many secure a oommodious bays, creeks, and harbours. I Irish are well made, and of a strong constitutio they are generous and hospitable, but reckon vindictive and proud,

Dublin is situated on both sides of the Liff over which there are sit bridges. The hou are built of brick, and the number of inhabita is estimated at above 150,000 . Of public ed ces the principal are, the Castle (the residence the viceroy), Parliament-hotise, Trinity Collt or the University, St Patrick's Cathedral, Ro Exchange, Custom-house, Royal hospital, Lyi in hospital, Linen-hall, the Barracks, bridge, Carlisle bridge, \&c. There are sere magnificent squares, the largest of which is Stephen's Green, nearly a mile in circuit. Phoenix Park, at the west end of the town,

hlin, North Is an, Achil, Cap

ery mountaincu asses. It is, no untry, producin plenty, and 4 vast quantities
There are al
It is famous sort chiefly su is better situau many secure a 1 haribours. I trong constitutio ble, but reckon
sides of the Liff dges. The hou nber of inhabitas Of public ed le (the residence e, Trinity Collh Cathedral, Ro yal hospital, Lyiu
Barracks,
There are sers est of which is ile in circuit. id of the town,
yal enclosure, seven miles in compass: it is orned with the villa of the Lord-Lieutenant, e seat of the principal Secretary, \&c.; also a lute battery of twenty-two pieces of cannon d the ammunition-magazine, a strong fortificai n. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, out four miles N. W. of the city. Besides the 5, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried in the suburbs, other brancles of useful manuture are establishing in different parts of the tropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. Cork (on the Lee) is, next to Dublin, the gest and most populous town in the kiugdom. is noted for its harbour or Cove, and its exts of provisions. The Cathedral, CustomIse, and Exchange, ave handsome buildings. e number of inhabitants is about 70,000 . sale is a populous place, has an excellent harr , and considerable commerce and shipping.terford, on the Suir, is a large and trading , containing 30,000 inhabitants. It is proed by Duncannon fort and a citadel-Limerick jivided nearly into two equal parts, Irisli town English town. The latter is a complete island the Shannon. The Catheedral of St Mary's is enerable structure. Limerick exports great ntities of provisions, and manufactures linem, pllen, paper, and gloves. It contaius 40,000 abitants.-Kilkenny, on the Noire, is one of neatest towns in the kingdom. It boasts of ir without fog, water without mud, fire withut smoke, and streets paved with marble."ogheda is strong and well inhabited, and has excellent harbour.
Belfast is a large commercial town on Carricksus Bay, at the mouth of Lagan Water, over ch is a bridge of $\mathbf{2 1}$ arches. It has manufac-
tures of linen, cotton, cambric, canvas, glas sugar, and earthern ware.-Carriclefergws has good harbour and castle.- Londonderriy, near th nouth of the Mourne, is a walled city, famou for its siege in 1689. It consists chiefly of tm streets, which cross one another at right aigles in the centre stands the Exchange. There is fine market-place, and a handsome church.Aghrim is noted for the decisive victory, gain in 1691, by the army of King William over th of James II:-Galway has a considerable foreig trade, a.capacious harbour, and carries on a gra salmon and herring fishery.

Mistony.-Ireland was very little known history till the time of Fienry II. who, in 117 landing near Waterford with a very small form most of the petty princes submitted to him, as acknowledged him as lord of Ireland. Hen VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland. has been since governed by its own Parliame and'a Lord-Lieutenant reprosenting. the Kin but is now united with Britain, under one $\mathbb{K}^{\circ}$ and one Parliament. This. union took place the commencement of 1801. Britain and Irela are styled the United Kingdom of Great-B3rity and Iteland, and the Barliament is called Imnerial Parliament: The House of Commo is composed of 513 members for England, 45; Scotland, and 100 for. Ireland.; in all.658.

## [57]

canvas, glais ickfergus has nderriy, near th ed city, famou ss chiefly of tm at right :agles ıge. There is lsome church. victory, gain Nilliam over thi isiderable foreig carries.on a grea
y little known II: who, in 117 very small for itted to him, as Ireland. Hen ng of Ireland. is own Parliame enting the Kin , under one Kf nion took place Britain and Irelat $m$ of Great-13rite ment is called louse of Commy or England, 45: 1; in all-658.

## DENMARK.

Denmary is bounded, -on the south, by Gerrany; every where else by the North Sea and e Baltic.
divisionat.
South Jutland.
North Jutlảnd. Alburgi. Wibutg. Isles of Zealand, ©openhagen, Elinore, Funen, Anholt, \&ic. $\}$ Odensee:
Straits.-The Sound, Great Belt, and Little lt.

## CArs.-The Skaw.

To Denmark belong Iceland; and the Earo or roe Islands. In Iceland are the towns of Reiik and Skalholt, and Mount Heela-Denrk also claims East Greenland or Spitzbergen, 1 West Greenlands: famous for the whaleery.
Demaner is, in mose parts, a level country; prspersed with gently rising hills, woods, and s. There are no considerable mivers: the ler, in' South Jutland, is the largest:-The orts are, timber, cattle;-hidet, tar, pitch, rosin, 1, \&ic.- The natives are, ingeneral, tall and made :: their features are regular, -their comrions florid, and their hair inclining to yellow red. The manners of the superior Danes er. very little from those classes in other parts. Burope. The pensantry, except those of the: in, contiaue in a state of vassalage; and ave; purseg idleg dirty, and disgirited..

5

Coprnhagen is the best built city of the North; and, in 1799, contained 83,618 inhabitants. It owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire which happened in 1728; and another in 1794. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederick V. consist of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle of the area is an eques trian statue of that king, in bronze. The ner royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost composed of stately buildings; as, the acs demy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, th great hotel, the artillery house, \&cc. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christint V: Most of the buildings are of brick. It he a citadel, a fine harbour, and dock-yards for the building of ships. The round tower, built b Christian IV: and designed for an observatory, a singular structure, not having a single step. it, though very lofty :- its ascent is. by a spir rogd, nearly fourteen feet wide; and one of the kings was drawn in his carriage up and down In 1807, while the two nations were at peace, British fleet arrived here, and required the suf render of the ships of war in its harbour, to pry vent the French from getting possession of the Not being given up, the city was bombarded it surrendered; and all the vessels and stores $b$ ing sent off for England, the city was abandony by the British. Copenhagen is five miles in con pass, and is seated on the eastern shore of $Z_{0}$ land.-Elsinore is a strongly fortified town, why all trading vessels which pass through the Sou pay a toll. - The island of Anholt, in the Cattef \$ea, is in possession of the British. - The Sol is three or four miles wide. A superficial curt always sets through it into the ocean, while
$t$ city of the 33,618 inhabi. y to a dreadful nd another in wn, raised by on, containing s of hewn stone, to it in opposite urea is an eques nze. The ne in the city, and ngs ; as, the ace the theatre, the \&sc. and in th tue of Christian f brick. It ha cek-yards for th tower, built b an observatory, g a single step. ont is. by a spirt ; and one of the e up and down $s$ were at peace, required the su s harbour, to pr possession of the was bombarded ssels and stores $b$ city was abandome $s$ five miles in on stern shore of $Z d$ ortified town, wha through the Sour holt, in the Catter British. -The Sol A superficial curt he ocean, while
ater, at a considerable depth, keeps rushing in. he Baltic Sea neither ebbs nor flows. The and of Iceland is famous for volcanoes, hot outing springs, and vast masses of ice floating out it. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants', to export dried fish, salted mutton, beef, traii' tallow, woollen stockings, feathers, quills, \&c. e Icelanders are an honest, well-intentioned ple, moderately industrious, faithful, and figing. Theft is seldom heard of among them. ey have an inexpressible attachment to their a country, and are no-where so happy.-The ro Islands are twenty-two in number, and ext salted mutton, tallow, goose quills, feathers, kings, \&c.-Spitzbergen (discovered in 1553, Sir Hugh Willoughby) consists of several ged, barren, uninhabited islands, in many 8 eternally covered with snow and ice. One te mountains here is 1500 yards'high. Toas the south pole, the islands of ice are much er, and the degree of cold greater, than in the hern hemisphere. The dimensions of one of e masses seen by Captain Cook was about 0 feet long, 400 feet broad, and 200 feet high; rs were still more extensive.

Istory.-Few interesting events occur in the ry of Denmark before the year 1387, when garet mounted the throne, and formed the on of Calmar; by which, in 1397, she was: owledged sovereign of Sweden, Denmark, and way. In little more than a century, however, len recovered its independency; but Norway nued annexed to Denmark till lately, when. came subject to Sweden. The present reignmonarch is Frederick VI,, who was born in. , and succeeded to the crown in 1808.

## $[60 \mathrm{~J}$

## NORWAY.

Norway is boundedimon thie east by Sweden overy where elbe, by the Northern Ocean.

## GOV施mikents.

T0WM5: 1. Aggerhus, or Chris- $\left\{\begin{array}{r}\text { Christiana, } \begin{array}{c}\text {. Frederid } \\ \text { stadt, } \\ \text { shiall, Kongaberg. }\end{array} \text { Frana. }\end{array}\right.$ 2. Christiansand: Chiriatiansand, Are
3. Berghen. dad. Berghen, Stavanger.
4. Drontheim, inclad?'Drontheim, Christim land. part of Iigp sund, Wardhus. MVEDA, ZATESH MOUNTAYNG, DATE, CAPEG, And B6LANDE.

1. Rivers.-Glomme, Dramme, Sowe:
2. Lires.-Mioss, Tyri, Rand-Sion, and F mund *.
3. Mountanns-Hardunger, Fille, Iang, Don Ac. forming a vast chain of mountains towas Sweden, whichimay be called the Norweg Aps.
4. Bays.-Those of Cliritiana and Dronthei


## Capse-The Naze and the North Cape.

Iusands.-Bommel, Hiteren, Lupoden, Ver, Moskoe:-On the coast, in latitude 6i, is a: poted whirrpool; called Mmelstrom, or Moskoetrom.

Tonvay is particularly remarkable for mouno3, lakes, forests, and a great variety of extra-
inant, Frederid Frederich Freder iansanad, Ara len, Stavanger. theim, Christin dd, Wardhus.

G EATE, OAPEB
me, Towe:
and-Sion, and F

Fille, Lang, Dor mountains tow Hed the: Norweg inary animaln, particularty the rein-deet, elk, t, glutton, ermine, Jemming, and beaver or or ${ }^{\circ}$.-Its exports are, tallow, Dutter, salt, dried: timber; planks, horses, horned cattle; pitch, rosin, Prưssian blue, alum, furs, copper, iron, The Notwegian peasants ate of a robust contion. They are frank, open, and undautted. beir manners, yet not msolent; never fawnimg. heir superiors, but paying a proper respect to e above them.-Lapland (the most northerly:

Mie rait-detr nearly resemblep astag, oseept its hanging thehead ' a little, and the horns projecting directly forward $\mathrm{z}:$ besides, - fore-part of the tread, neart the root of the latge horns, are maller brianclien ise that they neem to have four hisense ith ry, the Laplandere make uee di the ruimaleot in travellinge: ite eitherifresh or dried; is theirs chief food; and all their cloo from head to foot, consists of the skins of these animale. ein-deer alse suppliee its owner with a bed, with geied mills. scellent cheese ; zad of the inteatines and-temions, be makits and cordage.-The elk is a tall ash-coloured animal; in shapt. ing at once of the horse and the atag. It is harmless, and winter social: the fierh of it tastes lite renison-The lyax. the cat kind, and mat chawe. Uke a tigelk. The glution Als resemblance to a lang-bodied dog : it takes its-name from its ous diepesition. The shins of these two animale are highly. d on eccount of their beauty. The erminge in alto valuabte on
 Ia rat 'and monce: vat numbores of theos creatures ansomblo pes, and; proceedifig alinays in a dinect course, devour all the and vegetroles in their way-ngor an accotat of the bavery
country in Europe) is divided into Norwegin Swedish, and Russian Lapland. The greater pa of it is overspread with immense tracts of forest interspersed with numerous lakes, which abour with fish. It yields pasture, and affords. son corn, chiefly rye and buck-wheat. The winter intensely severe, and lasts about nine months, The Laplanders are of a small size, general about four feet, with short black hair, narro dark eyes, large heads, and high cheek-bones, wide mouth, thick lips, and a swarthy complexio Agriculture is but little attended to in Laplan The inhabitants are chieffy divided into fishe and mountaineers. The former build their h bitations near some lake, from which they dra their subsistence. The others seek their subsig ence on the mountains, possessing herds of red deer, more or less numerous. They are excelle herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the fis crmen.

Chbistiana (esteemed the capital of Norwa because in it is the supreme court of justice) af tains only about 10,000 inhabitants : it has excellent harbour.- Kongsberg is noted for a ver mine, and Arendal for an iron one- - Bergh and Drontheim have a considerable commer Bergen is the most populous town in Norwa The castle and cathedral are remarkable edificy About 68 miles S. E. of Drontheim, are the portant copper mines of Roras.

History-Norway was formerly subject to own hereditary monarchs; but was united to crown of Denmark, in 1359; by the marriage Aquin, king of Norway, to Margaret, daugh of Waldemar, king of Denmark: By a treat

## NOBWAY:

into Norwegian The greater pa tracts of forest 3, which abour nd affords soon . The winter $t$ nine months. 1 size, generall ack hair, narro th cheek-bones, arthy complexiof ed to in Laplan vided into fishe r build their ha which they dra seek their subsis ing herds of red Chey are excelle jarison of the fili
capital of Norwa urt of justice) a bitants : it has is noted for a ron one.-Bergit lerable commen town in Norva emarkable edificic theim, are the in
nerly subject to $t$ was united to by the marriage targaret, daugh ark: By atrex
cluded at Kiel, December. 14. 1813; the king Denmark ceded (for himself and his successors) sovereignty of Norway to the Swedish crown; , in consequence of an inressirtible force brought inst them by the Swedes, the Norwegians were ged to submit in August 1814. The union Norway with Sweden was finally decreed in: Norwegian diet at. Frederickshall, 20th Oee 1814

## E64 J <br> SWEDEN.

Swenive is bounded-on the west and na By Norway ; east, by Russia; south; by the B tic.

DIVISIONS.
TOWNE.

1. Sweden Proper : in
cludingUpland,Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia.

Stockholm,
$U_{p}$ Fahlun, or Cop berg.
2. Gothland; inclu- Gottenburgy. IL
ding East and ding East and Gottenburgs, Caln West Gothland, Scania, \&c. 3. Nordland: including West Bothnia, Gestricia, Helsingia, \&cc: $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { \&inland; including } \\ \text { Finland Proper, } \\ \text { East Bothnia, Ny- } \\ \text { land, \&c. }\end{array}\right\}$

Finland Proper, Abo, Nystadt, W East Bothnia, Ny- Cajaneburg*: Finland; including
Finland Proper,
East Bothnia, Ny-
land, \&c.

Gefle;.Unea, Pitea 5. Swedish Lapland... Tornea, Timi,

[^13]RIVERE, LAKEs, GULTE, AND RSLANES.
Rivers.-Dala, Gotha, Tornea.
Axcs.-Maelar, Wenner, Wetter *:
ulfs.-Those of Bothinia and Finland.
riands.-Gothland, Oeland, Aland, and. Rugen.
kholm; $\quad U_{p}$ ahlun, or Cop erg.
tenburg, Iud tarlscroon, Calu Jordkoping.

He;.Unea, Pitea
o, Nystadt, W Cajaneburg*:
rnea, Kimi.
an: it was congreared h

VEDEN veiny much resembles the neighbourNorway ; but is less mountainous, and, in parts, much betten cultivated. The northegions produce excellent rye: the southerng. t, oats, and barley. The principal exports. copper, iron, masts, planks, pitch, tar, trainb lum, potianhes, saltpetre, gunpewder, salt, 1 fich, soap, and vitrial. - The menin. Sweare commenk robust and welld formed, and omen, slender and elegants Under a simple nal eppearance, the Swedes, in general, cona protound judgment, an acute and delicata. is, and often an active and intrepid spirit. first day of May and Midsummer are hero. crated to mirth and joy. On the formere fires, announcing the natural warmth about cceed the severity of winter, are kindled in ields ; around which the natives asisemble, others go elsewhere to enjoy good oheer, o banish care and sorrow. Midsummer-day.

Taeler is. at Stockholm; Wenaer and Wetter are in the proo. f. Gotthland.

## 6

## SWEDEN.

is still better calculated to inspire festivity. the evening previous to this happy day, the peop meet together; the houses are ornamented wi boughs; and the young men and women erect pole, around which they dance till mornin Having recruited their strength by some hou repose, they repair to church, and, after implorid the protection of the Supreme Being, they aga give themselves up to fresh effusions of joy.

Stocriolm is situated on two peninsulas ad some : 'ands of the lake Maeler: The harbod (an iniet of the Baltic) is of such depth, that largest vessels can approach the quay, which is great length and breadth, and lined with spaci buildings and warehouses. At the extremity the harbour, several streets rise one above anot in the form of an amphitheatre; and the paly 2 magnificent structure, crowns the summit. '| generality of the buildings are of stone or bri stuccoed white Stockholm has a Royal demy of Sciences, and another of painting suulpture. It has manufactures of glass, chi eilk, woollens linen; gloves, .Ec. The water, wh divides the inhabitants of the different quart of Stockholm in summer, unites them in wird for it then becomes an icy plain, which is trad sed by every body. The islands are islands longer: horses in sledges, phaetons, and vehir of all sorts, scour the gulf and lake by the of ships fixed in the ice. Men, women, ando dren, are mingled in one throng. They w, slide, run about, or glide along on skates. N ber of inhabitants 80,000 .- Upsal is noted fog university; Fahlum, for a copper mine; $G 4$ burg, (on the Gotha), for its commerce, East dia Company, and herring fishery; and $a$
e festivity. 0 y day, the peop ornamented wid hid women eree ace till mornin h by some hue id, after imploris Being, they aga asions of joy. wo peninsulas a er: The harbo ch depth, that e quay, which is lined with spaeid t the extremity e one above anot $e$; and the pala is the summit. 7 of of stone or bri has a Royal 1 ler of painting ures of glass, chiv c. The water, wh e different quar ites them in with ain, which is tra ands are islands haetons; and vehi and lake by the en, women, andd hrong. They ing on skates. N Upsal is noted fou opper mine ; $G$ s commerce, East fishery ; and 0
$n$ or Carlscrona, for its harbour, docks, shipe ar, and naval stores.
Istony.-Christian II. was the last king of mark, who, by virtue of the treaty of Calmar, also king of Sweden. Attempting to render elf absolute, he was dethroned, and was sucd by Gustavus Vasa, in 1523. In 1611, avus Adolphus ascended the throne. On acof his wonderful success against the RusPoles, and Germans, he was surnamed the t. Charles XII., that illustrious madman, to the crown in 1697. He was continually ir with Denmark; Russia, and Poland; ded Peter the Great at the battle of Narva in ; by whom he was defeated, in his turn, at wa, in 1709. He was killed while besieging erickshall, in 1718. Gustavus III. began. ign in 1771. By an extraordinary revolution 72, he overturned the Swedish constitution. 792, at a masquerade in the opera-house, he hot by an assassin, named Ankerstroem, in guence of a conspiracy among some of the atented nobles. He was succeeded by his Pustavus Adolphus IV., dethroned lately by: ncle, who has assumed the sovereignty, unhe title of. Charles XIII. born in 17.48.

## [. 68. ]

## RUSSI A.

Russia in Europe, or Móscovy; is boundedthe west by Sweden, 1\%land, and the Batif east, by Asia; south, by/the Black sea; north; the Frozen ocean..

It is divided into thirty-six governments ; e of which is named after its principal town. following jare the most noted.

GUVERNMENTS.
Towns

1. Petersburgh, or In- Petersburgh, Nar gria
2. Revel, or Esthonia. Rével, Baitic Porti
3. Riga, or Livonias. Righachernov.
4. Wyburg, or Care- $\{$ Wybarg, Fexli lia,
5. Olonetz ............... Olonatis Fetrozavy
6. Archangel, inclu-) ding Russian Lapy Archangel, Kola. land
7. Wologda .............. Wolonde, Torma.
8. Novgerod
9. Tver

Hotser积, Krestai 10. Moscorw ............. Mosew Kolonnay
11. Smolersko
18. Orel .................... Orel; Briansk.
13. Kiow: ............... Kiow or Kiof, Osi

184 Woronez .............. Woroner, Zadonsl

[^14]$y$; is boundedand the Bati ack sea; $;$ nortil;
governments ; ncipal town.

TOWNE ersburgh, ronstadt. sel, Balic Port Pa Pernov. burg, in Nexly Sedricksham. w onatro Retrozavy changel, Kola. ologd, Tolma. bouz. w rel; Briansk. ciow or Kiof, Ost Noronez, Zadonse
lso a great part of 1 in miles, and its breadth"
coverixarente. Ekatharinoslav-; including Little: Tartary and the Crimea : Taurtrida.

Ekathârineslav or Catharinenslaf, Pultowa, Thersgn, Ocakow, Einburn, Perekop, / Sympheropol, Caffa or Theodosia, Astuph 靑.
he other governments are those of-Plescov, tsk, Yaroslawl, Kotromo, Viatka, Perme; Bilev, Tchernigov, Novgorod-Sieverskoy, kov, Koursk, Kalouga, Toola, Kiazane, imir, Nizney-Novgorod, Kazane, Sinbirsk, fa, Tambov, and Saratov; each-having a town e same name.


88, LAKES, YOUNTAINS, GULFE, STRAITS, AND ISLANDS.
ivers-Wolga or Volga, Don, Dnieper, estern 10wina, Neva, Northeru Dwina, Petorat.
ayes.-Ladoga, Onega, Peipus or Tchude, nen, Bielotozero or White Lake.

ToLntans.-The Semnoi-poyas or Ural puntains, bordering upoi Asia; mountains
hese fifteen govermments are all that need be particularly atto by pupils.
the Wolga runs a course of 1700 miles, and falls into the in ser, by more than 60 months. Almost from its source is in the government of Tver) it is navigable, without any interruption. - The Dnieper runs 1000 miles. In this river re no lens than 13 cataracto.

## 7

## RUSSIA.

## of Olonetz ; and mountains of Taurida or Crimea

4. Guligi and Stratrs.-Straits of WVayga White Sea, Galfs of Fintand and Riga, Sea Asoph, Straits of Caffa.

## 5. Iscands:-Oezel, Dago, Nova Zembla.

Russia may, in general, be considered a vast plain, comprehending a great variety of mates, soils, and products. The northern reg is very woody, marshy, and but little fit for a tivation. The winter there is long and extrem severe. The middle and southern regions a for the most part, rich and fruitful, having m arable and meadow land than wood, marshes, barren deserts. The climate here is mild temperate. The valleys of Taurida have a riety of fine rivers, springs, and rivulets ; the is admirably rich," and produces, by the hand nature, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, berries, almonds, prunes, pomegranates, figs, n walnuts, quinces, pears, apples, grapes, and lons.-The products of Russia, exported into different kingdoms of Europe, consist chiefy hemp, flax, tallow, hides, red leather, swil-ch linens, iron, timber, linseed, hemp-oil, trainhoney, wax, pot-ashes, tar, and pitch.-The $\mathbb{R}$ sians are, in general, a brave, hardy, and vigor people. Their complexions differ little from ti of the English or Scots. The language is tremely difficult to pronounce, and not less. cult to acquire, as it abounds with extraordiu sounds and anomalies of every kind : the charad amount to no fewer than thirty-six.

## Taurida or

 reat variety of he northern reg at little fit for a ong and extrem thern regions itful, having m wood, marshes, here is mild Caurida have a id rivulets; the ees, by the hand ims, cherries, egranates, figs, n s, grapes; and a, exported into e, consist chieff $d$ leather, ssil-cid henp-oil, trainad pitch. -TheR hardy, and vigor iffer little from til The language is ce, and not less is with extraordiv $y$ kind : the charas rty-six.etersbubgh, or St Petersburgh, stands upon river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland; and is it, partly upon some islands in the mouth of river, and partly upon the main land. It founded so lately as 1703 , by Peter the Great; contains, at present, 280,000 inhabitants. It iclosed within a rampart, fourteen miles in mference. The streets, in general, are broad ; great part of the town is built in a very stragirregular manner. The houses are, almost them, either of brick or wood. The most rkable edifices are, the Fortress, the Academy rts and Sciences, the Imperial Palace, the iralty, the Church of St Isaac, and the Quay, $h$ is three miles long. There is an equestrian e of Peter, in bronze, of a colossal sise, the stal of which is a huge rock.
oscow, on the small river Moskva, was the al of Russia before the building of Petersh. Previous to the entrance of the French 12, its circumference was 26 miles, and it ined $\mathbf{2 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ inhabitants. The streets were, eneral, exceedingly long and broad: some ich were paved; others were boarded with is like the floor of a room: wretched Is were blended with large palaces: cotof one story stood next to the most stately ions. Many brick structures were covered wooden tops: some of the timber houses were ed ; others had iron doors and roofs. Numechurches :presented themselves in every er, in some of which were bells of an enorsize, which were rung by a rope fixed to lupper. One of these bells weighed 336,000 ds , another, 439,000, being the largest in world. The French, under Eonaparté, ed Moscow 14th September 1812, on which, he two succeeding days, the Russians (ac-

## RUSSIA.

cording to the French account) burnt down gno part of the city, and the French were forced cvacuate it. On their retreat, the greater part the French, army were frozen to death.-1 cathedrall of the Assumption of the Virgin Mc is the most magnificent church in Moscow; the most noted of the public institutions is Foundling Hospital.

Cronstadt (situated on a small island in gulf of Fiuland) is noted for its forts, 'dod haven for slips of war, hospital for sailors, academy for marines and officers of the navy Narva is a fortified town, with a liarbour, on river Narova. The houses are built of bri stuccoed white. Here Peter the Great was feated by Charles XII. in 1700.-Riga is st ted on the Western Dwina or Duna, about miles from its mouth. Next to Petersburgh is the most commercial town in the whole emp Within the fortifications there are 9000 inh tants, 15,000 in the suburbs, and a nume garrison in the citadel. Over the Dwina, is here a fluating bridge, 40 feet in breadth, 2 in length. - Novgorod, or Novogorod, stands both sides of the river Volkhov, near lake In It was, in former times, the largest city in Ru containing above 400,000 inhabitants; it contains scarcely 7000 . A vast number of ous churches and convents are melancholy m . ments of its former magnificence.-Wologd Vologda, on a river of the same name, is a of great trade, and has a large magnificent chy a castle, and a fortress.-Petrozavodsk is noter iron-works, where small arms, cannons of iron, and other articles requisite for arming, of war are made.-Archangel, or Archangely seated on the Northern Dwina, at 20 miles
urnt down gr 4 were forced e greater part to death.the Virgin Ma n Moscow; nstitutions is
nall island in its forts, 'dos 1 for sailors, rs of the nave a learbour, on re built of bis the Great was 0.-Riga is si Duna, about to Petersburgh in the whole emp e are 9000 inh $s$, and a nume $r$ the Dwina, eet in breadth, 2 progorod, stands ov, near lake Iha rrgest city in Ru nhabitants ; it vast number of re melancholy m ficence.-Wologd ame name, is a e magnificent clut rrozavodsk is untel ms, cannons of nisite for arming el, or Archangel ina, at 20 miles
mouth. It was long the only sea-port of ussia; but, since the building of Petersburgh, trade is greatly diminished.-Tver is a place of asiderable commerce, carried on chiefly by ans of the Wolga, on which it is situated. It sists of an Old and New Town. The latter ell built; the houses are of brick, stuccoed te ; the streets are broad and long, extending, traight lines, from an octagon in the centre. principal buildings are the governor's house, episcopal palace, the court of justice, the exngos the prison, \&c. Here are also an eccletical seminary, and several academies. Inhaints 15,000 .-Smolenslio, on the Dnieper, is rounded by walls 30 feet high, and 15 thick. 3 of great extent; but the houses are poorly t , and it does not contain, at present, above 0 inhabitants.-Kiow, is situated on the west of the Dnieper. It is divided into the Old New Towns, has a castle, and carries on a iderable trade. - Ekatharinoslav, or Catharia $a$, stands on the Dnieper, opposite the first cataracts. It is a new town, founded by the empress. Its name signifies, "The Glory of erine." Poltowa is famous for the defeat of les XII. by Peter the Great, 27 th June , in which 8000 of the Swedes were killed 16,000 taken prisoners. Charles fled to Bena Turkey.-Ockzakow, or Otchakof, is a town fortress of considerable strength, at the hh of the Dnieper, opposite to Kinburn. It several times taken from the Turks by the ians, and was confirmed to Russia by the y of peace in 1791.-Nova Zembla, or Novaya a , is a barren, rocky, inhospitable island in rozen ocean, frequented for the sake of kill. D

## RUSSIA.

ing sea calves, mountain foxes, and white benrs; the traffic of which brings a considerable profit.

Hiscony.-The chronicles of this countr reach no higher than the ninth century; and, iu the year 1450, the princes of Russia were of lith consideration. About that time, John or Iwa Basilides subdued most of the petty states, an his prosperous reign of forty years gave a new as pect to the country. His grandson, Joh Basilowitz 11. annexed the kingdom of Kass and Astracan Tartary to the Russian domimions and, in 1490, he took the title of Czar, which, the Sclavonian language, signifies king. Up the death of John, the Russian succession m filled by a set of weak, cruel princes, and the territories were torn in pieces by civil wars. 1696, Peter, surnamed the Great, who had some years been joint sovereign with his broth I wan, became, by the death of I wan, sole monar of Russia: Though of a cruel disposition, he formed and improved his country to an aston: ing degree. He assumed the title of Emperor all the Russias. Dying in 1725, he was ceeded by his wife Catherine, a woman of birth, whom he had married solely on account her beauty and merit. She was followed by Duke of Holstein, under the title of Peter In 1762, Peter III. became emperor, but woon deprived of his crown and life by his: Catherine II. a woman of great abilitics and bounded ambition. On her death, which hap ed suddenly in 1796, she was succeeded by son Paul; at whose decease, in 1801, his Alexander, the present sovereign (born in 17 ascended the throne ${ }^{*}$.

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I white bears; erable profit.
this countr tury ; and, til ia were of litu John or Iwa etty states, and s gave a new grandson, Joh igdom of Kass ssian dominious if Czar, which, fies king. Upd an succession ㅍ orinces, and the by civil wars. reat; who had n with his broth I wan, sole monari 1 disposition, he ptry to an astonis title of Emperor 1725, he was e; a woman of solely on accoun was followed by e title of Peter e emperor; but and life by his reat abilitics and death, which haph vas succeeded by se, in 1801, his ereign (born in 17

Paul was pat to death
bland is bounded-on the east by Russia; st, by Germany and Silesia; south, by Huny and Turkey; north, by Russia, Prussia, and Baltic.

## POLAND.



## RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS:

ers.-Vistula, Warta, Niemen, Westert wina, Dnieper, Dniester, Bog.
ly in Poland, and partly in Rassia, on both sides of the. is a country or district called the Ukraine, which signis pntier. The principal towns are Kiow and Cexercassis II a peopte called Cossacks. There are also, the Don on the baaks of the Don ; and the Yaik or Uraliat on the tanks of the Yail or Ural in Asia.

## 2. Mountains.-Carpathian or Crapack mountains, between Poland and Hungary.

Poland is, in general, a level country. The soil is fruitful, especially in corn, vast quantities of which are exported. It also exports oxen, hemp, flax, leather, furs, timber, pitch, tar, turpentine, salt, hops, honey, wax, pot-ashes, nitre, and vitriol. The pastures, particularly in Podolia, are rich almost beyond expression. Poland abounds with mines of copper, iron, and coal; and, not far from Cracow, at the village of Wielitska, are wonderful salt mines, which have been worked upwards of 600 years:-The Poles are well formed, and of a fair complexion; honest, hospitable, and courageous.

Warsaw is situnted on the Vistula, and is said to contain 60,010 inhabitants. The public buildings are splendid; but the greater part of the houses are mean, ill-constructed, wooden hovels. The palace is a lange brick building.-Praga is a suburb of Warsaw. - Dantzic, on the Vistula, has a fine harbour and university. It is large and populous, is strongly fortified, and carries on a vast trade in the exportation of corn and naval stores.-Thorn was the birth-place of Copernicus. There is here a remarkable bridge over the Vis-tula.-Gnesna is noted for its cathedral, the gates of which are of Corinthian brass, curiously wrought.-Posna, or Posen, has a university, a magnificent cathedral, and a castle on an island in the river Warta. - Cracow, seated on the Vistula, has a palace, cathedral, and university.Lemberg is defended by two citadels, and liay many magnificent churches and public build
ings.-Kaminiec is the strongest town in Poland.Brissici is noted for the largest Jewish synagogue in Europe; Wilna, for its university ; and Mittau for its palace or castle.-The towns of Poland are, for the most part, built of wood, and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts.

Histony.-Poland was formerly divided into many small states or principalities, al:nost indcpendent of one another; though they generally liad some prince who was paramount over thic rest. -In the year 700, the people gave the supreme command, under the tille of Duke, to Cracus, the founder of the city of Cracow. His posterity failing in 830 , a peasant, named Piastus, was raised to the ducal dignity. He lived to the age of 120 years. The title of Duke was retained till the year 999, when Boleslaus assumed that of King. The crown of Poland continued elective; and, ir 1673, Sobieski, a Polish General, was chosen, who maintained a successful war against the Turks, and acquired immortal honour: by obliging them to raise the siege of Vienna. Their last king was Count Stanislaus Poniatorski, or Stanislaus Agustus, who was elected in 1763. In 1772, a dismemberment of Poland took place, by which great part of that country became sub. ject to Russia, Prutisia, and Austria; and, in consequence of a revolution in 1791, the whole of that unhappy country was seized by those rapacious powers, and added to their dominions. Stanislaus was forced to resign his crown at Grodno in 1795, and died soon after, a striking instance of the uncertainty of human greatness.By the peace of Tilsit, in 1807, the greater part: of Prussian-Poland became subject to the king of: Saxony, but was restored in 1815.


## IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)





Photographic Sciences
Corporation


## PRUSSIA.

The kingdom of Prussia is bounded on the north by the Baltic; every-where else by Poland

The most noted towns are, Koningsberg or: Konigsberg, Pillau, Tilsit, Memel, Brandenburg, Friedland, and Eylau:

The rivers are, the Pregel, the Niemen or Memel river, and the Vistuli.

To Prussia alea belong the greater part of Silesia, with a comaiderable portion of Polands and Germany.

According to a foreign paper, the Prussian: dominions are to be divided into ten provincess containing twenty five districts of circles. The yames of the province, with their capitals, are the following-Eastern Prussia, Konigeberg: Weaterm Prusia, Dantzick; Grand dotchy of Posen, Posen ; dutchy of Silenia, Breslau; Grand dutchy of Brandenburgh, Berlin; dutchy of Pomerania, Stettin; dutchy of Saxony, Magdeburgh; dutchy of Munster, Munster; Grand dutchy of the Lower Rhine, Cologne; dutchy of Cleves andBerg, Dusseldorf-Selisia alone contains two millions of inhabitants; each of the other provinces from 700,000 to $1,000,00 ;$ in all, about ten milliong Each province is to heve a university.

> THE kingdom of $\mathbf{P r u s s h}$ is a level country, and produces a great deal of fax, hemp, and. corn. Of animale, thereare hores, sheep, deer, wild boarss and-faxes. The rives and lakes arc.
well stored with fish; and amber is found upon its coasts. The woode furnish the inhabitants with wax, honey, and pitch and thete is plenty:
on the Poland sberg ov: denburg.
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Prussian: provinces; les. Tho pitals, are nigeberg: datchy or tu; Grand uy of Po gdeburgh; dutchy of Cleves and. trins two. other proall, about ave a uni-
el country, hemp, end. heep, deer, ad lakes ara

## [8] 1

##  <br> BOHEMIA, SILESIA, MORAVIA.

Thene countries are bounded-on the east, by Poland and Hungary ; every-where else by Germany.

Bohemis and Moravia are divided into Circles and Silesia into Principalities ; but these divisions. are not of murh note.

Be
pastu silver wheat has $m$ ries ol sulph a grea in the Mora brooks Bohem whole Austri belong

Prai is a bri broad. sists of It is ab 80,000 Jews. structu Cathed Eger, capital tains 6 built of gant tov nitz is
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Bohemia is fettile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, copper, tin, and lead-Silesia produces wheat, barley, oats, saffron, honey, wax, \&c., and has mines of silver, copper, iron, lead, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, \&cc. It feeds a great number of catte; there is plenty of game in the woods; and the lakes abound with fish.Monavia is well watered with small rivers and brooks ; and is, in general, a fertile country.Bohemia, the southern part of Silesia, and the whole of Moravia, are subject to the emperor of Austria: the middle and noethern parts of Silesia. belong to the king of Prussia.

Prague is seated on the Muldau, over which is a lridge of freestone, 1770 feet long, and 35 broad. The city is built on seven hills, and consists of three towns, the Old, New, and Little-

- It is about 15 miles in circumference, and contains 80,000 inhabitants, a great many of whom are Jews. The houses are of stone. The principal structures are the University, the old Palace, the Cathedral, and the Royal Castle. Egra, on theEger, is noted for mineral waters.-Breslau, theeapital of Silesia, stands on the Oder, and contains 60,000 inhabrants. The houses are alt built of stone. It has a university and an elegant town-hall: manulacturesfinelinen.-Schweidnitz is the handsomest town in Silesia next to Breslau : it has linen and woollen manufactures. Olmuty (on the Morava or Moraw) has a univer-sity.-Brinn is noted for the strong castle of Spielberg; and Iglau for good cloth and excellent beer: -Austerlitz is famous for a great victory gained near it by the French over the Austrians, and


## ae BOHEMIA SILRSIA; MORAVIA

Russians in 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg.

The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own prince, though the emperors of Germany some-: times imposed a king upon them, and at length usurped that throne themselves. In 1438, Ala pert II. of Austria received three towns, the Emire, Bohemia, and Hungary o Since that, the: House of Austria has retaineulothion of BR hemin.

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## [ 5 I

## GERMANY.

This country is divided into nine geat parts, called Circles-Austria, Bayaria, Swabia: Francomia, Upper Rhine Lower Rhine; Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia, each containing numerous divisions*.
cephonzs.
I. Austria containing the archdutchy of * Austria; duitchies of * Stiria, Carinthia. and Carniolg; coun--ty of Ty tol , 8jc.
غ. Bavaria - containing. Munich, Landshut, the dutchies of Ba: Hohenhinden, Ra:varia and-Nieuburg, tisbon, Ingolstadty palatinate of 2 vavaria, bishopric of Pastau, archbishopric of Saltaburg, \&c.

- The circle of Anstria, Boliemin, Moravia, the sonthern partof Silenia, Hungary Proper, Thansyliania, Sclavonia, Crontia, and: part of Polind, are all subject to the emperor of Austrias- Ther circle of Eavaria hed the title of Eingdom conferred uponit by Bow saparte. TGermary being still in an unsettled utate, the menece This divitions are continmed the same as formerlys


## CEBMANY.

## CIRCLES.

T0WNB.

stutgand, Tubingen. Hailbron, Badeh Rasfadt, IKehl, Fribuirg, Conatanceg Auabairg, Uluis, Hail.

- Franconia containing the biehopricete Wurtsburgs Bamberge Wurtsburg berg, and Aiehotadt; marquisates of Cullembach and Anspach, Exc.

fo - tostia

A Upper Rhipe confiining the land- Caasel, Marpagg, graves of Hefic. Cap- I Darmstadt, Nagh, sel, Hesse-Marpurg Heinanh Worms, and Hesse Darmatadt is Spire, Deux pouts, oounties of Nassau and Jrankort ion the: Hainau : bishoprics of Maine, Watar. Wormsand Spire: dutchy of Deux-ponts, \&ce. .
c. Lower Rhino - containing the arcilbishop- Cologe, Mentz, Bonn ${ }_{3}$. rics of Cologne, Ments, Treves w Coblefitz: and I'reves: palatio Heidelberg Mañ nate of the Rhine, hieim. sec.

The duchy of Witembrg io novia petty lingdom
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9 West ing $t$ Muns Pader dutch Cleve West lities Embo Dieph Marc

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## GERMANY

2. Upper Saxony - contaning. Raxony and Bradenburg; landgravate of Thuringia; Misnia; marquisate of Lusatia; dutchy of Pomerania, sce.

9:Westphalia-containing the bishoprics of Munster, Osnaburg, Paderborn, and Liege; dutchies of Juliers, Cleves, Berg, and Westphalia; principalities of Minden and Embiden; counties of Diepholtz, Lippe, March, \&se.

Dréden, Leipsic; Wittembers Redin. Potadam, Frafkfort on the Oder, Erfurt, Gothe Jenás. Beatien es Budio son, Stétin Cólberg, Strableund;
Hanfifer, Gottingen, Zell, Linenturg. Lawenturg, Bre. men, Brunfinck Wol Sơnbutle, Maj. debürg, Halltiz stadt, Hambitrg Altena or Altons. Gluckstadt, Lubee, Kiel? Sch Wering. Strelitz:

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## MVERS, LARERS.AND MOUNTANES:

I. Riveza, Danube, Rifine, Ellie, Oder, Inn Maine, Mowlle, Wear *:

> 2. Lares- Cairnity, Chiemiee, - Constances. Dummen, Muritz $\dagger$..
3. Monntirzs-Part of the AJp, in Austria,

Germant, if we except the circle of Austria, is a level country. The soil, is nuch an extent of surface, must be very various ; but it is, in general, fertile, and produces plenty of corm, fruits, and wines. "there:are also mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, sult, coads, and guarries of marble. Rubies, and other kinds of precious stones, are found in many parts 5 . and the forests abound in bears, wolves, wild boars, and game of all kinds. - The Gernians are of a robust constitution, and make exqellent soldiers - thev are estentatious of their ancestry and tithes, and are, in generaly an honest and hospitable people. They are ingenious and expert in the arts apdreciences, and famous for many inventions in mechanics. The French themselves scarcely talk. faster, or are more communicative.

Vienna, situated an the Danube, consists of: the city and suburbs. The former is surrounded: by a strong fortification ; between which and the:

[^16]
## GERMANY.

suburbie is an open space all round, 600 yards in breadth, on which no houses are allowed to be built. The whole is, thought to contain 254,000 inhabitants, of which 70,000 are within the walla: The houses are generally built of brick, covered: with stucco. Of public buildings, the principal are the cathedral, the imperiat. palnce, thie pelace of Prince Eugene, that of Prince Lichtensteins the imperial artenal, imperial librarys imperial museum, the civil and military hoopitals, archbishop's palace. The cathedral of St Stephen is a venerable pile of gothic architecture, with a steeple of great height, in which is a ibell of uncominon magnitude. The librayy is saidito cons tain 100,000 printed volumes, and 10,000 manuscripts. The university used to be frequented by thousands of students. The Capuchin convent, situated in; the vicinity of the imperial palace, is remarkable the place where all the emperorsy stripped of the ensigns of power, of glory, and of triumph, are ranged side by sides, within the narrow compass of a temab! At the distance of five or six miles, in the imperial palace of Schoens brunn, a large and handsome edifice, standing in an extensive garden, containing long alleys, form, od by shady wrees, where the citizens of Vienna are allowed to walk. The Prater and the Augar. ten are places of amusement for persons of all ranks on horsieback or on foot Vienna has manufactures of silk stuffs, lace, tapestry, lookingglasses, toce-Mruichs on the Foer, is large, pleasant, and populous. The palace is said to con$\operatorname{tain} 11$ courts, 20 halls, 19 galleries, 2660 windows, 6 chapels, 6 kitchens, 12 large cellars, 40 apartments as out-buildings, and 900 large cham. lars richly furniehed and, adorned with mo

## GERMATY.

paintings : one of these chambers is 110 feet Tong and 88 broad. There are also a cabinet of curio caitice, a library, and an armemal, with fine gardens. The cathedral has 25 chapels and 80 Altars.Near Eolenlinden the French gained decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800 .

Ratishon, on the Danube, is noted for its magnificent town-house; in the hall of which the general diets of the empire were held. - Nurembierg, on the Pegnity; is sursounded by high walls and a deep ditch. It has an elegant town-house, an academy for painting, an anatomical theatre; and is noted for toys, mapis, prints, musical and mathematical instruments, clock-work, \&c.- Frankfort on the Maine, is divided into two parts ly the river Maine, over which is \& bridge. The streets are spacious and welk paved. The houses are buils of brick. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which the emperor was elected. Frankfort is one of the most commercial towns in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. A singular custom is observed-here. Two women appear every day, at noon, on the battlements of the prin. eipal steeple, and play some very solemn airs with trumpets. This is accompaniedt by vocal psalinody, performed by several men, whe always attend the Remale trumpeters for that purpose. Inhabitants: 50,000.

Cologne, on the Rhine, is noted for its univer: sity, numerous, churches and monateries; and Ments (on the same river) for its strong fortificat cations. Mente lays claim with Frarlom, to the invention of printing- Dresder is divided by the Silbe into the Old and New towns. The houses are of freeustone It is noted for the palace, a university, bridge over-the Elbe, porcelain ware4 and lace: Inhabitants 50,000.-Wittenberg, ons
the Ellie, the Pley and thre versity, a near it in in. which

Beatis:
is seated
habitants long; an squares. superb bi sructure; there are and hosp On a ston statue of piece of $v$ of silk, od blue, por battle of palace.noted for Oder, fo fairs. -1 tain 100 city, and It is divi well fort dhedral o

[^17]
## GERMANY.

the Elle, is noted for a university: Leipsic (on the Pleysese) for a university, citadel, exchange, and three great annual fairs *. Jena has a uni. versity, and is famous for a general action fought near it in 1806, between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated.

Brerin (the capital of the Prussian dominions) is seated on the Spree, and contains $141,000 \mathrm{in}_{-}$ habitants. The streets are straight, broad, and long; and there are several large and beautiful squares. The king's palace and the arsenal are superb buildings. The operahouse is an elegant aructure; and, besides a magnificent cathedral, there are nnmerous churches, several academies and hospitals, and an astronomical óbservatory. On a stone bridge over the Spree, is an equestrian statue of William the Great, esteemed an exquisite piece of workmanolip. Berlin has manufacture of silk, cotton, wool, linen, camels hair, Pruscian blue, porcelain, \&e. In 1806, ten days after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte held 2 court in the palace.-Potsdam (on the Spree and Havel), if noted for its fine palace; and Frankfort on the Oder, for its university, and three great annual fairs. - Hamburg, on the Elbe, is supposed to con$\operatorname{tain} 100,000$ inhabitants. It is a free imperial city, and the most conmmercial town in Germany: It is divided into the Old and New towns, and is well fortified. The town-hall, exchange, and ca-: thedral of Notre Daine, are elegant. This town.

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## 90

## GER:MANY. ,

suffered much from the French, wlio first took possession of it in November 1806, but wereforcedfinally to evacuate it in 1814.- Fiege is noted for its aniversity and numerous chtrches. Spa and Pyrmont; for mineral waters; and Aiv-Le-Chapelle, for hot-baths, and treaties of peace in 1668 and 1748.

History, -Germany was in ancient times, as: it is at present, divided into a number of petty: states, independent of each other; thougir occa: aionally connected by a military union; for defending themselves against such enemies as threatened the liberties of them all. At tlie beginning of the ninth century, Charlemagne, king of France, united this country with great part of Italy and Spain to his kingdoms His posterity inherited the empire of Germany until the death of Louis IV. in 912 , when Conrade, Duke of Mranconia, was elected emperor ; and, since that time, it has ever been considered as an elective monarchy: Princes of different families, according to the prevalence of their interest or arms, have mounted the throne. Of these the most considerable, until the Austrian line acquired the imperial power, were the Houses of Saxony, Franconia and Swabia. The reigns of these emperors contain nothing more remarkable than the contests between them and the popes. In 1438, Albert II. archduke of Austria, was elected emperor ; and the imperial dignity fias, with little intermiscion, continued in the Ilouse of Austria ever since. The famous Charles $V$ : was elected in 1519, and zesigned the crown in 1558.-Francis II. einperor of Austria, was born in 1768; and succeeded, his father Leopold IL. in 1792.

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## UNITED PROVINCES.

Trese provinces are bounded-on the east by Germany; south by the Netherlands; north and west by the North sea.


Old channel of the Rhine, Waal, Eeck, Yssek. Vecht, Maes or Meuse

The Unimed Provinees afford a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquiering almost every disadvantage of situation:-The air and water here are als mpst. equally bad; the soil produces naturalls

## UNITED PROVLNCES.

scarce any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it only by strong and expensive dikes. But the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this small, and seemingly insignificant territory, one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. The roads are excellent, shaded on each side with trees, and bordered with large canals, full of boats passing and repassing- Among the most valualle natural productions of these provinces, may be reckoned their cattle, which yield vast quantities of butter and cheese. There are manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk, pottery, snuff, tobacco-pipes, salt, leather, wax, oils, sugar, starch, paper, \&c. with numerous windmills for sawing timber and grinding corn. During the late wars, the Dutch lost all their foreign possessions; but these have been in part restored.

The Dutch, in general, are jow, in stature and inclined to corpulency, with a heavy awkward mien. They are of a phlegmatic temperament, and the courage which they have often shown at sea is rather obstinacy than ardour. The art of getting and keeping money is their most striking characteristic. The air being always moist, and commonly cold, the Dutch dress is calculated for warmth, and not for elegance. An extreme cleasliness is observable in the houses and streets; even hamlets inhabited by poor fishermen display a neatness which forms a striking contrast with the squalid appearance of the German villages. In winter, skating is the favourite amusement, and ihe canals are crowded with all ranks of people,
fron and Wy hou tow Stac bros nals plac in 1 Bon afte 181. hou: Exc the 255 ling com Rot ving trad can ver bui
ossession of ean, which, f the land, y by strong is of the pasmall, and of the richest pulation and shaded on ith large caing. Among ons of these cattle, which heese. There cotton, and salt, leather, ith numerous rinding corn. lost all their been in part
in stature and avy awkward temperament, ften shown at

The art of most striking ys moist, and calculated for xtreme cleat Istreets ; even nen display a itrast with the villages. In usement, and iks of people,
from the senator to the milk-maid with her pail, and the peasant with his eggs.

Austerdam is situated on the Amstel and Wye, and contains 240,000 inhabitants. The houses are of brick or stone. Great part of the town is built upon piles of wood; and under the Stadthouse alone are 13,000 . The streets are broad and well paved, and most of them have canals bordered with trees; but there are no public places or squares. It received the French troops in 1795, and, in consequence of the downfall of Bonaparte, the Prince of Orange, Stadtholder, after 19 years absence, entered it 82 December 1813. The most noted edifices are, the Stadthouse or town-house (in which is the Bank), the Exchange, the Admiralty, and the bridge over the Amstel. The Stadthouse is 282 feet long, 255 broad, 116 high, and cost two millions sterling. Amsterdam is, next to London, the most commercial city in Europe - Rotterdam, on the Rotter, is the second city in the United Provinces, for size, population, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches. There are so many fine deep canals, that the largest ships may unload at the very doors of the houses. The principal public buildings are, the 'lown-house, the Bank, the East and West India-houses, the Admiralty, and the Arsenal. Number of inhabitants 50,000 .

The Hague is situated two miles from the sea, and is large, handsome, and pleasant. The number of inhabitants has been estimated at 40,000. Leyden stands near the ancient bed of the Rhine. It is about four miles in circumference, and is famous for its university, cloths, and siege in 1573.- Hurlem is also noted for its siege in 1573, for the invention of Priuting about 1440, and fur

## UNTTED PROVINCES.

the largest organ in Europe.-Uneccht, on the Old Channel of the Rhine, is a beaptiful city, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, besides its suburbs. The steeple of the cathedral is very lofty, and the handsomest in the whole country. It has a celebrated university; and is famous for the treaty of peace in 1713, which terminated the wars of Queen Apne.-Delft is noted for earthen ware; Sardam, for shiphuilding, wind-mills, and magazines of timber; Alhmaar, for cheese and butter ; Helvottshys, for packets to and from Harwich; - Dort, for its sal-mon-fishery, Francker and Groningen, for their universities.

History. - The United Provinces are bùt a part of what (in its most extensive meaning) is called the Netherlands or Low Countries, and which was ranked by Charles $V$. as a division of the Geiman empire under the name of the Circle of Burgundy. The tyranny of his son Philip II. who succeeded to the crown of Spain, and to whom the Netherlands became subject, occasioned a general insurrection of the inhabitants. By the assistance of the English, the seven northern provinces were enabled to throw off the yoke, and the Spaniards were forced to declare them a free people in 1609. They were afterwards acknowledged by all Europe to be an independent state, under the tithe of the United Provinces. The southern provinces submitted again to the Spanish government, which, in 1700 , ceded them to the House of Austria- In 1806, this country was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon Bonapatit, in fayour of his brother Louis, and was afterwards incorporated with the French empire. It is now united with part of the Low Countries under the title of The Kingdom of the Netherlands, of which the Prince of Orange is Sovereign.

## [95 J

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## NETHERLANDS.

The Netherlands, or Low Countries, are bounded - on the nurth, by the United Provinces; south, by France; east, by Germany; west, by the North sea or German ocean *.
provinces.
TOWNS.

1. Flanders..... Lisle, Dunkirk, Douiay, Tournay, Courtray, Ipres, Oudenard, Denderiond, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Sluys.
2. Artois ...... Arras, St Omer, Agincourt.
3. Cambresis... Cambray
4. Hainault .. Valenciennes, Conde, Mons, Malplaquet, Jemappe.
5. Namur ..... Namu Charlergi.
6. Brabant...... Brussets Louvain, Mechlin, Antwerp, Bergen-opZoom, Breda, Bois-le-Duc, Ramillies Genappe Waterloo.
7. Limbourg .. Limburg, Maestricht.
8. Luxemburg Luxemburg, Thonville.

Rivers.-Maes or Meuse, Sambre, Scheldt, and Lis.

These provinces are extremely fertile, and produce great plenty of corn and flax. There is

[^19]
#### Abstract

96 NETHERLANDS. also excellent pasturage. Flanders is almost per fectly flat. The other provinces consist of little hills, valleys, woods, enclosed grounds, and cham. paign fields. The manners of the Flemings par. take of those of their neighbours, the Dutch and French; the phlegm of the one being tempered by the vivacity of the other.


Liske, on the Deule, is thought to contain 65,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a rich marshy soil, and is fortified in the strongest man. ner. The citadel is one of the best works of Vauban. The public structures are, the Exchange General Hospital, \&c. The principal trade is in camlets. Most of the other towns in this country are strongly fortified.-Dunkirk is a noted sea-port.-Ghent contains 60,000 inhabitants, but is not populous in proportion to its extent, being 15 miles in circumference. It is situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and Lis, and is divided by canals into 26 islands; and over the canals there are 300 bridges. It has manufactures of silk and woollen, and a great trade in corn.一 $O$ s. tend is a large and populous sea-port, famous for the siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from 5th July 1601, to 22d September 1604, when it surrendered to the Spaniards, after they had lost nearly 80,000 men before it. There is a large canal from Ostend to Bruges, and thence to Ghent-Cambray, on the Scheldt, manufactures linen and cambric, which last took its name from this city.-Valencieines, also on the Scheldt, has a strong citadel, and other fortifications. It surrendered to the allied army in 1793, after a severe siege. This place is noted for lace, woollen stuffs, fine linens, aud cambrics.- Brussels, on the Senne, is about seven miles in circumference, and
contai marke public the sea brated vain, o Mechlin werp; city in tains 2 The riv water, very he Greshar in Lonc thedral
broad, townoho Bergenalso Bre lies, Audi for battl 1706,17 Wolit te memorab
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force of 1 under th foirteen were tota of Vau. change, ade is in is couna. noted ints, but t, being d at the $s$ divided e. canals ctures of rn.-Os. mous for rds, from when it had lost is a large hence to ufactures ame from ldt, has a It surfter a se , woollen els, on the ence, and
contains, perhaps, 80,000 inhabitants. The great market-place is elegant and beautiful, and the public buildings are sumptuous. Brussels was the seat of the Austrian government, and is celebratediar its lace, camlets, and tapestry- Loiuvain, on the Dyle, is noted for itt university ; and Mechlin or Malines (on the:Dender) for lace.-Antwerp, on the Scheldt, once the most commercial city in Europe, is still of great extent, and contains 22 public squares. Inhabitants 50,000 . The river here is 400 yards wide, and, at high water, 82 feet deep. The public buildings are very handsome and numerous. Sir Thamas Gresham took the model of the Fioyal Exchange in London, from the Exchange here. The cathedrat is a fine structure, sim feet lorig, 230 broad, aind 466 to the top of the spire. The town-house is a grand piece of architecture. -Bergen-op 2hoom is famous for its strength; as are also Breita, Bois-le-Ihe, \&c.-Agincourt, Ramillies, Audenard, Mulplaquet, and Semappe, are noted for battles fought near those places in 1415 $17106,1708,1709$, and 1762.-Waterloo (a village alout ten miles south of Brussels) will be ever memorable in history for a sanguinary conflict 18th June 1815, between a Freph arny, come maided liy Napoleon Bonaparté, and a combined force of British, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops, under the Duke of Wellington, in which, alter foirteen hours of constant Cighting, the French were totally defented.


## [98

## FRANCE.

Prance is bounded-on the north, by the Netherlands and the British Channel; south, by Spain and the Mediterranean ; east, by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; west, by the Bay of Biscay.
ponncese gut Towng $C$ d 1. Isle of France..... Paris Vermailles. Amient, Am Abbeville,
2. Picardy Boulogre Calais, Roues, Hivrode

Grace, Dieppe, Caen, Cherbourg
4. Bretagne or Bri- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rentiter Nates, Lart } \\ & \text { ent, Breft, St M Mo. }\end{aligned}$
4. Bretagne or Bri- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rentiter Nates, Lart } \\ & \text { ent, Breft, St M Mo. }\end{aligned}$
4. Bretagne or Bri- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rentiter Nates, Lart } \\ & \text { ent, Breft, St M Mo. }\end{aligned}$
4. Bretagne or Bri- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rentiter Nates, Lart } \\ & \text { ent, Breft, St M Mo. }\end{aligned}$

Q. Franche Comtt ... Beasancon:
9. Franche Comt6,... Besancon. Bourgogne, or Bur-) Dijoif, Chalons, Ma. - Bundy

Orlenue, Blois
10. Orleapnois
11. Touraine........... Tours. 1 居
11. Touraine.......... Tours. 1 位 a 12. Maine ......t.tici.. Le Mane 13. Arfor ................ Angers. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ S 14. Poiton ............: $\{$ Poitiers, Bochelle, 15. Guienne Rochefortit

## 3. Normandy

$\qquad$
16. Gascogne or Gat- Auch, Bayonne, Bag. pony neves, bareges.
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Towsca. 17. Lavguectoc ......... \{ Toulouse, Narbonite Montpelliar, Nisthé 18. Lyonnois ............: Lyons.

19. Dauphiny .......: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Grenoble. Valence } \\ \text { Vienne. }\end{array}\right.$ 20. Provence ........... Aix, Mareeilles, Toulon.

Other inferior divisions are-Soissonnois, Berry, Nivernois, Bourbonnois, Marche, Limouisin, Angoumois, Saintonge, Aunis, Bresse, Venaissin, Liower Navarre Foix, and Rousillon.
hivers, mountanns, CARES, and iblands. Mu.

1. RusergSeine, Loire, Summe, Garonnt, Giromde, Rhone, Saone. . \& C G
2. Mountarns. - Pyrenees or Pyrenean moumtaint, part of the Alps, Jura, Cevenuef, Comis, Vosges.

## 3. CAPBg, - La Hogue and Barleur.

Ma .
4. Iszands.-Ushant, Belleísle, Hhe, Oleron, Hiares.-Corrica, in which are Batia, St Fiorenzo, Calvi, Corte, Ajaccio, aud Boni-


[^20]At the Revolution, the National Aspembly decreed that France, and the then French Netherlande, should be diyided into the following circles and departments *.

1. Circle of Paris-Scine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, Eure and Loire, Loiret, Yomie, and Aube.
2. Circle of the Coasts of the Channel.-Calais Straits, Somme, Oise, Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and Channel.
3. Cincle of the North-East.-North, Aisnc, Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, and Meurthe.
4. Circle of the East-LLower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Vosges, Upper Marne, Upper Saone, Doubs, Jura, and Cote d'Or.
5. Circle of the South-East.-Saone and Lnire, Ain, Isere, Thone and Loire, PayydeDome, Cantal, Upper Loire, and Ardeche.
6. Circle of the Coasts of the Mediterranean. Lozere, Gard, Herault, Drowe, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, Vauclase, Mouths of the Rhone, Var, and Corsica.
7. Circle of the South.-Aveiron, Lot, Tarn, Aude, Eastern Pyrenees, Upper Pyrenees, Lower Pyrences, Arriege, Upper Garonue, Gers.
8. Circle of the South-West.-Landes, Lot and Garonne, Gironde, Dordogne, Correze, Upper Vienne, Charente, Lower Charente, Two Sevies, and Vendee.

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10. Cir
'The fully di necessar Muxuries wines. ailks, can tremely
The otature t volatile, markable ners. 0 events co national amid so The the most in the his that mass among th volution. nerally di In variet adapted to no mol nity, "and
9. Circle of the North-West.-Sarte, Maine, Maine and Loire, Lower Loire, Isle and Vilaire, Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, and Finisterre.
10. Circle of the Centre-Loire and Cher, Indre and Loire, Vienne, Indre, Cher, Nievres Allier, and Creuse.

THE face of the country in France is beautio fully diversified; and the soil produces all the necessaries of life in abundaice, with many of its Juxuries, particularly some-of the most deliciotis winet. Besides wine, it exports brandy, oil; silks, cambries, prunes; sec. Its situation is extremely favourable to commerce.
The Frenchiare, in genersl, rather of a lowe stature than their beighbours : they are sprightly, volatile, and loquacious, always cheerful, aind re markable for their politenest and freedom of manuers. On the other hand, ancient and recent events conspire to affix a sanguinary stain on the national character, which one would little expect. amid so much gaiety and seeming benevolence. The massacre of the Protestants in 1572, was the most atrocious act of treachery and cruelty in the history of mankind ; and it must be owned, that massacres, assassinations, and murders, are mong the most striking features of the late Re-volution.- The French langaage is the most generally diffused of all the languages in Europe. In variety, clearness, and precision, and idioms adapted to life, business, and pleasure, it yields to no modern speech; bnt it wants force and digs nity, and still more sublimity.

Paxis is reated on both sides of the Seine; and is supposed to contain 800,000 inhahitants. The houries are of atone. Is is surrounded with ramparte, called the Boulvards; in which there are-12 gates, some of which are superb pieces of architecture. The most remarkable space in Paris is the Place de Louis Quinze, the scene of the execution of Louis XVI. of his consort Marie. Antoinette, and his sister Elizabeth, \&e. Besides the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches. The Bastile, a fortress, which served as a state prison, was stormed and demulished by the people, 14th July 1789. The univeraity consists of four faculties, divinity, law, physic, and the sciences. The royal observatory is built entirely: of freestone; neither irọn nor wood; has been em-. ployed in its construction, The botanical garden 1t worthy of its appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, the Palaie-Royal, and the Luxembourg. The principal hospitals are, the Hospitat-General, Hospital de fa Pietie, the Inotel-Dieu, and the Hotel des Invalides. The two principal theatres are, the Theatre de, la Nation, and the Italian Theatre. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicinge are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The principal bridges are, the Pont Notre-Dame, Pont au Change, Popt Neuf, Pont Royal, Pont de la Concorde. The Seine is not balf so large as the Thames at London. The most interesting of the manufactures are, plateglass, and tapestries made after the pictures of the greatest masters.-Paris surrendered, without sustaining any siege, to the Allied armies of Ruscia, Prussia, and Austria, 30th March. 1814;

Persialles is noted for its fine palace *: Amiens, for the trenty of peace; 27th March 1802; Calais, fior packets to Dover: LCown ( 70,000 inhabitants); for its commerce, bridge of boate over the Seine'; cathedral, and exchange; Rennes (on the Vilaine); for its superb town-hall; Naxtes ( 80,000 inhahitants), for its great commerce, fine buildings; bridges :over the Loire, brandy, \&cc.; Brest, for its harbour, extensive quay, citadel; ships of war; nuval storen, \&eo.; Rheims, for its magnificent cathedral, in which the kings of France were crowned; Metz, for its fortifications, cathedral, and sweetmeats: Strusburg ( 50,000 inhabitants), for its fortifications and a cathedral, in which is a.curious cloek, showing the mutions of the eun and planets, days of the week, hours, \&ce. ; its tower is sig feet high; and is ascended by 635 stepa - Orleass is remarkable for its trade in corto wine, brandy, \&c., its bridge over the Loire, airit its, siege in: 1488, which Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleames compelled the English to raise $\dagger$ : Tours, for its cathedral ; and Bloif, for its palace. - Poiticre is noted for the victory gained near it in 1356, by Edward the Black Prince; Rochefort, for its harbour, ships of war, and naval stores ; Bourdeaux ( 100,000 inhabitants), for its commerce, extensive quay on the Garoune, exchange, castle called the Trumpet, \&c.; Bayonne, for hana and chocolate; Bagneres and Bareges, - for mineral waters.

Toulouse contains $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ inhabitants: it has a superb town-house, and a fine bridge over the

[^22]Garonne *.-Narbonme is noted for honey; Mont-. pellier, for its healthy situation, liqueurs, perfumed waters, \&c. - Nismes, for Roman antiqui-ties.-Lyons is situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are of free-stone; and the cathedral, town-house, hospital, Roman ampli.. theatre, and many other buildings, are worthy of attention. Its manufactures are, silks, silk-stockings, velvets, laces, \&c.-Grenoble, on the Isere, is noted for leather and gloves; Aix, for hot-baths: Marseilles ( 90,000 inhabitants). for its antiquity, great commerce, fine port and citadel ; Toulon, for its harbour, ships of war, docks, ship-building, rope-walk, maggzines, foundery for cannon, \&c.

Consica, a large island in the Mediterranean, is hilly, and poorly cultivated, It yields, however, wheat, oranges, olives, figs, vines, almonds, and chesinuts, and there are mines of iron, lead, copper, and alum. Bastia, Calvi, and Corte, have each a strong citadel. St Fiorenzo is situated on a fine bay.

Histony-France after a brave resistance, was annexed to the Roman empire by the invincible arms of Julius Cæsar, about forty-eight years before Christ. It continued in the possession of the Romans till the downfal of that 'empire in the fifth century ; when it became a prey

[^23]to the The f reign crowne many, death, the no in 106 of Will was co VIII. Charle reign
treache named and wt treets The su XIII. $]$ who be 1643, 1 XVI. nuary 1.789, t after va a bloods of gover chief ob overturn sumed continue fortune,
Erance

[^24]to the Goths, the Burgundians, and the Franks*. The first Christian monarch was Clovis, whose reign commenced in 481.-Charlenagne was crowned in 800 , and became also master of Germany, Spain, and part of Italy. Soon after his death, the Normans, a fierce warlike people, from the north of Europe, subdued part of France, and in 1066, gave a king to England, in the person of William duke of Normandy. Prancis 1. who was contemporary with Charles V. and Henry VIII. of England, mounted the throne in 1515. Charles IX. became king in 1560, in whose reign 50,000 French Protestants were mosttreacherously murdered. Henry the IV, surnamed the Great, came to the crown in 1589, and was assassinated in his coach, in the itreets of Paris, by Francis Ravaillac, in 1610. The succeeding kings of France were, Louis XIII. Louis XIV. Iouis XV. and Louis XVI. who began their reigns, respectively, in. 1610, 1643,1715 ; and 1774 . The unfortunate Louss XVI. was publicly beheadéd in Paris, 21st January 1793, in the 39th year of his age.-In 1789, the French Revolution commenced; and, after various changes of fortune, in the course of a bloody and destructive war, the republican form of government (to establish whicir had been the chief object of the contest) has been completely overturned in France. Napoleon Bonaparté aبsumed the title of Emperor of the French, and continued to reign, till, by a wonderful reverse of fortune, lie was forced to abdicate the thrones of: France and Italy, 11th April 1814, and retire to

[^25]Elba: Louis XVIII. made a public entry into Paris on the 3d of May. Peace between France and England, and also between France and the other allied powers, was signed at Paris 30th May. To the astonishiment of all Europe, Bonaparté quitted Elba, and landed is France near Antibes, 1st Marci 1815, with litte more than 1000 men. He was every-where received (especially by the military); with acclamations of joy, and arrived in Paris, 20th March in the evening, on which day, early in the morning Louis left that city for the Netherlands. Exactly three monthis aftet this, in consequence of the defeat of Bonaparté at the battle of W aterloo, he abdicated the throne of France a second time, and Louis, meturning, made another public entry inta Paris on the 8th of July. Sueh measures Had been taken to prevent the escape of Bonaparte, that, on the 15 th of July, he was obliged to deliver himself up to the British, and he went on board the ship Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, then Fing of Rochefort, from which he was conveyed to the coast of England. He was not suffered to land; but he, and 18 of his suite, were transforred to the Northumberland man of war, which soon after: stiled for St flelena, the place fixed on for his future zesidence. Thus, in all probability, is terminated the political career of this most extraordinary personage. Bonaparté or Buonaparté, was bon at Ajaccio, in the island. of Corsica, 15th August 1769: Another treaty of peace between the allied powers and France was concluded and signed at Paris the 20th of Navember: 1815

## [107] <br> SPAIN.

Spaiv is bounded-on the North, by Franceand the Bay of Biscay ; south and east, by the Mediterranean; west, by Portugal and the Atlantic.
pavonces. Fagics R towns.

1. New Castile..... Madrid, Toledo, Tala 2. Old Castife C.... Burgos, Valladolid, Se3 Leo ODmer govia. 3. Leon $\ldots$ y y ....... Leon, Astorga, Salaman4. Estremadura..... Badajoz, Méjda, Alcan.tara, A tbuera
2. Bíccay ........... Bilboás St Seltastian
3. Asturia ..........O Oviedtarahia, Wittoria.

- Lle八 ......... Andero or Santandet.

7. Gallicia, ........... Compostelle, Corunna;
8. Upper Nayarre... Pampéluna, Estella.
9. Arragan. aty. .... Saragossa, Huesch.
10. Catalonia ......... Barcâna, Torlosa, Ge- 8 dev rona, Roser, Figueras,
11. Andatusie ........ Seville, Cordova, st Luuar, Tariffe, Cadiz.
12. Graf nada...a_..... GGibraltar. Malaga, \& 13. Murcia ..fs..... Murcí, Carthagena, AL 10 t 14. Valencia........... Valencia, Alicant, Panit scola:

BIVERE, MOUNTAIAE, CAPEG, AND ISIANDS:1. Rivens, Ebro, Guadataviers Guadalquiver: Segura, Tintg, Guadiana, Tagus or T'ajo, Douro.
2. Mountains.-Pyrenees, mountains of Biscay and Asturia, Montserrat in Catalonia, Sierra Morena, and the Hill of Gibraltar*:
3. Capts-Ortegal, Finisterre, Trafalgay Eu. repa Point; Gates or Gata,. Palose and Martin. 6
4. IsLands.-Mojorca, with a town of the same name. - Minof ca, in which are Citadella and Port Mation.-Ivica or- Iviza, with a town. of the same name.

8pain is a mountainous country.. It is very fertile ; though there are large tracts of uncultivated ground, agriculture being greatly impeded by the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep. The products of Spain are, wheat, barley, wine, oil, lemons, oranges, citrons, raisins, almonds, figs, prunes, nuts, sugar, capers, silk, fine wool, flax, cotton, saffron, marble, alum, copper, lead, iron, quicksiver, saltpetre, \&cc.
The Spaniards have a swarthy or olive.complexion, with glossy black hair and sparkling eyes. The men are of an elevated, but uncultivated:

[^26]genius, patience and ind their w eating short a of paint their ne old. T with sle versions and the 2 large

Mad by moun which, The ho of inhal churches that of and stro with fou steeples to the em is an im long, an is the 1 136. hou height, balcony, forming the pabl poplar-tr Here the liant dis aroyal
genius; and are admired for thieir constancy and patience in adversity : they are proud, haughty, and indolent; slow in determinigg, but true to their word; and extremely temperate in their eating and drinking The Sphish ladies are short and slender; and their indiscriminate use of paint, not only upen their faces, brat also on their necks and arms, coon makes them appear old. The men wear little round hats, waistcoats with slecves, and a large mantle. The grand diversions in Spain are the caviel-ones of bull-feasts; and there is in almost every town in the kingdom 2 large square for the purpose of exhibiting them:

Mapmo is seated in a large plain surrounded by mountains. Near it is the river Manzanares, which, though smath, has a magnificent bridge. The houses are mostly built of stone : the number: of inhabitants about 150,000 . It contains 77 . churches and 66 convents: the finest church is that of St Isidore. The streets are long, broad; and straight; and, at proper distances, adomed with fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples in different parts, which contribute greatly. to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace. is an immense building: each front is 470 feet long, and 100 high. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is surrounded by: 136 houses, five stories high, all of the same height, every story adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns forming very fine arcades. The Rrado, which is the problic airing-place, is shaded with rows of poplar-trees, and is w.tered with 23 fountaing. Here the stately Spaniards make the most brilliant display of their finery. Casa del Campo is. a royal house of pleasure, about half a mile from

Madrid, with fine gardens and pleasant walk: Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, ivitended as a retreat in the heat of aummer:Fifteen miles N. W. of Madrid is the famous pe. lace called the Escurial, built by Philip II. They reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 windows, and 14,000 doors It is in the form of a gridiron *.

Toledo is seated on a mountain near the Tajo. There are here many superb structures, particularly the royal castle and the cathodral; which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. There are in it two mitres of silver, gilt, and set all over with pearls and precious stones; also two bracelets and an imperial crown, dedicated to the Virght Mary, consisting of gold, large diamonds, and other jewels. The vessel which contains the eonsecrated water is of silver, gilt, as high as a man, and so heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry it ; within it is another of pure gold, enrich ed with jewels Toledo has a university, and manufactures silk and wool:
Burgos and Leon are noted for their cathedrals; Falladolid, for its university ; Negosia, for the best Spanish cloth, paper; mint for coining money, and 2 stupendous Roman aqueduct; Salamanca, on the Tornies, for its univeroity and cathedral; Badajog, for its bridge over the Guadiana; and Alcantara; for its bridge over the Tagus; both bridges built by the Romans.-Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm from the French, by the combined army: of British and Portuguesetroops, January 19. 1812:-2ilboa, is noted for swordblades; Oviedo, for a university; Compostella, for a university, and: $a$ cathedral, in whieh, it is said, St Iago or St: James was interred; Corunna, fo:

[^27]packet harbou
Sar magni of Nu image are of bridge sive a fort, and is silks, Sevo second is of flanked The ca and ha manshi other. an exch suburb quisitic where cipal m ville is and th corn, w expelle on the neca, a ther. and ors Leon, Jand $b$ and ami the E
walkis he city, mer.ous pa. . They vs, and iron*. e Tajo. particu: which Spaim. and set also two $d$ to the monds, ains the gh as a men to enrich ty, and hedrals; the best ey, and enca, on hedral ; 1a; and s; botly Rodrigo he compps, Ja-swordlla, for is said; ma, for
of Arano
packets to and from Falmouth; Ferrol, for its harbour and ships of war.

Saragossa has a uuiversity, and contains manymagnificent churches. The finest church is that of Nuestra Signiora del Pilar, in which is am image of the Virgin Mary, thie ornaments of which are of inestimable value. There are here two bridges over the Pbro.-Barcelona is very extensive and populous, has a university, a strong fort, a palace for the viceroy, an exchange, \&cc. and is-famous for curious works in glass; also for silks, knives, fire-arms, and blankets.

Seville, on the Guadalquiver, is reckoned the second city in Spain : it was once the capital. It is of a round form, fortified by a strong wall; flanked with high towers. Inhabitants 80,000. The cathedral is one of the largest in Europe ;and has a steeple of great height and curious workmanship, consisting of three towers, one albove another. There are alsoa university;- a royal palace; an exchange, town-house, mint, foundery, Lre. The suburb of Triano (in whith is the house of In quisition), stands on the other side of the river; where there is a long bridge of boats. The principal manufactures are these of silk and snuff. Seville is one-of the most commercial towns in Spain, and the-country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil, oranges, \&re. The French were expelled from it August 27. 1812.-Cordova (also on the Guadalquiver) was the birth-place of Seneca, and is noted for horses, wine, silk, and leather. The neighbourhood abounds with lemon and orange trees Cadis is seated on the isle of. Leun, which has a communication with the main land by a bridge. It is strong both by natureand arti; but was taken by the English, under the Earl of Essex and Eord Effingham; in 1596.

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This port is the centre of the Spanish conmmerce to the West Indies and America; Inhabitants 70,000. There are two grand cathedrals, and anhospital that will contain 6000 patients. After a long blockade by the French (during which it: was defended chiefly by the British) the siege was terminated August 24. 1812, the French flying, with precipitation, and leaving behind them a numerous artillery and a large quantity of stores.

Gibraltar is the strongest fortress in the world: It was taken by the English in 1704, and will be ever memorable for the diseomfiture of the usited fotces of France and Spain in 1782, after a close siege of three years. There are about 5000 inhabitants, besides a numerous garrison: Granada is noted for a paláce of the kiags of Spain, and another of the Moorish Kings; Malaga for wine and fruits; Murcia, on the Segurs, for a superb cathedral, with a steeple, the stairs of which are so contrived, that arperson may ride to the top of it either on horseback or in a coach.-Carthagena is noted for.its excellent harbour, docks, and magazines; Välencia, for its university, cathedral, and manufactures of cloth and silk; Alicant, for its castle, harlbour, wines, and fruits; Corivita, Salamanca, Talavera, Albuera, Barossa, and Vittoria, for battles, in which the French were defeated chiefly by the British; Badajox, Ciudad Rodrigo, Gadiz, Tariffus Naragossa, Gerona, Tapragona, Fitsueras, Valencia, Peniscola, Pampeluna, St $S_{0-}$ bastian, and Burgos, for siéces during the late contest; Almanze, for the defeat of the British and Dutch troops by the French and Spaniards in 1707.

The islands of Majorce and Minorea are mountainous, but prodirce obrn, fruits wine, and ho ney; Inica is moted for salt.

Ifistory.-Spain was long ant $c^{\prime}$ rete of contention between Home and Carthage ; till at length the Roman arms prevailed. It became next a prey to the Goths and Kandals, and afterwards to. the Saracens or Moors, from Mauritania in Africa, The Moors established themselves in the southern. provinces, which they held about 200 years. In the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, about the end of the 15 th century, they were finally expelled out of Spain. Charles V..Emperor of Germany, came to the throne in 1516; and, on his resignation, in 15.58, his son, Philip II. became king. Charles 1I. having no issue, named Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. for his successor, and died in 1669. This gave rise to a. bloody war, in which almost all Europe was engaged. Philip, however, succeeded, in 1701, by the title of Philip V-In 1808, Bonaparté allured the royal family into France, and endea-. voured to fix. his brother Joseph on the throne, instead of the hereditary heir Fordinand VII. In. consequence of tbe expulsion of the French from: Spain, Ferdinand became king; but has shown himself, a bigot and despot, by re-establishing: the Inquisition, and persecuting the Cortes, who, during his absence, had abolished that infernal, court, and framed a liberal system of government. Ferdinand was born in 1754, and succeeded his, faiher Charles IV. who had abdicated the crown.

## E 114 .

## PORTUGAL.

Portugal is bounded - on the north and east by Spain; south and west, by the Atlantic.

1. Estremadura......... Lisbon, St Ubes, Vimiera, Abrantes,

meida. É
2. Entre-Douro-eMinho Braga, Oporto, Vinua Miranda, Braganza, Ville Real. fog 5. Alentejo
3. Algarva
4. Beira
dark expr treachero they have in the def The wom dee statur

Lisbon its mouth. theatre, ol bour (wh greatest eity is also citadel ; aqueduct. is largo ar (which is ? 40 parish tribunal of of inhabit Amsteida niercial to destroyed 1. 1755 : The num timated at of Great-1 event, im relief of $t$ cember 18 who evacu
St Ulbe (on the M dral, and Oporto or for a univ tern so la
dark expressive eyes. They are represented as a treacherous, revengeful, and bigoted people; but they have displayed much courage and patriotism
cast by
X
es, Viorantes,

Ja, A. in the defence of their country against the French. The women are rather below than above the mid. dee stature : they are graceful and beautiful.

Lisbon is seated on the Tagus, ten miles from its mouth. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on even hill. The entrance to the harebour (which will contain 1000 ships with the greatest safety) is defended by two forts. The city is also protected by the fort of Belem and a citadel ; and water is conveyed to it By a grand aqueduct. The royal palace, fronting the river, is larges magnificent. Besides the cathedral. (which is pmcient and gloomy) there are in Lisbon, 40 parish churches, 50 epavents, a university, a tribunal of the Inquisition, two theatres. Number: of inhabitants, 200,000 . Next to London and: Amsterdam, Lisbon is reckoned the most commerciala town in Europe. Great part of it was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, November 1. 1755 :i but it has been handsomely rebuilt: The number of inhabitants who perished was estimated at 50 or 60 thousand. The parliament of Great-Britain, on receiving intelligence of this event, immediately voted 100,000 pounds for the relief of the distressed people of Lisbon. In Decomber 1807, this city was entered by the French, who evacuated it in August 1808.

St Ulbes; or Seluvat, is noted for salt; Coimbra (on the Mondego), for a university, fine cathedral, and a curious bridge built by the Romans: Oporto or Porto (on the Douro), for wine; Evora for a university ; Elves, for its castle, and a cis. torn so large, that it will hold water sufficient ta
serve the town for six months.-Near Vimierc, the British defeated the French, in 1808.

Histoíy.-Portugal, as a part of Spain, partook of the vicissitudes which followed the decline of the Loman enupire. In 1139, Alphunso VI. gave that part of Portugal which he possesset, with his daughter, in marriage, to Henry of liurgundy, grandson of Robert, king of France. The crown continued in this family till 1580, when: Philip II. of Spain reunited it to his kingdom: In 1040, the Portuguese rendered themselves in. dependent of the Spawish crawn, and placed the 1)uke of Braganza on the throne, by the name of JohnJ. V.-Maria-France-Isabella, present queen of Fortugal, was born 1734, and began her reign in 1777. Ihis Princess being disordered' by religious melancholy, the government of the country rests with her son, John-Maria-Joseph-Loulis, the Prince of Brasil, who was born in 1767. In 1807, in consequence of the French invading Portugal; the whole of the royal family embarked in a fleet in the Tajo, anid on December lst sailed for Brasil, escorted by four British men of wat. A regency was previously appointed; but no attemptiwas made to resist the French, who soon after entered the capital. In 1808, an army was sent from Britain, to aid the Portuguese, and the French were defeated on the 21st of August at Vimicra; This battle was followed by a convention, in consequence of which all the French forces were sent by sea to their own country. The French again: entered Portugal ; but, after successive defeats by the British and Portuguese troops, they were completely expelled from thiat country.

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St Pete ny, Homa,
2. Kingdo - cos Terrand bruzzo, Calabria
3. Dutchy containit vinces of tino, Pis ennese.
4. Dutchie dena, Mi Mantua.
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6. Dutchy
7. Butchy

## [117] ITALY.

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Fricy te bounded-in its northern parts, by Prance, Switzerland, and Germany ; every where else by the Mediterranean.

DIvisions.
1, States of the Church, Rome, Tivoli, Freseati, Civita Vecchia, Vi--terbo, Perugia, La retto, Ancoma ${ }^{2}$ mini, lavenua, Bor logne Ferrar - ${ }^{2}$ / 7 Naples, Capua, Benevento, Analf, Saleri no, $E$ Manfredonia, Canosa, Barie, Brindisi, Tarento, Ot ranto, Maida.
3. Dutchy of Tuscany, containing the pro- Florence, Pisa, Leg. vinces of the Floren- horn or Livorno, tino, Pisano, and Si Sienua 6 ennese.
4. Dutchies of Mo- Mo
dena, Mirandola, and Modena, Mirandola, Mantua. Mantua.
5. Dutchy of Parma ... Parma, Placenza.

Milan, Pavia, Lodi,
6. Dutchy of Milan $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cremona, Cortona, } \\ \text { Alessand }\end{array}\right.$ Alessandria or Alexandria, Marengo.
7. Dutchy of Montferrat Casal, Acqui or Asti.

There are, also, the small principalities of Monaco, Oneglia, Massa, and Piombino; with towns of the same names.

Part of Italy was formed by Bonaparté into a sovereignty oalled the kingdom of Italy; of which he was king. It comprised the dutchies of Milan, Mantua, and Modena; all the Venetian territories; the provinces of Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara, \&c. Milan was the capital.

MVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINB, GULFE, BTRAITS, CAPES, AND IBLANDE.

1. Rivers.-Po, Adige, Atda, Tesin or Tesio no, Mincio, Fiumicino or Rubicon, Arno, Tiber, Teveronè Volturno, Ofrauto.
2. Larss. - Maggiore or Locarno, Lugano, C mo, Isco, Garda, Perugia, Bolsena, Celano.
3. Movntanns-Part of the $A l_{\text {ps, Mount Blana, }}$
4. Islan
$\sin a$ or C pari whic Cap Vale

Italv, blance to and beau riety of $v$ lent silk; oranges, raisins, st tarines, o \&ec. It 0

Mount Rosa, Great and Little St Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Viso, the Appenines, Mount Gargano, Mount Vesuvias
4. Gulfs and Staatre-Gulfs of Venice, Manfredonia, Tarento, Salerno, Naples and Genoa - Straits of Messina and Bonifacio.
5. Capms. - Spartivento, Leuca or Finisterra
6. Islanids.- Sicily; in which are Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, ayd Mount Eya, or Gibello.-Isles of Liparr; principal Lipari, Stromboli, and Valcano.-Sarding Im which are, Cagliari and Sassari.-Corsica, -Capri,-Ischia,-Elia, -Malta; in which is Valetta. 4

ETRAITE
or Tesin n, Arno,
gano, C Celano.
not Blang,

- Moppt Blane (in Savoy) is the highest mrountain, not only, of the Alps, But of Europe-The Apponines begin at the State of Geaon, wad pass through the middle of Italy to the southern extrenities of the kingdom of Naples. - Vesuving is a famous burmo jag motentain or volcuno, aboutition miles southenst of the city of Naplea- Ite first eruption (yhich happened in the your 79) de* stroyed the citios of Herculaneum and Pompeii. These cities have been discorened again z the former in' 1713 ; the latter about forty glas ahter. Veavinet hac had about 40 erptions.
sulphut, copper, antimony, and maible. Italy is very mountainous, especially in its northern parts. Calabria is particularly subject to earihquakes, of which dreadful ones happened in 1638 and 1783.

The Italians are, in general, well-proportioned, active, and comely, with such ammated countenances as have greatly assisted their painters in the expression of real beauty on the canvas. The ladies are remarkably handsome, and are said to possess all that delicacy of feeling which gives birth to the enthusiasm of love. In their dispositions, the people are rather vindictive than brave; superstitious than devont. They subsist chiefly on vegetables; and the immoderate use of strong liquors is almost universally discountenanced.

Rome, once the mistress of the world, is built on seven small hills near the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates. Its circumference is upwards of 16 miles: but it contains only about 160,000 inhabitants. The strect called the Corso is the most frequented. There are several other very noble streets; but, in general, Rome exlibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consisting of churches, palaces, fountains, and remains of antiquity; the latter comprehending almost all the rest of the city. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night, and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes places before the statues of the Virgin, and which appear glimmering at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The church of St Peter surpasses, in the opinion of many, the finest
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Italy is iern parts. quakes, of and 1783. portioned, d countepainters in nvas. The are said to hich gives heir dispoictive than hey subsist erate use of discounte-
rld, is built over which of brick, in e is upwards but 160,000 Corso is the 1 other very e exhibits a interesting, ; the former mintains, and hprehending here are no ht, and all ere it not for individuals f the Virgin, ist intervals, hurch of St ny; the finest
moviuments of ancient architecture. It was beguin in:1506, and was finished in 1621, at the expense of twelve millions sterling. Its length is 730 feet, breadth 520, and height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, 450. 'It is entirely covered; within and without, with marble. The court by which it is approached, is surrounded by two vast semicircular arcades formed of Coriuthian pillars; and, in the centre of the court, is a column of Egyptian granite, which rises, between two lofty and perpetual fountains, to the height or 120 feet. The water which flows from each of the fountains, falls into a vast basin of oriental granite. The front of the church is decorated with eight columns and four pilasters of the Corinthian order, with balconies; an entablature and inscription; and with an attic, terminated by a ballustrade, on which are placed colossal statues of Christ and the twelve apostles. To these ormaments are added two clocks. The great cupola, and the smaller ones on each side, complete the whole of the exterior. The interior of the church is adorned with vast Corinthian pilasteris ' 96 feet ${ }^{\circ}$ high, which, rising from the pavement, touch the ceiling. In the middle part, under a canopy, there is a celebrated statue of St Peter, in a sitting posture, made of bronze, whose toe the Catholics think it an act of high devotion to kiss. The cathedral of St John of Laterant is reckoned the most ancient church in Christendom. To this church every new pope goes first, in great state, to take possession of the Holy See. There are upwards of 300 churches. The lantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain. It was originally erected in honour of all the gads, is now become a Chiristith temple, dedioated to the Virgin Mary and all the:
$G$
martyrs, and, from its circular form, has obtained the name of the Rotundo. The column of Trajan is esteemed the finest pillar in the world., It is of the Doric order, and constructed of 34 blocks of white marble. Its height is 115 feet, and it is ascended by a circular marble stair-case, consist-' ing of 185 steps. On its top stood formerly a statue of Trajan; but Pope Sextus V. ordered that to be taken down, and replaced by one of St Peter.-Theamphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. From the remains of it still visible, it is calculated that it could contain 85,000 spectators. Of splendid palaces, there are, the Vatican or Pope's palace, containing a noted library; the senatorial palace, the Colonna palace, the Justiniani palace, \&c. Besides the university, there are several academies and literary societies. The castle of St Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe than to repel any foreign attack. There are few manufactures in Rome; and the people are said to be, in general, extremely idle, indolent, and dissolute.

Tivoli and Frescati are noted for their surrounding beauties.-Loretto is famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, said to be brought from the Holy Land by angels.-Ancona is noted for its fine mole, strong citadel, and Trajan's triumphal arch.-Bologna, (called the Fat from the fertility of the surrounding country), is remarkable for its university, academy of arts and sciences, magnificent buildings, and fine paintings. Bologna is seated near the Remo, which turns 400 silk mills. - Naples is the largest and most populous city in Italy, containing 350,000 inhabitants. It rises like an amphitheatre from the beautiful bay of Naples, and is

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 of St El fice, anc Strada c wide, an merchan palaces some fint tured hes tortoise-s furniture and cordi proportio monks, fi lazzaroni little to-th zaroni alo of the poo day, in th tween Can cient town fought the the Roma -Maidai in 1806, French.Florenco magnificer beauty of The most ing, amons statue call rellzo, des Medici ; Ponte dell rence has contains Sd
defended by three strong castles, particularly that of St Elmo. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, and the king's palace is magnificent. The Strada di Toledo is nearly a mile in length, is wide, and contains shops filled with all kinds of mercharidise, besides several churches, and some palaces of 'the richer nobility. Naples has also some fine squares. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell and lava, and tables and ornamental furniture of maitle. Their maceroni, confections, and cordials, are in the highest esteem. A great proportion of the inhabitants consists of priests, monks, fidlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni or vagabonds'; persons whe côntribute little to the welfare of the community. The lazzaroni alone have been rated at 40,000. Many of the poorer sort spend the night, as well as the day, in the streets, for want of habitations.-Between Canosa and the river Offanto was the ancient town of Cainic, in the plain of which was fought the famous battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. - Maida is noted for a victory obtained near it, in 1806, by 5000 British troops over 8000 French.
Florence (called the Fair) is celebrated for the magnificence of its churchés and palaces, and the beauty of its situation and buildings in general. The most noted edifices are-the palace, containing, among nuimerous other curiosities, the famous statue called Vènus de Medici ; the chapel of Lorenzo, designed as a burial-place for the family of Medici ; and the bridge over the Arno, called Ponte della Trinita, built of white marble. Florence has a university and several academies, and cuntains 80,000 inliabitants -Livorno or Leghert

## 124

## 1 T.ALs.

( 45,000 inhabitants), is noted for its fine harbour, canals, and commerce; Mantua, for its fortifications and sieges; Parma, for its university, magnificent cathedral, and its large and beautiful opera-house.

Milan (called the Great) is situated between the Adda and Tesin, and contains 120,000 in. habitants. It has a strong citadel, and a. vast number of churches, convents, hospitals, and colleges: The cathedral is a grand structure, 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. It stands in the centre of the city ; and, next to St Peter's at Rome, is the largest church in Italy. This vast fabric is entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by 50 columns, 84 feet ligh. The governor's palace is also magnificent. The manufactures here are, silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchieff, ribbands, gold and silver lace, embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain ware, \&c.-Pavia, on the Tesin, is noted for its university; Lodi for a battle in 1796, in which the French defeated the Austrians; Acqui and Aix, for mineral waters; Turin, on the Po, for its royal palace, university, and strong citadel. -Genóa (called the Proud) is built like an amphitheatre, and abounds with magnificent churches and palaces. It has an excellent harbour, with a mole of great length, and is surrounded by lofty walls. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. They have manufactures of velvet, silk, and cloth. In 1800, it suffered by a tervible sicge:; was taken by the Austrians, but restored to the French in a few days, in consequence of the battle of Marengo, fought 14th June.

Venice is built on 72 islands, and contains 200,000 inhabitants.' There are many canals, over which are numerous bridges; the principal
of"wh over tl throug marka
Marco church fine bu arsenal and th dock-yo stores. scarletis. note Roman:

Sicil Noto, a tile in a the capi are in noted fo of a ha siege by and for Mount which t was aced city of contest, British The produce rants, fi and is $t$ diterran oranges, kend su
bbour, tifica-magnutiful nd cole, 500 stands Peter's
This marble, t ligh.

The $t$ stuffs, nd silver 1s, glass, is noted 1796, in ; Acqui the Po, s.citadel: n amphichurches ur, with nded by puted at lvet, silk, ble sigge; ed to the ce of the l contains y canals, principal
of which is called the Rialth, built of marble over the great canal, which has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. The most remarkable place in Venice is the Eiazzo di St Marco, in which ares, the ducal palace, the churches of St Mark and Geminiani, and other fine buildings, all of which are of marble. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass. It is, at once, a-dock-yard and repository for naval and military stores. The maunfactures of this city are, silk, searlet-cloth, mirrors, \&ee.-Verona, on the Adige, is nuted for its amphitheatre, built by the Romans.

Sicily is divided into Val dis Demone, Val di Noto, and Väl di Mazara It is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil,silk, and fruits.-Palermo, the capital, contains 150,000 inhabitants. There are in it upwards of 300 churches.-Messina is noted for its citadel and spacious harbour in form: of a half moon; Syracuse or Syracusa, for its siege by the Romans 214 years before Christ, and for being the birth-place of Archimedes. Mount Etna has had at least 33 eruptions, of which that in 1693 was the most dreadful. It was accompanied by an earthquake, by which the city of Catania was destroyed. During the late contest, Sicily was protected from the French by British troops.
The Lipari islands are 12 in number. They produce alum, sulphur, nitre, wine, raisins, currants, figs, \&cc.-Stromboli is' a constant volcano, and is therefore called the light-house of the Me-diterranean.-Sardinia produces corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives; and has mines of: hend, sulphur, and alum.-Corsica han been al.
ready taken notice of.-Elba produces good wine; orange and lemon trees thrive well; and it is noted for iron, loadstone, marble, and the tunny fishery on its coast. It has two towns, PortoFerrajo and Porto-Longoné. Elba is also remarkable for being the place assigned by the alr lied powers as the abode of Napoleon Bonaparté on his first resignation of the crown of France He was landed in Elba on the 3d of May 1814, from which he escaped to Fxance the beginning of March 1815. [See Paris.]-Malta is strongly fortified, and sustained a dreadful siege in 1566; in which the Turks lost 30,000 men. It produces little corn, büt has large quantities of lemons, cotton-trees, and vines. Valetta, the capital, is amazingly strong, both by nature and art. This island was subject to the Knights of Malta, but was taken from them by the French. After a close siege of two years by the British fleet, the French were forced to evacuate it. Malta is now subject to Britain.

History. - The Roman state in Italy was founded by Romulus, about 753 years before the birth of Christ. By degrees it extended its conquests, nat only over all Italy, but to the greatest part of the known world. Julius Cesar added to it Gaul, great part of Germany, and even carried the terror of his arms into. Britain. He was slain in the senate-house, 44 years, before Christ. In the fifth century, the Roman empire was overturned. Ihe Lombards, a nation of Germany, seized upon the greatest part of the north of Italy, and founded the kingdom of Lombardy in 571, which lasted till 772, when it was overturned by Charlemagne. During the feeblegovernment of hiss. مuccessors, Italy war divided into different states;

Feri (or of cended driven of King afterwa succeed in-law nate ma and, att favour, Emanut Pius VI elected France,

Ferdinand IV. King of Naples and Sicily, (ior of both Sicilies) was born in 1751, and ascended the throne in 1759. Ferdinand was driven out of Italy by the French, and the title of King of Naples conferred on Joseph Bonaparté, afterwards the nominal King of Spain, who was succeeded in Naples by Joachim Murat, brotherindlaw to the Emperor Napoleon. This unfortunate man was, in 1715, forced to fly from Naples, , and, attempting to excite an insurrection in his favour, was taken prisoner and shot.-Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, was born in 1754. Pius VII. the Pope, was born in 1742, and was elected in 1800. After being long captive in. France, he was restored in 1814.

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## SWITZERLAND.

Switzeranand or Swisizanand, or the Hetpetio Republic, is bounded -on the south by Italy; worth and east by Germany ; west by Prance
Switzerland Proper consistel of thirteen divisions, called Cantons; of which, and the principal towns, the following are the names:
CANTONA.
TOWYs.

1. Bern. ......... Bern.
2. Soleura ...... Soleure.
3. Basle
4. Schaffhausen Schaffhausen.
5. Zurich......... Zurich.
6. Zug…......... Zug.
7. Lucern ...... Lucern.
8. Schweitz ....... Schweitz.
9. Glaris:........ Glaris.
10. Appenzel...... Appenzel
11. Underwald ... Stantz.
12. Uri ............ Altorf:
Part of the canton of Bern is called the Pays de:
Vaud, or country of Vaud, in which is Lausanne:
-Switzerland is now divided into 19 cantons,
viz. Appenze!, Argau, Basle, Bern, Mriburg
Glaris, Girisons, Lucern, St Gall, Schaffhausen;
Schweitz, Soleure, Tesin, Thurgay, Underwald
Uni, Vaud, Zuge and Zurich.

## Covientries in Alliance with the Swiss.


#### Abstract

Diviesons. towns.


1. Couptry of the Grisons...... Coire or Chur:
2. Republic of Valais

Sion or Sitten:-
3. Republic of Geneva ....... , Geneva.
*. Principality of Neufchatel... Neufchatel...
5. Bishopric of Basle' ............ Porentru.
6. Abbey of St Gall ............ St Gall.

Also the countries of Chiavenna and Bormio: the principal towns of awhich-are . Chiavenna anal Bormio:

## Countries Subject to the Swiw.

> Bateviewicis. Tows.
1.i Baden............... Baden:-
2. Thurgau -......... Fravenfield:
3. Rheinthal ......... Rheineck.
4. Maggier c............ Maggia.
5. Locarno:........... Locarno.
6. Lagano i............ Lugano:
7. Bellizoné :............Bellizoné.

## ETVERSG LATEE, AND MOUNTAINR

Paysde pusanne: cantons, friburg Thausen; deruald

17:Rivers - Thine, Rhone, Aar, $\cdot$ Reus, and Limmat:

2F Later-Those of Geneva, Neufchatel, Thun, Brientz, Zurich, Zug, Lucern, Wallenatodt, and Conatance.

## 3. Modntains.-Part of the Alps ; Mount St Gothard, in the canton of Uri ; Mount Pilate, at lake Lucern ; part of Mount: Jura.

Swifzeriand is the most remarkable country in Europe for mountains,-lakes, and variety of prospects:. The traveller is delighted with a constant succession of beautiful, romantic; and sublime objects. The foot of the mountains, and sometimes also the very summits, are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, and pasture-grounds:- Other parts of the country are more dreary, consisting almost entirely of barren and inaccessible rocks, some of which are continually covered with snow or ice. . In some parts there is a regular gradation from extreme wildness to high cultivation; in others, the transitions are very abrupt. Here you may behold a continued chain of cultivated hills, richly clothed with wood, and sudded with liamlets and cottages ; there, rocks, cataracts, and mountains of prodigious height, ". whose heads touch heaven." - The products of Switzerland are, sheep and cattle, wine, wheat, barley, oats, fiax, hímp; apples, pears; nuts cherries, plums, and chesnuts:

The Swiss are generally tall, well-proportioned, active, and laborious; distinguished for their honesty, steadiness, and bravery ; and, above all, for their zealous attachment to the liberties of their country : they are frank, sincere, and hospitable to strangers.. In most parts of Switzerland sumptuary laws are in. force, as well to preserve the greatest plainness and simplicity of manners, as. to banish every thing that has the appearance
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of superfluity and excess: No dancing is allowed;

Berns, the capital of Switzerland, is situated on: a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The streets are broad and long, and the houses of grey stone, resting on arcades. There are several $11_{-}^{\prime \prime}$ braries and collections of natural curiosities. 'The adjacent country is rich and fertite; and the prospect of hills, lawns, wood, and water, is bounded at a distance by the long chain of the superior Alps, rising like snowy clouds above the horizon. Lausanne is celebrated for the beauty of its situation. - Friburg is seated among rocks and hills. Three miles from this town is a celebvated hermitage, cut in a rock, and containing a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a hall, two rooms, and a cellar. The church is 03 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high, and the steeple 70 feet high :

[^28]
## $180 \%$

the whole performed by one man and hiis tervent: in- 25 years-Basle is situated on both sides of the Rlaine, over which is a handsome bridge. The cathedral is an ancient Gothiceedifice, containing the tomb of the great elrammus; and the universing his produced many illustrious men. The clocks hene are always set an hour too fast; because the town-clock went so on a day appoint. ed to murder the magitstrates, by whichithe con. spiracy wat disconcerted.-Cencev is seatediat the south-west eztremity of the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone into two umequal parts. Thie houses are lofty, and the-situation is delightful. It has a univensity, and is noted for watchmaking. Inhabitants 26,000 .-Bader is noted for biths; and Schauffheusem for a cataract : of the: Rhine near it, at Lauffen.

Hissony. - Smitzerland was subdued by the Romans about 60 yeare before Christ. The Germans and Burgundians took possession of it. in 395 ; to whom it continued under little more than a nominal subjection till about the year 1500 ; when the emperor Albert treated them with so much rigour, that they petitioned him against the cruelty of his governors. This sezved only: to redouble the hardships of the perple; and one of Albert' Austrian gavernors, Grisler, in the wantonness of tyranny, set up a hat upon a; pole, to which be ordered the natives to pay as much rerpect as to himself. One William 'Tell; being: obeerved to pass frequently without taking notice of the hat, and being an excellent marksman, thetyrant condemaned him to be hanged, unless he cove an apple upon his son's head at a certain: Thnmea with an arrow. Tell had the dexterity
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The .ts stuck To whi " to th "-my to be in and his and pat quished and the publican diately.
want: les of ridge. con. dathe men. fast ; point. econ. at the name, requal tion is ied for det is taract: i of it more e year $m$ with against donly. nd one in thea. pole, muchs. being: notice an, the less he: certain. zterity
to cleave the apple, without hitting the child:! The tyrant, perceiving he had another arrow. stuck in his belt, asked bim for, what purpose? : To which he boldly replied, "To Have shot you " to the heart, if Ihad had the misfortune to kill "-my son." The enraged governor ordered him to be imprisoned. But he soon made his eecapes. and his rellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and van-a. quished Grisler, who was shot to death. by Tell: and the independency of Switmerland under a re. publican form of govermment, took place imace diately:

## [134 I

## HUNGARY.

Hungary (including Transylvania, Sclayonia, and Croatia) is bounded - on the south and east, by Turkey; north; by Poland'; west, by Austria and Moravia.

DIVIBIONS: 3Lown/o 1. Hungaty Proper: © Presburg, Buda, Pest, including Upper YCComorn, Gran, Agria, and Lower Hun- LTockay, Temeswar,
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RLWERS; LAKESG AND MOUNTAINS.

1. Rivers-Danube, Drave, Save, Teyss, Maros:
2. Lakes.-Lake Balaton or Platten-sea, Lake Pélso or Neusidler-sea $\dagger$.
3. Mountains Carpathian or Krapack mountains.

Hungary is, in gemeral, a fertile country, and produces abundance of corn, good pasturage, and the most delicious-fruits, especially grapes. There are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, antimony, iron, and salt.: The gem called opal is pe-

[^29]Sclavonia, th and east, by Austria

No Gran, Agria, Temeswar. Schemnitz. t. of dyeis. Clausen-

Agram or

AINs.
eyss, Maros\% en-soa, Lake apack mouncountry, and asturage, and rapes. There copper, antied opal is pe-
nes ; the one GerPosen ; Buda or

Pelso, scuth-wiest
ouliar to this country. Game is in such plenty,: that hunting is allowed to all. Hungarian horses are highly esteemed. The greatest part of Hurgary Proper is a vast plain: Translyvania, Scla-vonia, and Croatia, are woody and mountainous. All these countries are subject to the House of Austria.-The Hungarians are well shaped, generous, and brave, but haughty and revengeful. Their dress, consisting of a tight vest, mantle; and furred cap, is graceful; and their whiskers add a military ferocity to their appearance. The horse men are called hussars.

Presburg, on the Danube, is a fortified town, with a strong castle on a hill, and a cathedral, in which the sovereign is crowned. The inhabitants are about 27,000. - The Danube is here very rapid, and about 250 yards in breadth.Buda, on the Danube, is also strongly fortified. The churches and other public buildings, are handsome; but the town is chiefly noted for its hot baths and wines: Including Post, it contains about 34,000 inhabitants. There is a bridge of 'boats, half a mile long, between Bưda and Pest.-Tockay, on the Teyss, is famous for its excellent wine.-Cremnitz is noted for its gold mines; and Schemnitz or Chemnitz for those of silver.-At Esseck; there is a bridge, or rather a continuation of bridges, over the Drave and marshes, five miles in length, fortified with towers.

History.- Hungary was formerly an assemblage of different states., The first who assumed the title of King was Stephen, in 997 , when he embraced Christianity. In his reign the crown was rendered elective. In 1687, it was declared: hereditary in the House of Austria; in which fa mily it has continued ever since.

## 5. 100, \}i

## TURKEY.

Toxrer is bounded-on the north, by Hungary and Poland; south and west, by the :Mediter. ranean ; east, by the Archipelago, Straits of the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Straits of Constan. tinople, and the Black Sea **.

## provipces.

1. Romphig … $\begin{aligned} & \text { Constantinople, Adrianope, } \\ & \text { Gallipolis, }\end{aligned}$ 2. Maceatio. -. Salohica, Contegse, Philippi. 3. Aibania ${ }^{2}$ \& Scutari, Durázo, Chimora, - meen Lary Lart Pharsa or Pharsaliai: ${ }^{2}$ ) thems Thima or Thetes, Li. vadia, Delphi or Delphos, Marathon. Cheronea, Lepanto. Arghe Napoli, Misitra, Cororl? Modent. Navarino, Patra, Belvidere. Sophia, Widden, Nicopoli,
 Bender Alkermat or Belt
 2. Moldavia ... Jassy, Choczim. Gro Walachia... Buccorest, Tergovit.: 11. Servia./..... 2 Belgrade, Semendrikia/ 2
[^30]
## LIVER

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2. Mount Ossa, mus
3. Guifs and 8

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$\dagger$ Parnate lipn, and Pin and Hailus:

pgary diter$f$ the istan. idere. icopoli,",
or Bels atolita-:

RUVERS, MOQUTAINS, GULFE: CAPES, AND : ISLANDS.
I. Riverg-Danube, Save, Pruth, Dniesters:, Mariza.
2. Mountains.-Parnassus, Helicon, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, Pindus, Athos, Rhodope, Hemus $t$.
3. Gurfs, Those of Lepanto, Napoli, Engiay and Salonica.

4 Capro-Matapap, Malio, 8kylleo, Colonni
5, Istaisds-Lemaos or Stalimene.-Tenedos.Leshos or Mytilene-Scio-Samos-Pat-n. mos-Negropont or Egriy.-Naxia-Den Los or Dili-Paros-antiparos.-Milo.Santorini, Salamis or Coluri-Cerigo or Cytherea. - Zante - Cefalonia - Corfu. Candia and Rhodes; with towns of the same names-Cyprus, in which is Nicosia--Sereral of these islands might be considered as Asiatic.

Tyaker in Europe is, in many parts, very: mountainuus. To the north-west of Constanti-

[^31]nople there is a plain of vast extent. The soil is extremely rich; but agriculture is greatly neglected. The general produce is, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, raisins, figs, almonds, olives, cotton, and various kinds of drugs. The horses are excellent, and the cattle large. 'lurkey marble is the best in Europe.-The-Turks, in general, are tall, of a grave and solid turn of mind, proud, cnarageons ; but little acquainted with arts and sciences.' They sit cross-legged on mats. Drinking of wine is forbidden; but they drink much coffee, chew opiüm, and smoke tobacco. They breakfast as sown as they rise in the morning, dine at eleven o'clock, and sup at six in the evening. They use neither knife nor fork, but eat with their fingers. Their manner of salutation is an inclination of the head, with the right hand applied to the breast. Their common diversions are chess and draughts. The men wear their beards to a great length, shave their heads, and leave a lock on the crown:- They wear turbans, which they never take off, but when they wash themselves, or retire to sleep. None but Mahometans are permitted to wear white turbans. Po lygamy extends to four wives at a time and no more. The. women generally look old at thirty.

Constantinople (the capital of the Turkish empire) is of a triangular form, seated on a neck of land, separated from Natolia by the straits of Constantinople. It was anciently called. Byzantium; but its name was changed by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken by the Turkb in 1453. The houses are, in general mean, and constructed of wood; and the streets are narrow, hadly paved, and dirty Is is very subject to
fres and vaccinati to be a. lace, call rounded towers.
The pris Gate • $\mathbf{r}$ the "in phia, erf into a m tain 100, mosques, them, ms are large goods, w is a mar about fo city, is $t$ uxbs Gal where th houses of is a char is surrou 250 towe side; the The cast the sea stantinop

Adrian near the cumferen is a plače tadel and the decisi lompey, co Brutus mons, nonds, The urkey ks , in urn of lainted ged on it they ke to in the $t$ six in r fork, f salueright diverif their ls, and urbans, y wash Mahos. Poand no thirty.

Curkish a neck raits of Byzan: stantine Roman Turk an, and narrow, pject tu
fres and the plague; but, against the latter evil, vaccination, it is said, has lately been discovered to be a preventative. The Grand Signior's: palace, called the. Seraglio, is on the sea-side, surrounded by a wall $\mathbf{3 0}$ : feet high, flanked with towers. It is of great extent, but very irregular. The principal entrance to it is called Capi, the Gator $r$, a name used frequently to express the 'i arkus sourt or empir:. The temple of So: phia, erected is the sixth ccutury, and converted into a mosque, is a superb edifice, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanseries are, many of them, magnificent. The bazacs, or market-places, are large square buildings, containing all sorts of goods, which are there exposed for sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes. A gulf, about four miles in length, on the N. E. of the city, is the harbour, beyond which are the suburbs Galata and Pera : the latter is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. As the houses of the city are built on rising ground, there is a charming view of the wiole from the sea. It is surrounded by walls of freestone flanked by 250 towers. There are 22 gates; six on the land side; the rest towards the sea and the harbour. The castle of seven towers is a state-prison, near the sea of Marmora. The population of Constantinople has been estimated at 400,000 .

Adrianople is plensantly situated on a fine plain, near the river Mariza. It is eight miles in cir-cumference-Salonica is ten miles in circuit. It is a place of great trade, and is defended by a citadel and several forts.-Pharsalia is noted for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Hompey, in 48, B. C. and Philippi for the defeat af Brutus and Cassius, in 42, R. C.-Athens (cal-
led by the Turks Setines) contains now only 15,000 iuhabitarts. There are still magnificent remains of its former grandeur.-Thebes is only noted at present for ruins; and' a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for toltceco-pipes aremade, that dries naturally, and becomes as hard as stone.- Delphi was famous for the oracle of Apollo.-Near illepanto, Don John of Austria obtained a famous, vietory over the Turkish neet.in 1571. - Marathon is famous.for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenianu, over 180,000 Persians.Chaeronea is noted for the defeat of the Greeks by Philip king of Macedon.-Thermopylae and Platea were noted for battles between the Greeks and Persians.-Corinth exhibits ruins of temples, \&re. It has a castle seated on the top of a rock, from which is one of the finest prospects in the world. -Napoli is said to contain 60,000 inhabitants. $\boldsymbol{l}$ is a strong town, with a capacious harbour, the entrance into which admits only one ship at a time - Misitra is the capital of the Morea. It is large and populous, and has a strong castle, with several fine mosques and synagogues. Hereabouts was Lacedemon or Sparta.- Navarine has an excellent harbour, defended by two forts. Belvidere is noted for a particular kind of raisins.

Berder, on the Duiester, is a strong town, noted for the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden for some time after the battle of Poltowa.-Ismail, on the Danube, is noted for its siege by the Russians under Suwarrow, when, being taken by storm (December 92. 1790), its brave garrison, to the number of 30,000 men, were massacred by their barbarous enemies. - Belgrade; on the Danube, is famous for its strength and sieges. Raaua is the capital of sopall republic. It is
'two mile built.
The duce the cularly being th a grotto, book of marble; for curra which la for its ex which w the Wor ted for now uni the défe

Histo of Turke ber of $\mathrm{p} \epsilon$ or Spart battle of were bro Macedon states pro and Solo and the $p$ On the Clirist, his great a very co subjugat what was tinued ti people or manj abi
'two miles in coircumference, strong, and pretty well buill.
The Islands, in general, are beautiful, and produce the most delicious fruito-Lemnos is particularly noted for its mineral earth ; Namos, for being the birth-place of Pythagoras; Palmos, for a grotto, in which it is said St John composed the book of Revelation; Paroo, for the finest white marble:; Antiparos, for a:wonderful grotto : Zante, for currants; Candia, for its siege by the 'Turks, which lasted 24 years, from 1646 to 1670 ; Rhodes, for its excellent harbour, and colossus of brass, which was reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the World.-Delos or Dili.was formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo; it is now uninhabited.-Salemis or Coluri is noted for the defeat of the Persian flet by the Grecians.

History:-In aneientimes, the southern parts of Turkey, called Greece, comprehended a number of petty states, Athens and Thebes; Lacedemon, or Sparta, \&c. all which, in consequence of the battle of Chaeronrea, $3 \dot{\jmath} 7$ years before Christ, 'were brought under subjection by Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. These states produced the celebrated lawgivers Lycurgus and Solon; Demosthenes, the prince of orators: and the philosephers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. On the death of Alexander, 324 years before Chirist, the Grecian empire was divided namong his great general officers, and Greese continued in a very convulsed state for many years, till it was subjugated by the Romans, who established here what was called the Eastern Limpire. This continued till it was overturned by the Turks, 2 people originally from Tartary, who, under Othman, about the year 1229 , had possessed them-
selves of some of the finest provinces of Asia, and, in 1357, got a footing in Europe. Bajazet I. one of Othman's successore, received, in 1402, a notable defeat in Asia, by Tamerlane, a Tartarian Prince, in which it is said 340, , 10 men were killed: Bajazet himeeff was taken prizoner. In 1453, Mahomet 1I. took Constantinople from Constantine Paleologus, the lat of the Greek emperors, who died bravely fighting in the breach. This city has, ever since, been the residence of the Grand Signior, and the capital of the Turkish empire. - The 'present emperor of the 'Turks is Mahomet VI., born in 1786, who succe:ded Mustapha IV $n$ deposed in 18Q9 *.

## OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND RELIGIONS IN EUROPE.

Britain and Ireland are governed by a King, a House of Lords, and a House of Cominons tSwitzerland is a Republic - Russia and Turkey are Empires - Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sardinia,

[^32]Bohemia, these may Hanover,
'The rel in Turkey denomina Church, France, 1 lestantion! dominions Sweden, a and Switzi Protestant Greek Chu the.follows

## TURKEY.

Bohemia, and Hangary, are Kingdoms : and to these may now be added, the United Netherlands, Hanover, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg.

The religion of Europe is every-where, except in Turkey, Chriistianity, under one or other of its denominations. - Popery, or the Roman Catholic Church, predominates in Italy, Spain, Portugal; France, Folands Bohemia, and Hungary:-Pro testantion! is the prevailing religion in the British dominions; United Provircés, Denmark, Norway; Sweden, and Prussia-The divisions of Germany and Switreriand are, some of them Popish, others Protestant:-The religion in Russia is called the Greek Church.-The I'urks are Mahometans, or ithe.followers of Mahomet.

## II 164

Ara is bounded on the wewhy Evidere, the Bhok Sea, Sen of Marmorth Ambiplero, Levain Sen Egypt, and the Red Ben y cont, by the Pr. cific Ocom 3 couth, by the Indian Ocuin ; morth, by the Notherm Oceen - -It is isituated between the equator and ico dogicee noth loitudes and
 lepgth, from veet toct Th Hoct 000 miles; and jts breadhy सicer math theorith 5000 .

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1. Asiatio Turkey Num.i.. Aleppo
2. Arabia
3. Persia
4. India

5. India
6. Eastemin PenimilT ©........ Siam

Fivarty


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## [145 J

ASITMC HURKEY.

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 Archipely DIVIStOSTE ${ }^{2}$ -

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 nong Smalia, Tarsus or Terassa.
(Lteppor Scanderoons Alexandretta, tatioch, Tripoli, 4. 1 . a Stom Tyre, Acre,
2. Syria 4 cos
 cuss Jerusa Macetit , Acculon, Gai luron, Jaín or Juricho, of Balbec sud
 of the ice.
 ties, in Acia, Arices, and Viverien, woo ho Append?

DIVISIONS.
3. Irac-Arabia ........ Bagdad, Bassora.
4. Diarbec or Alge- Diarbec, Mosul or zira. : $\}$ Mousul. 1
5. Curdistan ........... Betlis or Bedlis, Van.
6. Armenia or Turc- $)$ Ercerum, Arbil or Armania.
7. Georgia

## RIVERS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS.

1. Rivers:-Euphrates, Tigris, Aras or Araxes,' Kur, Kizil-Irmak, Sacaria, Granicus, Sarabat, Meander, Orontes, Jordan*.
2. Lakrs.-Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea, Lake
Van, Ulabad $\dagger$.
3. Mountains,-Taurus, Olympus, Ida, Arad rat, Lebanon $\ddagger$.

Tae general appearance of Asiatic Turkey is mountainous, but intermixed with large and

- The Enphrates ruas a courne of about $\mathbf{1 4 0 0}$ miles, the Tiвтіs, 800 .
+ The Sea of Guliee, is also called the Lake of Tiberins or Genozareth; and the Dead Sea is also called Lake Asphalis or the Sea of Sodom and Comorrah; both these lakes are in Pales. tine. Lake Van is is Murdistan.
$\ddagger$ The mountains of Taurus (semetimes named Taurus and Anti-Taurus) are said to extend from the western part of Natolia, thirough Persia to India. Mount Olympus is at Bursa; lua is near the Dardanelles; Ararat, in Armenia; and Lebanon or Lj. banus, is the name of mountrinz in Syria, diotinguished into L.hanaus and Anti-Libanus.
beautif with ric rous flo cil, ho oranges aromati Its exp drugs, tigers, camels,

Smyn? and carri carpets, Greek ch 120,000 temple of the Worl Bursa or Olympus, elegant $m$ for its hot also noted (anciently of antiqui walls built porphyry. inhabitant most valus hair of ap A great tr finest stuff -Tocat is noted for per vessel the birihp Aleppo
beautiful plains, which, instead of being covered with rich crops of grain, are pastured by numerous flocks and herds. The products are chiefly, cil, honey, crfee, myrrh, frankincence, olives, oranges, lemors, citrons, figs, dates, a variety of aromatic herbs and drugs, and abundance of silk. Its exports are, cottons, carpets, leather, fruits, drugs, coffee, \&ce. Of animals there are lions, tigers, hyenas, wild boars, antelopes, goate, camels, \&sc.

SmyRna or Ismir, is a large commercial city, and carries on a great trade in camlets, cottons, carpets, drugs, \&e. It contains 19 mosques, 2 Greek ehurches, and 8 synagogues. Inhabitants $120,000-$ Ephesus or Ajasalouc was noted for the temple of Diana," one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It is now of little importance.Bursa or Prusa, seated at the foot of Mount Olympus, is large and populous, contains many elegant mosques and caravansaries, and is ncted for its hot baths, silks, and tapestry.-Kiutaja is also noted for warm baths.-Angora or Angoura, (anciently Ancyra), is remarkable for its remains of antiquity, and a large castle surrounded by walls. built of white marble, and stone resembling porphyry. The city is said to contain 80,000 inhabitants, and in the country about it is the most valuable breed of goats in the world, with hair of a pure white, and almost as fine as silk. A great trade is carried on in this article, and the finest stuffs, particularly camlets, are made of it. -T'ocat is the centre of trade in Natolia. It is noted for Turkey leather, sewing-silk, and copper vessels. Inhabitanits 60,000 - Tarsus was the birih place of St Paul.

Aleppo or Haleb, contains about 250,000 inha.

## ASIATIC TURKEV.

bitants. It stands upon eight hills, and has a castle upon the highest, in the middle of the city. There are a great many mosques and caravansaries. The Christians live in the suburbs. Here, as in many other parts of the east, the heat makes it agreeable to sleep in the open air; for which reason, the houses are flat on the top. 'The trade consists chiefly of silks, camlets, and Turkey leather-Tripoli is a populous place, and is defended by a citadel.

Damascus or Sham is situated in a large plain. It is in the form of a square, each side of which is a mile and a half long. The number of inhabitants is reckoped to be 180,000 . It is famous for its antiquity, large castle, beautiful mosques and caravansaries, and manufactures of damask, sabres, and knives. It has also manufactures of cotton, and excellent soap. The gardens and orchards extend several miles round.-Antioch, Sidon, or Sayd, and Tyre, formerly large towns, are now little better than heaps of ruins.-Acre or Ptolemais is noted for its siege by the Crusaders in 1191, and by the French in 1797, when Bonaparté was compelled to retreat before Sir Sidney Smith.

Modern Jerusalem is about three miles in circumference, and is seated near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem, which was destroyed by the Romans, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ. The Crusaders took it from the Saracens, 5th July 1099, who retook it in 1187. The T'urks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it Heloids or the Holy City. It is chiefly supported by the great resort of pilgrims, who come to visit the church of the Holy Sepulchre, a large struc, ture, with a round nave, which has no light but
and has a dle of the es and cae suburbs. st, the heat en air; for n the top. mets, and 3 place, and
large plain. le of which ber of inha$t$ is famous ful mosques of damask, ufactures of sardens and d. - Antioch, large towns, fuins.-Acre e. Crusaders when BonaSir Sidney
files in cirruins of anby the Ror years after took it from retook it in ens in 1817, and call it ly supported ome to visit large struc, no light but
what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulehre, in a chapel so sinatt that it wills hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is the place where the body of Christ was laid. Many lamps are kept constantly lighted within it. The whole is covered with white marble; and, on the outside, there are ten fine columns of the same. Bcfore the gate of the sepulclire is'a silver lamp, so large that two men cannot fathom it.
Bethlehem is famous for being the birth-place of Clrist, and Nazareth, for being his residence in the early part of his life-Ascalon is noted for its siege by the Crusiders in 1192, after a battle, in which 40,000 of the Saracens were slain. Gaza was the chief place of the Philistines: it is now very small.- The ruins of Balbec or Heliopolis, and Palmyra or Tadmor, are very magnifi-cent.-Bagdad extends along the east bank of the Tigris about two miles. It has a considerable. trade with the caravans of Aleppo, Smyrna, \&cc. and is defended by a strong castle.-Bassora (or Bussorak or Balsora) is large, populous, and commercial, though the trade is now much declined. It is seated on the Euphrates.-Arbil or Arbela is noted for the decisive victory gained by Alexander over Darius.-Erzerum is situated between the twe sources of the Euphrates, is surrounded by a double wall, and contains 25,000 inhabi-tants.- Tefis is large and populous, but meanly built-Georgia has at present 2 temporary independence, supported by Russia. - Curdistan is also independent.-Part of Armenia is subject to Persia, in which is the city of Erivan, of considerable extent.

Histoky.-The Turks, so early as 1037, had seized upon Armenia, and, by degrees, possessed themselves of the whole of Asiatic ITurkey. Up. on the dedension of the Caliphate, or empire of the Saracens, they made themselven masters of Palestine, and, by their cruel treatment of the Christian inhabitants and pilgrims who came to visit the Holy City of Jerusalem, gave rise to the famous Crucades, in which most of the Christian powers were engaged.-Turkey in Asia was part of the Assyrian or Babylonian empire; the capital cities of which were, Nineveh on the Tigris, supposed to have been nearly where Mosul now stands; and Babylow, on the Euphrates, in raca Arabia. Scarcely any vestiges of these great cities are now to be seen. The Assyrian empire lasted upwards of thirteen hundred years *.

- Nineveh, built by Ninus, is said to have been $\mathbf{0 0}$ miles in.
circumference. The walls were 100 feet high, and so broad, that
three chariots could go on them sbreant. They were dofended by:
1800 towers, 200 feet high.- Babylon was in the form of a square,
exch side of which was IS miles. Tho walls were of great height
and thickness, but anciont anthors dififor veis much concorning
ther dimensions. There were 100 gaten, 25 on each side, all of
solid brass, from which atraight streets ran, intersecting one ano-.
ther seross the whole city, sed dividing it into squares The Ene
phrates rat through the middle of the city. The eccountes we.
have of these two cities, Ninevoh and Babylon, and other places:
of antiquity, are, probably, mech oxaggeratid beyoud tho truthe.


## $[151$ ]

Arabia is bounded - on the north, by Asiatic Turkey; south, by the Indian ocean; cast, by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; west, by Lgypt and the Red Sea or Arabian gulf:
bivisions.

Sinai and Horeb, in Aarabia Petrea Ther are no considerable rivers or lakes

Ababia Petrei, or Stony Arabia, is mountainous and Barren Arabia Deserta, or Desert Arabia, is sandy and desert. Arabia Felix, or Happy Arabia, is fertile and pleasant ; and produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, pomegranates, dates, gum-Arabic, aloes, and prodigious quantities of coffee, which is reckoned the best in the world. - This country is famous for horses, camels, dromedaries and ostriches. - The Arabians are of a tawny complexion and a middling stature; and have always a grave and melancholy air. They derive their subsistence ftow
their flock, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder, to which they are extremely addicted. The dress of the Arclbs consists of a robe bound round with a broad leather girdle. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and have generally half. boots on, that they may be ready toget on horseback. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and wander about fromi place to place with their flocks. and camelo.

Mxeca, the bixth-place of Mabomet, is seated ip, a valley, surrounded by little hills. It is the best built town in Arabia, and is chiefty supported by the annual resort of thousande of pilgrims, who come to visit the Kaba or House of God, in, honour of Mahomet. The Kaba resembles, in its form, the Royal Exchange in London; but is near ten times as large. It has 42 doors.-Sidon, or Gidda, or Judda, is the port-town to Mecca, and a place of great trade.-Medina is celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is walled round, and has a large mosque, but not comparable to the temple at Mecca. In this mosque is the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed within iron rails, and surrounded by a vast number of burning: lamps. The time of Mahomet's death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, the time of his flight from Mecca, Saana is reputed, at present, the largest, city in Aralia. The houses are of brick; and it is surrounded by brick walls, in which are seven gates.-Moche is particularly famous for coffee.-Mascat is a considerable town, with an excellent harbour. The horses, cattle, and sheep here are, it is said, ac-customed to eat roasted fish; notivithstanding,
whic Lach nor th. Balrii

His Ishma the con measur maine most : which conque liphs, M ors. ces call Mahom tained
bespori
droi-5
Mre e 9
() 4 每 fov
$3+7 \times 1$
intes - Mations cescedi ) $13.5 x^{2}$ is 1913n: hurge g
which, the beef and mutton are both good.Lachoa is large and well built. Seventy miles nor theeast of it, in the Persian Gulf, is the isle of Babrin, celebrated for a famous pearl-fishery.

Histoiy. - The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, and (excepting towards the north anil the coasts of the Red Sea, where they are in some measure subject to the Turks) they have ever re. mained a free and independent people. The most remarkable part of their history is that which relates to the impostor. Mahomet, and their conquests under him and his successors the caliphs, when they were denominated Saracens on M ors. They are now governed:by petty princes called Sheiks and Imams. . Their religion isMahometanism, the doctrines of which are contained in a book called the Koran.
s walled compra osque is on crill, burning: was in in 622 , na is repia. The by brick is parti-consider. The said, ac-
standing said, ac-
standing girdle. send to kind of ly half. horse. tts, and r flocks

## seated

 $t$ is the upportilgrima. God, in. es, in its it is near idon, or $a$, and $a$ ated for $\square$
















## [104 <br> PERSIA.

Pzasta is bounded-on the wet, by Aiviatic Turkey; and the Persian Gulf; eaut, by India; morth, by Tartary and the Caspian Sea; south, by the Indian ©cean.

pRovinces<br>TOWNS.<br>1. Irac-Agemi<br>Ispahan, Casbin.<br>2. Aderhijan<br>8. Farsistan or Fairs<br>Tauriz or Tebriz.<br>4. Kerman ...............ar Gomron, Ormus<br>8. Mekran ............... Tiz, Kidgen<br>6. Segistan............... Dergasp.<br>7. Korasan................ Mesched or Efferain.<br>8. Candahar ............. Candahiar.

Other provinces are-Cushistan, Korgan, Esterebad, Mazenderan, Ghilan, Shirvan, and Daghistan.

Peasia is a mountainous country, and abounds in extensive deserts ; but produces corn, wine, oil, and delicious fruits, especially oranges, dates, melons, grapes, and pistachio nuts; it produces also senna, rhubarb, and various other drugs, and is famous for silk. The commerce consists chiefly in raw and wrought silks, mohair, carpets, leather, and gold and silver lace.-The Persian horses are admired for their beauty; and there are also camels, large-tailed sheep, leopards, panthers, wild goats, \&c.-The rivers in Persia are small
and the C Aras, mir, Durr are in Th Itene the ex and $p$ mirth geners olive imcline shave but th care : The w of diffe shorter of the Greek boiled markal habitat ted of beauty left; a ber of an art ingenio tans; fire, 80

IspA surrour there is
and unimportant; us are also the lakes, except the Caspian Sea. Of rivers may be mentioned the Arac, Kur, Zeindeh, Mend, Zenderoud, Bundamir, and Hinmend; of lake!; Urmia, Zereh or, Durra, and Baktegan. The principal mountainsare in chains of great length and height.

The Persians pride themselves in universal poIiteness, and are hospitable; not however, without the expectation of presents in return. Both rich and poor are generally gay; and immoderate mirth will sucesed the most violent quarrels. The general complexion is fair, somewhat tinged with olive : The men are strong and robust, and areinclined to martial exercises. They generally shave the head, and wear high crimson bonnets: but the beard is sacred, and tended with great care : they are fond of large cloaks of thick cloth. The women wrap round their heads pieces of silk of different colours; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men. The chief repast of the Persians is the supper, as with the ancient Greeks and Romans. The most usual dish is. boiled rice variously prepared. They are re. markable for cleanliness, bath in their persons and habitations: Their language is the most celebrated of all the Oriental tongues for strength, beauty, and melody. They write from right to left; and, as no printing is allowed, a great number of people are constantly employed in writing: an art in which they are remarkably expert and ingenious. They are, most of them, Mahometans ; with some idolaters, who worship the sun, fire, \&xc.

Isparines stands in the middle of a large plain, surrounded by mountains at eight miles distance: there is a small river, called the Zenderoud, which

## PERSEN.

supplies the houses with water, It is 80 miles in circumference, contains 160 mosques, 1800 caravaniaries, 260 public baths, and a vast number of coffee houses. The numler if inhabitants was formerly coinputed at a million, but is now much reduced. The strcets are not paved; in some of them are canals, phanted on each side with trees. The king's palace is built of brick, and is two miles and a half in circuit. Though at a great distance from the sea, İpahan carries on an ex-. tensive trade.

Casbin or Caswin is a large town, and is noted for almonds, raisins, and melons,-Tauris is the second city in Persia, Its mosques and caravansaries are very numerous ; and it has a.prodigious trade in cotton, cloths; silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather: The inhabitants have been computed at $\mathbf{6 5 0 , 0 0 0}$. Shiras is a large town! famous for its wines, which are the best in Persia. It is surrounded by a wall twenty-five feet high, and ten thick-Fifty miles northeeast of Shiraz, are the ruins of Persepolis, the ancient capital of Persia.-Gomron or Gombroon, (called by the natives Bender Abassi), is a sea-port of considerable trade.-Ormus, situated in an island of the same name, was formerly the greatest mart of the east; but is now almost descrted.-Mesched: is noted for a magnificent sepulchre, a manufactory of pottery, and fine Turkey stones.-Candahar is a rich trading town, capital of a kingdom which is partly in Persia and procly in India:

History.-The Persian empire succeeded the: Assyrian or Babylonian, and lasted from the neign of Cyrus, 556 years before Christ, to the dinic of Darius, who was conquered by Aiexander,
iles in cara umber tts was much ome of trees. is two great an ex.
n noted is is the aravan. digious ver bro: The ,000.s, which ed by a -Fify of Peromron or Abassi), nus, situformerly w almost fieent scine Turg town, ersia and
seded the: from the itic to the icxander,

229 years before Christ. Alexander's empire wasdivided among his great general officers, and their successors were conquered by the Romans. After the subversion of the Roman empire, Persia was subjugated by the Tartar Prince, Lamerlane: whose posterity was supplanted by an ancestor of the Sophi family, who pretended to be descanded from Mahomet himself. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Persian throne was usurped by Tahmas Kouli Khan or Shah Nadir; who, on account of his cruelty, and attempting to change the religion of Persia, was put to death: by his chief officers and his relations, in 1747: For several years after, the kingdom was rent by internal commotions, until the settlement of Kerim Khan ; who, under the title of Vakeel, or Regent, governed Persia from 1763 to 1779, when he died, in the eightieth year of his ages. negretted by all his subjects. After his death, several competitors for the crown appeared, particularly two, Jaafar Khan and Akau Mahomet' Khan, who. reigned over different parts of the kingdom، Jaafar perished by an insurrection in the yeas; 1792.

## [158 ] I NDIA.

Insta or Hindoostan (formerly the Empire of 1. Ben the Great Mogul) is bounded-on the west, by Persia and the Indian ocean ; east, by the East. ern Peninsula and the Bay of Bengal ; north, by Tartary ; south, by the Indian Ocean.

## SOUTHERN REGION.

## Drvisions.

1. Carnatic, onthe Coromandel Coast.
2. Mysore Go....... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}M y \text { yore, Seringapatam, } \\ \text { Bangalore. }\end{array}\right.$
3. Travancore, Cali- Travancore, Cochin, cut, Canara, \&c. Calicut, Tellicherry, on the Malabar

Madras, Arcot, Pondicheiry, Tranquebar, Negapatam, Tanjore, Madura. Mangalore, Goa. nly

MIDDLE REGION.
divisions.

1. Circars and Gol- Masulipatam, Visagapa conda. $\quad$ tum, Hydrabad. 2
2. Visiapour, Bala gat, Isles of Bom bay, Salsette, and Elephanta.
3. Dowlatabad an

Candeish.
4. Guzerat...........
5. Berar ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Orissa

Visiapour, Poonah, Bombay:

Aurungabad, Burhampour.
$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Amedabad, Cambay, Su: } \\ \text { rát. }\end{array}\right.$ Nagpour, Cattack.
mpire of west, by he East. horth, by

Pondi. nquebar, Tanjore, gapatam,

Cochin, licherry, toa. ${ }^{2}$

Visagap\% jad.
tah, Bom-

Burhamnbay, Su.
6 ck.

1. Bengal

Calcuttor Hoogly. Chandernagore, Plassey, Moorshedabad or Muxadabad. Dacca. ${ }_{3}$
2. Bafiar and Benares Patna, Bonares.
3. Oude and Rohil- Lioknow and Bercil. cund. ly.
4. Allahabad and Aallahabad, Ougein.
5. Delhiland, Agral Delhi, Agra.
6. Agimeref $/ 2$ and
(h Cutch $1 /$ Agimere, Boogebooge:
7. Sindy...y ••Cu. Tatta, Hydrabad.
8. Moultan had La , Moultan, Lahore.
9. Cabur and Cash- Cabul, Cashmere.
10. Naraat and Boot Catmandu, Tamape


## LVESS AND MODNTAINS.

1. Rivess.-Ganges, Sanpoo or Burrampooter Tor Mégna, Jutina, Soane. Nerbudda, Indus or Sinde, Puddar, Pupty or Surat river, Godavery, Bain, Kistuas Cavary +.

- The Southera Region (which is south of the river Kistna) Is called the Peninstia; greater part of the Middo Region (botween the riverts Kistna and the Nerbudia)' is called the Deccan : and the Northern Région in souetimen callec Hindestan Proper. t The Ganges and the Saapon on Butrampooter are eaid to besue from opposito sides of the same Hece ci mintintaine in Tiben inan Tartary, and fow in different directions, till they ase 1200.

2. Moontains. - The Gauts or Balagat modntains or Indian Appenines; extending from the Tapty to Cape Comorin, the most southorly point of land in India.

This vast tract consists chiefly of extensive plains, fertilized by numerous rivers and streame, and interspersed by a few ranges of hills. The periodical rains and intense heats produce a luxuriance of vegetation almost unknown to any other country. To the east of the Indus is an immense sandy desert. There are also large forests in va. rious quarters. The products of India are, rice, maize, sugar, cotton, millet, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa nuts, \&ce. and it has mınes of gold, silver, and diamonds. Of animals, there are elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, panthers, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, and monkeys, The principal exports are indigo, salt-petre, zilk, cotton, calicoes, chintzes, muslins, shawls, and precious stones.

The original inhabitants of India are called Hind os or Gentoos. They are of a black complexion ; their hair is long ; their persons straight and elegant; their countenances open and pleasant: Their manners are gentle; and their hap-
miles asunder; yet meet togetter abiout 40 miles from the sea:ufter each has rup through a winding course of about 1400 -miles. On entering Hindostan, the Burrampooter assumes the name of Megna.: it is called the Sanpoo, in the upper part of jts course.The extreme mouths of the Ganges have formed many ielands, called the Sunderbunds, overgrown with tall bamboos, and other liuxuriant vegetation, the impenetrable haunts of tigers and other tieasta of prey.
lagat moanending from most south
of extensive and streame, hills. The oduce a luxto any other an immense forests in wa. idia are, rice, omegranates, s, \&sc. and it nds. Of ani:s, tigers, leoes, buffaloes, ts are indigo, tzes, muslins,
lia are called a black comrsons straight en and pleaad their hap-
les from the sea : about 1400 -miles. umes the name of rt of its course. ned many islands, imboos, and other f tigers and other
piness consists in the solaces of domestic life. They are divided into tribes or casts. The principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics. The Bramins have the care of religion. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots ; that is, decendants of Rajas: those in the service of the English are called Sepoys. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics comprehend merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade. All the different tribes are kept distinct from one another by insurmiountable barriers. They are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat together, or even to drink out of the same vessel. Besides the tribes, there are the Parians, or Hellachores, a set of poor unhappy wretches, destined to misery from their birth. These perform all the vilest offices of life, and are held in the utmost abomination. The members of each cast adbere invariably to the profession of their forefathers. Most of the Hindoos are idolaters. Their temples or pagodas are magnificent, and the transmigration of souls is one of their distingoisishing tenets. Their food consists chiefly of rice, ghiee, (a kind of butter) milk, vegetables, and spices. The horrid custoni of women burning themselves in the fire, with the dead bodies of their husbands, is still practised in Hindoostan.

Madras, or Fort St George, is. situated close on the nargin of the sea. It consists of two principal parts, called the White and Black towns, separated by an esplanade. It is one of the Presidencies by which the East-Iudia Company's possessions are goveriied. The other Presidencies are those of Calcutta and Bombay. The fortress is of great strength, and is a regular square, about 100 yards on each sisle. It stands in the middla

## INDIA.

of the White rr English town, which has three straight" streets to the north, and the same number to the south of the fort. The houses are co. tered with a stucco called Chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. Near the fort are barracks for the soldiers, an hospital, and a mint for the coinage of gold and silver. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, \&c.-The Black town, which is also walled and fortified, is inhabited by Gentoos; Mahometans, Armenians, and Jews. The streets are wide, with trees planted in some of them, which afford shelter from the sun. The inhabitants of both towns to. gether are computed at 100,000. Madras, like all the European settlements on the Coromandel coast, has no harbour for shipping. It was settled by the English about the year 1640 .

Arcot is the residence of the nabob of Arcot or the Carnatic. It is large, and has a citadel.Kondicherry was the principal settlement of the French in India,-Tranquebar; a seanort in the country of Tanjore, is surrounded by a wall, with bastions; and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. In 1807, it was taken by the English from the Danes. - Negeltam, also in the country of Tanjore, was take. from the Dutch by the English in 1782.-Mysore, now the capital of the country of that name, is fortified, and has a palace for the rajah.-Seringapatam, the former capital of Mysore, is situated in an island of the river Cavery, which is here about five feet deep. It is beautiful, and strongly fortified; but the British took it by storm in 1799. Tippoo Saib, the king of Mysore, was killed.Calicut was the first port in India visited by Eu*
iopean : the Port ed it. on the $: ~=$ is hands in India and a $p$ the capi is meanl
The island of of Hind India : t has a do harlour. all of tea of wood lish oak. a very $n$ cious are the chur in walk liouses ated. with ac the offic built of the out Instead square c at the sa

The narkab stupend rock. rock. of the 1
has three ame numies are co1 is nearly rs as high or the solcoinage of ided by a bastions, ralled and hometans, wide, with ord shelter towns to. dras, like oromandel

It was 1640
f Arcot or citadel.ent of the port in the wall, with churches, and several was taken Vege itam, take from ysore, now is fortified, ingrapatam, ated in an here about ongly fortim in 1799. is killed.ted by Eu*
ropean shipping ; which happened in 1498, when the Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, discoverd it.-Goa is a Portuguese settlemert. It stands on the north side of an island of the same name, is handsomely built, and is one of the best ports in India.-Masulipatam is noted for painted linen, and a particular kind of snuff.-Poonah, though the capital of the Poonah or Western Mahrattas, is meanly built and defenceless.
The town of Bombay is situated on a small island of the same name, near the western coast of Hindoostan. It is one of the strongest places in India : the principal fort has above 100 guns. It has a dock-yard, a marine arsenal, and a capacious harbour. Here the finest merchant-ships are built, all of teak from the neighbouring countries, a kind of wood which is more durable than the best English oak. There is only one church at Bombay, a very neat commodious building, seated in a spacious area called the Green, which continues fromthe church to the fort, and is pleasantly laid out in walks planted with trees, round which the louses of the English inhabitants are mostly situated. These are generally only ground-floored, with a court-yard before and behind, in which are the offices and out.houses. They are substantially built of stone and lime, and smooth-plastered on the outside. Few of them have glass windows. Instead of glass, transparent oyster-shells are used, square cut, which transmit a sufficiency of light, and at the same time exclude the violent glareof the sun.

The isiand Elephanta, near Bombay, is re-. inarkable for the figure of an elephant, and a stupendous temple, -both hewn out of the solid rock. Saisette has also a temple cut out of the rock.-Surat, has a strong citadel, in possession: of the English, who. engross most of the trade:
it contains 300,000 inhabitants, consisting of $\mathrm{Ma}_{8}$ hometans, Gentoos, Jews, and Christians. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but: are not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. Sand-banks obstruct the entrance of the T'apty, on which account large vessels load and unload at Swally, 15 miles west of Surat. One thing singular here is, that though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive one for inferior animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse or any other domestic animal to perish as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepit horses, cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, \&cc. *-Cambay is noted for embroidery.Amedabad is beautifully situated, and is one of the best fortified towns in India.

Calcutta (situated on the westem branch of the: Ganges, called Hoogly river, at about 100 miles. (rom the sea) is the capital of the British dom:nions in Asia, and the seat of the Governor-General. It is said to contain 500,000 inhabitants. Its citadel (Fort William) is superior to any other fort in India. The houses, variously built, some of brick, others with mud, al d a greater num. ber with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance; and the mixture of European and Asiatic manners observed in Calcutta, is wonderful: coaches, phaetons, hackeries, two-wheeled carriages drawn by bullocks, palanquins carried on the shoulders of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, \&re. form a diversified and çurious scene. The quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings,

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Delnt was long to have: two millio ber is ver but there and baths grand ; bi territory. marble an domes ric invaded H ful were t 100,000 and the $p$ terling most sple exhibits century t Whose pal bove 700 aries.-0 turrounde Tutta is nd wool. 30 mile
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silks, cottons,
sany of which have more the appearance of pahees than of private house.-Dacca is large and populous, and has a great trade, particularly in the most delicate muslins - Patna, on the Ganges, is aso extensive and populous. It is fortified with a wall and citadel.-Benares is charmingly situded on the Ganges, and is the most compaetly built of any city in Hindoostan. It is cliefly celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning.

Delif, on the Jumna, is the nominal, and was long the actual capital of all India. It is said to have contained, in the seventeenth century, two millions of inhabitants. At present its number is very low, and it is in a very ruinous state; but there ure many splendid remains of palaces and baths of marble. The Mogul's palace is grand; but the Mogul himself has little power or territory. The principal mosque is built of marble and red freestone, with high minarets, and domes richy gilt. In 1718, when Nader Shah invaded Hindoostan, he eitered Delhi, and dreadfol were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inlaabitants perished by the sword; and the plunder amounted to sixty-two millions terling - Agra, also on the Jumna, was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and still exhibits most magnificent ruins. In the 17 th century the Great Mogul frequently resided here, whose palace was prodigiously large. There were bove 700 mosques, 800 baths, and 60 caravan-aries.-Ougein is about six miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, with round towers.Tutta is noted for manufactures of silk, cotton, nd wool. - The province of Cashmere is a valley 30 milen lorg, and 40 broad, surrounded by lofty mountains; and is celebrated for its romantic
beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the tempo. rature of the atmosphere. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of Shawls. Its capital is built on both sides of the river Chelum or Jalum. - Golconda is famous for diamond mines.

Hxaroar.-India has been, from time immemorial, the prey of rapacious invaders. The first of these worthy to be noticed was Alexander of Macedon. Zinghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, also directed his force there in 1221, and made the emperor forsake his capital : he is said to have given the name of Mogul to the sovereigns of India. Several revolutions followed, till the time of 'I'amerlane, who entered India in the year 1398. This invincible barbarian met with no resistance sufficient to justify, even by the military maxims of Tartars, the cruelties with which he marked his way. After an immense slaughter of human beings, he, at length rendered limself lord of an empire which extended from the Archipelago to the banks of the Ganges. His successors in India committed the provinces to the care of their own sons, or to unjust and cruel governors, by which the empire was often miserably torn in pieces till at length, in 1667, Aurengzebe, a great and politic, prince, extended his dominion over the whole of that vast country. After his death in 1707, one bad prince succeeded another, till the invasion of India by Kouli Khan or Nadir Shah This invasion cost the Gentoos 200,000 lives, and the plunder is said to have amounted to no less than two hundred and thirty millions ster ling. When Nadir had raised all the money ho could in Dolli, he reinstated the Mogul, Ma hommed Shal, in the sovereignty, and returned
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m time imme ers. The first Alexander of tarian prince, 21, and made is said to have sovereigns of d, till the time $a$ in the year net with no rey the military with which lie se slaughter of ed liimself lord he Arclipelago cessors in Indiad e of their own ors, by which orn in pieces; e, a great and inion over the r his death im other, till the or Nadir Sluah. 200,000 lives, mounted to no $y$ millions sterthe money ho e Mogul, Ma, and returned
into his own country. A general defection of the provinces' soon after ensued; none being willing to yield obedience to a prince, who had not the power to enforce it.
-In 1756, a most unhappy event took place at Calcutta. The Indian nabob or viceroy of Bengal, Sur Raja al Dowlat, quarrelled with the English East-India Company, and invested Calcutta with a large body of his troops. The governor and some of he principal persons of the place, threw thems es, with their chief effects, on board the ships in the river: those who remained bravely defended the place, till, being overpowered by numbers, they surrendered upon terms. The nabob, instead of observing the capitulation, forced Mr Holwell, the second in command, and one hundred and forty-five other persons, into a prison called the Black-Hole, a place about eighteen feet square, shut up from almost all communication with free air. Their miseries during the night were inexpressible; and, in the morning, no more than twenty-three were found alive. The unfeeling nabob was, in 1757, defeated in the plains of Plassey-by Colonel Clive, and one of the nabub's generals was substituted in his stead.

Hindoostan may now be said to consist of five principal states, which hold, as tributaries or feudatories, numerous inferior states. The principal states are, the British-The Poonah Mahrat-tus-the Berar Mahrattas-the Soubah of the Deccan, and the Seiks.-The Britioh possessions are Bengal, Bahar, part of Allahabad and Orissa, the Circars, a Jaghire in the Carnatic, part of



IMAGE EVALUATION
 TEST TARGET (MT-3)




Photographic Sciences Corporation


Mysore, Callicut, Tellicherry, Bombay, and Sal. sette, \&a- To the Mahratice belong Visiapour, Candeish, Malwa, the principal part of Guzerat, Agimere, Bernr, and Orissa-The Noubah of the Deccan is sovereign of Golconda, principal part of Dowlatabid, and the western part of Berar.The Seike ponens Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the western part of Delhi-Cabul, Cashmere, Sindy, and part of Moultan, are subject to the king of Candahar.

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## EASTERN PENINSULA.

Tris country is bounded-in its northern parts, by Hindoontan, China, and Tartary; every whers dse by the Iadina Ocean.

## divisions. <br> 

Divisiont.

1. Assam ............. Ghergong.
2. Meckley ......... Munnypour.
3. Arracan .......... Arracan.
4. Ava ............... Ava Ummerapoora
5. Pegu
6. Siam ............... Pegu, Rangon, Prome.
7. Malameca .......... Malacca.
8. Cambodia.......... Cambodia
9. Laos.............. Lanchang.
10. Tonquin ......... Kesho.
11. Cochin-China ..... Hue-fo.
12. Siampa ............. Feveri .

Meckley, Arracan, Ava, and Pegu, form what is called the Birman empire.
principal miveis.
Sanpoo or. Burrampooter, and Ava, Pegu, Sian, and Cambodia rivers $t$.

- Tho proper natere of Ammean is Yoi-Kein: and Pogu is calo od by the natiren Begoo.
- The Ava river is also called the Irrameddy: the Simen rivis: in Meimans and the Cumbodia river, the Mecven

The Eastern Peninbula is frequently called Further India, or India beyond the Ganges; and Hindoostan is also called Hither India, or India within the Ganges. - Europeans are little acquainted with this Peninsula; but it is certain that it is extremely rieh in all the productions of the castern countries. At the same time, it is subject to the most dreadful calamities from floods, volcanoes, earthquakes, tempests, and rapacious and poisonous animals:

The Bibmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient. In war, the men display the ferocity of savages; while, in peace, they can boast a considerable degree of gentleness and civilization. The women, though free, are rather in a degraded state. The face of the country affords almost every variety, from the swampy Delta of the Irrawaddy to pleasant hills and dales, and considerable ranges of mountains. The soil is fertile, and yields good wheat, sugar-canes, fine tolacco, indigo, cotton, and tho different tropical fruits in perfection. All the countries that compose the rich and extensive territory of India beyond the Ganges, bear such a similarity to each other in their productions, as renders it unnecessary to give separate descriptions. The animals are, in general, the same as in Hindoostan. There are mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, and quarries of the finest marble. The governments are all despotic, and the people idolaters.

Arracan is a large town, containing a great number of pagodas, and a superb palace, in which it is said are seven idols cast in gold, two inches thick, each of a man's height, and adorned with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones - Ava, the qucient capital; has been permitted of
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## EASTERN PENINSULLA.

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The face riety, from to pleasant es of moungood wheat, mn, and tho All the d extensive bear such ductions, as ate descripthe same as gold, silver, fo finest espotic, and
ning a great palace, in in gold, two and adorned cuous stones permitted to
sink into ruin, since the recent founding of $U m_{m}$ merapoora, which, with its spires, turrets, and lofty obelisk, denoting the royal presence, seems, like Venice, to rise from the waterv, being placed between a lake on the southreast, and the rivet Irrawaddy on the north-west. There is a fort of an exact square, with a gilded temple at cach corner, in the centre of which stands the royal palace.-Pegu; the capital of the country of that name, is also in ruins, but is beginning to be re-built-One of the chief ports of the Birman empire is Rangoon, on the southern coast; which, though of recent foundation, is supposed to contain 80,000 inhabitants.-Prome, considerably to the north, is still more papulous.-The houses in the kingidom of Siam are small, and constructed upon pilitars to guard against inuridations, which are'common in that country. It capital, Siam or Yuthia, is situated in an island formed by the river Meinan. It is said to be of great extent, and contains many pagodas, and a palace a mile and a half in circuit.-Malacea is a commercial town of no great extent, possessed by the Dutch.

History- Little was known conceming these countries till the sixteenth century; about the middle of which, the Birmans, a brave and warlike race who had conquered Ava, became also masters of Pegu. By some European aids in 1752, the Peguese, subdued the Birmans, taking their king prisoner: but the Birmans, in their turn, headed by Alompra, a man of low extraction but great abilities, rose against the Peguese, defeated them in many encounters, and in a short time recovered all their furmer territories. The Birman empire is supposed to contain upwards: of 17,000,000 of inhabitants.

## [172] <br> CHINA.

Chiva is bounded on the south, by the East. ern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; north and west, by Tartary ; east, by the Pacific Ocean.P PROVINCE8.

1. Petcheli Peking.TOWNS.2. Chansi...................... Taiyuen.3. ChensiSingan.
2. Changtong ..... Tsinan.
3. Honan Cayfong.
4. Kiangnan Nanking.
5. Houquang ..... Voutchang.
6. Kiangsi ..... Nantchang.
7. FchekiangHangtchou.
8. Fokien. Foutchou.
9. Quangtong ..... Canton.
10. Quangsi Queyling.
11. Yunnan Yunnan.
12. Queytchou Queyang.
13. Setchuen Tchingtou.
14. Lyautong ..... Mougden.
Of the towns, the most noted are, Peking, Nan-king, and Canton *.
princiral mverm
Hoan-Ho, or Yellow-river; Kian-Keu, or Blue-river; and Ta, or river of Canton.

- The Chisone names of Polking, Nraking, nad Centon, Pare, Chunoting fon, Con-ding-foe, and Quang-tchoorfori. Poking gheane the Northom Court, and Nankifs tho Sopthers-China is by the mativi wilid Tebontroct, which slgailse the centre of the erth.

T tary

The Peninsula of Conea is a kingdom tributary to China, -Its capital is Kingkitau.
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danton, 'aro, Wrovi. Poking thera- -China io the centre of the

Chines is one of the finest countries in the world. It is, in general, beautifully diversified: the ground is highly caltivated, and the populat tion immense. The northern part is extremely cold in winter: There are numerous canals for the purposes of inland navigation; one of which is above 600 miles in length, and forms a communication between the southern and northern parts of the empire. The vessels employed upon these and the rivers are called junks. They are of a curious construction, and are flat-bottomed, so as to draw very little water. The soil produces wheat, rice, turnips, carrots, fruits, sugarcanes, tobacco, \&re. Of animals, there are elephante, tigers, dromedaries, camels, horses, sheep, guats, hogs, \&c. and there are mines of gold, silver, quickailver, copper, tin, iron, and coal.
Several tree and plants grow here that are peculiar to the country; particularly a tree that produces peas, differing little from those of Europe; another, bearing a kind of gum, which makes excellent varmish; a third, bearing white berries, of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is a sort of tallow, of which candles are made; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, producing that article superior to the common bees-wax. The bamboo-cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and though it be hallow within, the wood is hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and the making of paper, after it is reduced to a sort of papte: they even construct houses of it. But the most
remarkable production of this country is tea, of which above thirteen millions of pounds are an. nually exported in British vessels. ${ }^{*}$. China is. also famous for its procelain; though little of thatarticle is now exported, it being so well imitated in several countries of Europe. Besides tea and: porcelain, China exports silk, cotton, nankings. calieo, Indian ink, \&rc.- On the north, China in separated from llartary liy the great Chinese. wall; which; it is said, is 1500 miles long, 28 , feet high, and 24 broad; and has lasted abové 2000 years.

The Chinces are, in generol, of a lower stature. than the Europeans: they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, black hair and are of a tawny complexion. Tlie females have delicate features, and are remarkable for their little fect.- The character of the Chinese is mild and tranquil. Marriages are conducted. colly by the will of the parents, and polygamy is allowed. The dressis long, netti large sleeves; and a flowing girdle of silk. The head is covered with a small hat in the form of a funnel.

Conea is mountanous, but abounds in corn and rice. The people greatly resemble the Chinese. They are civil and courteous; and trade in gold, silver, iron, yellow varnith, sable skins, castor, mineral salt, fowls with tails three feet long, and horses only three feet high.

Pringe is seated in a fertile plain. Bssides. the suburbs, it occupies a square space 36 miles in circumference, and is supposed to contain three

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## CHINA.

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 - Octinter to ne are all pro. at timet, andwillions of inhabitants. It is surrmuded by $a$. wall 30 feet high, and 10 broad at the top. Eaclv of the gates is guarded by a body of troops. At ten every night the gates are shut; and, till dawn, all communication is suspended between the city and the suburbs. The principal streets are 140 . feet broad, and of great length, but are only paved on each side for foot passengers: they are subdivided by arched gateways, under each of whichthe name of the partial street is written in gold: letters. The cross streets are terminated by small. hatticed gates, shut during the night, while the principal strects are constantly guarded by soldiers, amed with : swords and wlips, to quell any disturbance. The private buildings are no more than one story high, and are built chiefly of wood. The imprerial -nalace is surrounded by a high wally. seven miles in circumferencé.
Nanking is said to be fully as extensive and. populous as Peking It was formerly the residence of the emporors, and had a magnifeetr palace, which is now destroyed. It is noted for iilk and porcelam manufactures, for tho stuffis commonly called nanking in Europe, ano for a porcelain tower, 200 feet high.

Canton (the only port where the Europeans: are permitted to trade with the Chinese) is situated on the south side of the river Ta. It is surrounded by a wall near 30 feet in beight, built of: stone, and defended in every direction, particularly towards the river, by very strong forts, mounted with heavy artillery, and garrisoned with numerous troops. It is built on a plain. The. streets are, in general, only from 15 to 20 feet in breadth, and paved with broad stones. The Houses seldom rise above one story, and are built of wood and brick. The shops have their fronte.
fancifully ornamented. The inhabitants within the walls are entimated at a million, and the suburbs contain half that number. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many constantly reside. It is in the suburbs that all commercial business is transacted; and England, Holland. France, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and America, have factories established there: but the English, both from the extent of their buildings, and the number of their ships, appear to engross almost the whole of the China trade to themselves.

Histor v. - The Chinese boast of, an antiquity beyond that of any other nation. Their first emperor is said to have been Fo-hi, who began his reige 2500 years before the livth of Christ. They reckon twenty-two dynasties, or different families, who have ncmined the throne, and 236 emperors, down to the present. The annals of these empesore contain little that is very interesting. They had frequent wars with the Eastern and Western Tartars; the latter of whom conquired the couna try about the year 1278, but were expelled in 1868. The Great Chinese.philosopher, Confucius, flourished about 530 years before Christ. The emperor is an absolute prince; but the examples of tyranny are rare, as he is taught to regard the people as his children, and not as his slaves. The Chinese are idolaters. For some time Chiristianity made a considerable progress in China, under Popish miscionaries: but these were driven out by the last emperor, and that religion is no longer tolerated- In 1792, Lord Macartney was sent. from Britain at the head of an embassy to China : but his reception was such, as to preclude the hope of any closer connection between the twa countries, at lent for a considerable tims.

## [177]

Ats within $d$ the sub. e river is tents in ty reside. business - France, America, English, , and the os almost Ives. antiquity $r$ first em: began his risc. They It families, emperors, ese empegig. They Western the count spelled in Confucius, fist. The examples regard the laves. The christianity na, under driven out s no longer $y$ was sent to China: elude the on the twa mes.

## TARTARY.

This vast region is bounded -on the south, by Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Findoostan, the Eastern Peninsula and China; north, by the Northern Ocean; west, by Russia in Europe; east, by the Pacific Ocean.

## DIVIBIONS TOWNs.

1. Tibetian Tartary... Lassa or Tonker.
2. Eastern or Chinese Tcitsicar. Tartary.
3. Western Tartary.
A. Russian Tartary. Samarcand, Bokhara y
Astracan, Orenburg y Oufa, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk".

INGRES, LAKER, AND MOUNTAINS.

1. Rives. - Sanpoo or Buirrampooter, Amur or Saghalien, Oxus or Gijon or Amu, Wolga, Obj, Intine, Cobol, Enisey, Lena $\uparrow$.

- Tibetian Tartary is divided into great and little Tibet a It tributary to China- Eastern Tartary contains the Mandshura; Manche, and Mongol Tarter, In Wester or Independent Tatteary, are the Uabed Tartars, the Kilmades, Ace- Rusoian Trvary comprehends Siberia, fetriecan Tartary, and Circasgiac-lo Siberia are the Smooides, the Tuaghain, tho Famtichatisilalyn. Ac.-Rascia in Alisa is now divided into the fie government of Caucasus, Duff, TolyTan, Tobolsk, and Irkoutsk-Eucein in Apia ts equal' in extent to all Europe.
+ The Oby is acid to run a course of 2000 miles : the Enimegn 1800 : the Lena, 1600 : and the Amur 1800


# 2. Laxes.-Terkiri, and Jamdio or Palt6 ia. Tibet, Caspian Sea, Aral, Baikal. 

3. Mountaims.-Himmaleh, Caucasus, Altay mountains, Oural mountains.

In : country of such extent, the soil, air, and productions, must differ very muck-Tibet is: the most elevated region in Asia. It is rough and sterile, but the inhabitauts are said to have made a conniderable progress in civilization ; their houses are lofty and built of stone, and they have some useful manufactures, particularly shawls and woollen cloths. The exports of Tibet are, gold duat, diamondes, pearls, musk, rock salt, borax, \&c. The other parts of Tairtary are, in generat inhagited by tribe: who have few towns or settled places of abode, but prefer a wandering life with their flocks and herds. There are vact tracts of sandy deverts, as those of Cobi and Shamo. Siberia is a flat tract of land, deelining imperceptibly towardt the Icy Sea. Some parts of it are fruitful, but the greater part of it consiote of inpervious woodis sand; and marshes. It' is very thinly inlabited The winter is intensely scvere, and continues about nine months ; during which the natives in general take up their abodein subtėr ranean huts.

The Tartars are generally strong-bodied, with broad faces, flat noses, and black eyes. The Circasoian women are reckened great beauties. Most of the Tartars are Pagans. The Tibetians are governed by the Grand Lama or Delai Lama, who is not only submitted to and adored by. them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of Pagan Tartars, who rove
throut hanks the 80 gerent remot Deity die, ei that hi tation, is diso certain The r temple of the The 1 gether religio recitati band Tartar

Lat Tonke Sumar populo name, was th Great. an aca in exc is larg a disti flows : small Wolge in all ress, iste of inIt is very easely scs ; during eir abodedied, with The Cirties. Most retians are lai Lama, idored by oration for who rove
through the vast tract which stretches from the banks of the Wolga to Corea. He is not only* the sovereign I?ontiff of the Tibetians, the vicogerent of the Deity on carth, but, by the move remote Tartars, he is absolutely regasded as the Deity himself. When the Grand Liama scemo to die, either of old age or infirmity, the opinion is that his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for anotheriyounger or better, and: is discovered. again in the body of some chaild by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests. The residence of the Grand Lama is in a vast temple or pagoda on mount Putala, near the bank:of the Sanpoo, about seven miles-cast of Lassa. The Tibetians assemble in chapelgy. and unite together in prodigious numbers, to perform theirreligious service, which they chant in alternaterecitative and chorus, accompanied by an extensive. band of powerful instruments. - Great part of: Tartary is totally unknown to Europeans.

Lassa or Lahaseay called also Bitronciola or Tonker, is not a large city, but is well lbuilt:Stamarcaut (on the Sogd) is an ancient, large, and populous city, capital of askinglom of the same: name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars. It was the birth place and seat of Tamerlane the Great. The houses are buile of stone: there is an academy of sciences; and it carries on a tradein excellent fruits.-Bochara, on the same river;is large and populous, but meanly buith. Balk is a distinguished city on the river Dehash, whick: flows into the Oxus.-Astracure is luilt on several small hills that rise amid the meadows of the Wolga. It is the largest and most populous city in all Tartary, is surrounded by walls, has a fortress, an excellent harbour, and is noted for fish

## TARTAKY:

and salt. There are in it twentysfive Russian churches, besines places of worship for the Armevians, Lutherans, and Papists, and a temple for the Hindoos. - Tobolde, the capital of Siberia, is seated on a hili, at the confluence of the Irtis and Tobol. The houses are low and mean. The Chinese caravans pass through this town, and alt the furs fumished by Siberia ane brought to it, and therce forvarded to Moscow. The Russians. commonly send their state prisoners here.-In, the neighibourhood of Kolyvan there are silver: nines.

Histony- - Phough it is certain that Tartarr. formerly known-by the name of Seythis, peopled the northern parts of Europe, and fumished those amazing numbers, who, under various names, doatroyed the Roman empires. yet it is now but very thinly peopled, and some of the finest parts of it, where learning and the arts sesided, are now scenes of horror and barbarity. The country of Usbeck: Tartary was onca the seat of a more powerfuls empire thian that of Greece on Bome. It was not only the native country, but the fayourite residence of Zinghist on Zenghis Khan, and of Tramerlane the Great, the conqueror of Bajazet, Persiay and India. When the vast dominionsof Zinghis Khan fell to pieces under his successors in the 16th centuyy, the Tartarhordes, who had formed one empire, again separated, and have since cona tinued dittinct. They pay a tribute or acknowledgment of their dependency upon one or othen a Cheir powianl neighboums.
e Russián the Armetemple for Siberia, is e. Irtis and ean. The on, and all ught to it, e.Russians-here.-In. are silver

Tartarr, 4. peopled ished those names, de-- but very parts of it, now. scenes of Usbeck powerful It was not surite resiof Tramerret, Persia, of Zinghis sors in the lad formed since con. or acknowne. or. othen

## [18t J :3 <br> ASIATIC ISLANDS.

Cernoni in which are, Candy, Columbo, anc Trincomal6.-The Maldives and Lackedives.The Nicobar and Andaman islands.-Prince of Wales itland or Penang.-Sunda islands; prineipal, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. In Sumatra are Achen and Bencoolen; in Java are Batavia and Bantians ; and in Borneo, is a town of the same name.-Celeber: in which il Miacassar.-Timor-The Moluccas or Spice islands ; principal, Gilola, Ternat, Tidor, Makian, Ceram, Banda or Lentor, and Amboyna:- Philippine islands; principal, Luconia or Luzon and Mindanao. In the former is the town of Manilla-Pelew or Palon islands.-Caroline isles.-Ladrone or Ma . nian islands; principal, Guam and Tinian.-Hainan and Formosei-Japan iolands; principal Nipon, in which are Jeddo anid Miaco.-Isles of Jesso or Yepso.-Saghalien:-Kurili islands:Fslands in the Northern Anchipelago ; the princispal group of which is called the Fox Ishands.

 buc wnciver

Cleyiten, or Serendib, is separated from the S. E: point of Hindoestan by Palk Strait and the gulf of Manear. It is 280 miles in:length, and 140 in its greatest breadth, resembling a ham in shapes the narrow part towards the north. The flat. tracts on the coast, covered with rich fields of rice.
are bounded by groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the prospect is usually terminated by woods, which cover the sides of mountains. The interior parts abound with steep and lofty bills, and thick forests, but are not destitute of fertile vallies. The most considerable mountain is called Humalell or Adam's Peak, and is of a pyramidical form, near the middle of the island:m On its top is a large fiat stone, with an impression on it in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably larger. The natives have a tradition that Budha, the great author of their religion, lett the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended into heaven. The island is divided nearly into two parts by a range of mountains, in which most of the rivers have their source, the two largest of which vare the Malivagouga and the Mulivaddy. In conepldees there are rich mines whence are procured diamonds, rubies; sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value, also iron, copper, and black-lead: Ceylon produces great quantities of cinnamon; and its pepper is of a superior quality *. One of the most remarkable trees, besides the cinnamon-tree, is the tallipot, which grows strait and tall, one of whose leaves will cover ten men. Of the animal tribess, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any othern in the Indies; and it abounds with buffaloes, goats, hoger deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkeys, tigers, and bears $\dagger$. It has a great variety of birds, some of.

[^35]rees, and the reods, which interior parts nd thick fovallies. The Humalell or al form, near top is a large in the shape larger. The 1a, the great nt of his foot heaven. The ts by a range e rivers havo hive the Ma nepltces there ed diamonds, stones of less lead: Ceylon mon; and its One of the innamon-tree, ad tall, one of of the animal its elephants, other in the ss, goats, hogr $r$ s, tigers, and birds, some of.
ards high. It has
11 animals; but the eloven fret, thoug ${ }^{2}$ en. The most re (runks, which is gepargones of whand
diich are peculiar to the country; also very dangrous serpents; and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The natives of Ceylon are of two kinds; the Cingalese andithe Vaddahs. The latler are still in the zudest: state of social life, and live embosomed in: the woods, or:in the hellows of. the mountains, and subsist chiefy by hunting. The Cingalese appens: to have been a race of Hin-: doos, instructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in: as high a degree as the natives of the neighbouring continent They are Pagans; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worahip only iaferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. Their heuses are small: and low, with walls made of hurdlesi smoothly covered with clay, and the roos thatched. They have no chimneyss and their furmiture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and. two or three stools. Their food is generally rice's: and the common drink water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot.. On the north-west of the ioland is a famous pear fishery. The divers descend from five to ten fathoms, and remain under water about two minutes, each bringing up about a hundred oyaters in his net.- The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled in Ceylon; but the Datch soon: drove them away; and established themselves in all the principal places along the coast. In 1790, Cotumbo, the Dutch capital, surrendered to the British, who are now possessed of the whole ialand. Candy, the capital of the native prince, was seized by them, 14th February 1815 ; and, on the 18 th, the king himself was taken prisoner.-Casdy is. seated near the centre of the island. The principal street is long and broad, and has many tmall strects branching out from it a at the unger.

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## ASIATIC ISLANDS.

end of it is the palace, a square of great extent Columbo, on the west coast, is large and populous, containing above 300,000 inhabitants. It is near ly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel with connecting lanes between them. The fort, upwards of a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. Here is a school for the propa gation of the Christian religion, and a botanical garden. The harbour is nothing more than an open road. The articles exported are, cinnamon, pepper, arrack, cocoa-nuts, oil, wax, honey, coral, ivory, \&cc. - Trincomale, on the east coast, is chief ly moted for its harbour, reckoned the finest in the East-Indies, and defended by two forts. The town occupies more ground than Columbo, but contains a much smaller number of houses, and of an inferior appearance.

Sumatra is separated from Malacca by the straits of that name, and from Java by the straits of Sunda It is almost equally divided by the equator, is 950 miles in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth. Several chains of moun tains run through its whole length, between which are extensive plains, where the air is cool, and in which are many lakes and rivers. Great part of the island is covered with woods, which form an eternal shade. The Sumatrans are, in general rather below the middle stature; their limbe slight, but well-shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The maen are beardless; grea pains being taken to render them 80 , by rubbing their chins, while boys, with a kind of quick-lime Their complexion is yellow. The rites of mall riage consist chiefy in joining the hands of the
of great extent e and populous, mts. It is neares by two prin. es run parallel em. The fort e, stands on the strong both by 1 for the propa and a botanical more than an are, cinnamon, x, honey, coral, st coast, is chief ed the finest in two forts. The a Columbo, but of houses, and

Kalaccar by tho a Jeva by the equally divided ength, and from chains of moun, between which is cool, and in

Great part of which form an are, in general, re; their limbs icularly small at ir is strong, and beardless; great 180, by rubbing id of quick-lime he rites of man 1e hands of the
prries, pronouncing them man and wife, and giving an entertainment on the occasion. Polygamy is allowed to the men; but, owing to their poverty, few instances occur of their having more than one wife, except among the chiefs. The original natives are lagans. The inferior animals are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, monkeys, aligators, buffaloes, a small kind of lorses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer, an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and the shanks and feet like those of a deer: the besoar-stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold. Of birds, there is a greater variety than of beasts. The Sumatran pheasant is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are stork of a prodigious size, parrots, ducks, wood-pigeons, doves, and numemith hints of small bituto of the most beautiful colours. The reptiles are lizards and cameleons. The island swarms with insects. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country : but here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, \&ce. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil-wood, the bread-fruit-tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, coffee, and cotton, are likeivise the produce of this island. The forests contain many valuable kinds of wood, as elony, pine, sandal, aloes, teek, manchineel, and iron wood. Bees-wax is a commodity of great importance here; and here are also edible bird-nests. Gold, iron, tin, copper, and lead, are found in the country. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdons, the chief of which is Achen. In the south-west part are the British settlements of Bencoolen and Fort Marlborough.
Jave is 420 miles long, and of various breadth.

The land is low near the shore, but rises gradual, ly towards the centre. On the north-coast there are many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns ; also many little islands. There are two kingdoms in Java; one under the king of Bantam; another that of Mataram. The Javanese live chiefly on vegetable food, and use no fermented liquors. They are a barbarots, proud, and fierce people; of a brown complexion, short black liair, large cheeks, small cyes, and large eye-lirows. Thiey paint their teethrjet-black, except twe middle ones, which they cover witir gold-leaf; and the operation is repeated as often as is necessary to keep them in that state. The men are very robust, and strong-limbed; but the women are of a small size. The men wear a piece of calico wrapped two or three times round their middle; and women wear it from their shoulders down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, according to their circumstances. Thope that live near the coast are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos. This islard has some very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the couth side. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses ; but to the north, between Batavia and Bantam, the country is very populous, full of rice fields, and plenty of ealt and pepper, besides mist sorts of fruits. Here also are hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame avimals, In the iroods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as tennperate and healthy as in any part of the East-Indies. The serene scason is from May to November; when the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the insects. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugat.
nd rice ker are Ins a rive riding its amjacen mss thro lement Wland wa of a deci Prench t has on ex ind arse treets, very unh tro forts
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down to are. The to their c coast are d they are igh mounin on the forests and en Batavia us, full of or; besides reeves, and iroods are ild beusts; -is as teme East-In. to Novems y the low isects: In the sugat.
ndd rice begin to ripen; but September and Octoker are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java lus a river which rises in the mountains, and, diriding iteelf into many branches, waters the ciramjacent country ; these afterwards unite, and pus through Batavia, which was the principal setliement of the Dutch in India. In 1811, this Wland was reduced by the British, in consequence of a decisive victory obtained over the Dutch and: Irench troops: on the 20th of August.-Batavia has an excellent harbour, a strong fort; an hospital, and afsenal. There are canals in the principal ureets, planted on each side with trees; but it is rery unhealthy.-Bantam is a poor place, but has two forts; and a river rans through it.
Burneo, next to New Holland, is reckoned the largest island in'the world; but is little known to Eu. repeans. It is 900 miles long and 600 broad. The finand country is mountainous; but the sea-coast is lawand marshy. Itproduces rice, pepper, sago, beesrax diamants, gotht, pearlos. camptior, ediuio birdi nestr; canes, and; sandalwood. The oran-outang (the mest striking though hideous resemblance of the human race) is a native of Bomeo. There is a town of the same pame on the north coast, whick has a palace, andis surrounded by a high wall witt. a ditch. The Dutch have some settlements in Booneo-Prince of Wales Island, or Penang, in the straits of Malacra, belongs to the Eigglish. East India Company. It has a settlement called George-town.

Celebes is 560 miles from north to south, but: very irregular in its-breadth. It produces cotton, maize, rice, sago, cocoanuts, pompions. Llack pepper, beans, melons, plantains, oringes,

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lemons, mangoes, pines, \&c. It abounds with poisonous trees and plants; and is well stocked with buffaloes, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, horses, cats, and monkeys. It has quarries of excellent stone and marble, and mines of gold, copper, and tin. The natives are short and stout, and have a flattish face, of a reddish yellow. Their manners are ungraceful ; and they are jealous and revengeful. The Dutch have some settlements on the coast, of which the chief is Macassar, a name that is sometimes given to the whole island. The Moluccas are famous for cloves, mace, and nutmegs. By a treaty in 1619, the English had ane third of the produce, and the Dutch two thirds; but, in three years after, the latter forged a plot of the English against their lives and liberties, and, at Amboyna, put them to death with the extremest tortures ${ }^{*}$.

The Philippine Islando were discovered by Ma. gellan in 1521, and conquered by the Spaniard in the reign of the tyrant Philip.II. after whom they were named. They are naid to be 1100 in number, but great part of them are very small This extensive group presents many volcanic ap pearances, and is subject to violent earthquakes, thunders, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil is fertile in sice bread-fruit, an

[^36]many ol cotton is mod coce The tre fruits all pitable, bundan of a tan kind of romen is beautiful
of bambc hood is ri in the is Philippin called St of wood. the Euro the Engl rehbishic ing. gre The paniard ppe, bel recked Wilson fi delicate i ispositio puman he island ecompan outh us Decembe The $C$ Ppaniard monarch number,
unds with ell stocked gs, horses, excellent d, copper, stout, and ww: Their jealous and settlements Lacass̉ar, a hole island. mace, and inglish had Dutch two atter forged and liber death with
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I 50 foot, will the nutuce the mbling those to ono hundred - a very carious an apricot, hollow mark al sark opean, an tho this chell ?
many other useful vegetables and fruits. The onton is of peculiar beauty, and the sugar-cane, and cocom-nut trees, are particularly cultivated: The trees are always green, and there are ripe fuits all the year. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, and cultivate the land with bundant skill. They are tall, well made, and of a tawny complexion. The men wear only a kind of shirt and loose drawers: the dress of the momen is chiefly a large mantle : their black and beautiful hair is of great length. The houses are f bamboo, covered with palm leaves. The chief bod is rice, cocoo-nuts, and salted fish.-Manilla, in the island of Luconia, is the capitad of all the Philippines. It is well fortified, and has a castle called St Philip. The houses are mostly built of wood. It is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the east In 1762, the English took it by storm, and suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling. great part of which has never been paid.
The Pelew Ieland were discovered by the spaniards; but were little known till the Antelope, belonging to the East-India Company, was wrecked upon one of them in 1783. Captain Wilson found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and friendly in their lisposition-in short, a people that do honour to human nature. On his departure, the king of the islands suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to ccompany him to England, where this hopeful outh unfortunately died of the small-pox in December 1784.
The Caroline Islands were discovered by the spaniards in 1686, and named from the Spanish monarch Charles II. They are about 30 in number, and very populous-The Ladrone

Tilainds, besides other fruits natural to the soin and climate, contain the bread.fruit tree in abun-dance-Hainan and Formosa prodice many valuable commodities, and are partly subject to the Chinese.
The Japan Istands form a powerful and popu lous empire ; and are deserving of particular at tention. Besides many smaller isles, there ate three of great extent-Nipon, Kivisix, and Sikok, which are divided into provinces and districts The number of inhabitants is supposed to be abour 30 millions. The face of the country is diversified with mountains, valleys, rivers, and lakes; and excepting the most untractable mountains, the ground is universally cultivated, card produces in great plenty rice, (which is the chief grain), wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, sec.; there are also vornish and camphoo trees, the vine, the cedar, the tea-tree, the bamboo, cotton shrubs, and mulberry trees, which last feed abundance of sik-worms. In Japan are also mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and cual. It is remarkable, that neither sheep nor goats are found in the whole empire, and there are fem horses, cattle, or swine. The food consists almosd entirely of fish, fowl, and vegetables.
-The Japanese are well made, and active. They are of a yellowish colour. Their eyes are oblong small, and sunk deep in the head, and are of dark brown, or rather black colour. Their heads are, in general, large, and their necks short ; their hair black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils. Their noses, though not flat, are rather thick and sliort. They display great diversity of character, but their virtues far predominate over their vices, They use great varietiey of food and saucess The master or mistress of
the hou sing, tl pieces. of rice : bread. spiritou of smol wiste of 1 are uni are not traw. head to turned Conical but the mon cov rature tl nations. pass eve workmer rilk and are uneq even for superior incompa are prep berry tre ing; but only imp Jeddo ated on river pas palace, a rous prin salloon of and 300

## ASIATIC ISLANDS.

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and popu: rticular at there ate nd Sikok, d districte to be about diversified akes; and, ntains, the produces, ief graing, as, turuips, nd camphor , the bamrees, which Japan are 1, and coal. pr goats are ere are fem sists almost
tive. They are oblung, nid are of a Their heads hort ; their he use they ot flat, arc y great di far predoeat sarieties mistrese of
the house is not harassed with the trouble of carsing, the meat being previously cut into small pieces. The general drink is sacki, or beer made of rice: which last article supplies the place of bread. Tea is universally drunk ; but wine and spiritous liquors are unknown. The practice of smoking tobacco is general-The dress conaists of trowsers ; and loose robes of silk or cotton are universally worn by both sexes,-Stoekings are not used; and the shoes are commonly of rice straw. The men shave the head from the forehead to the nape, but the hair on the sides is turned up and fastened at the crown of the head. Conical hats made of grass are worn on journeys; but the fashion of wearing the hair forms the common covering of the head.-In science and literature the Japanese yield to none of the oriental nations. Some of their arts and manufactures surpass even those of Europe. There are excellent workmen in iron and copper; mannfactures of rilk and cotton; and in varnishing of wood they are unequalled. Glass is also cominon : and they even form telescepes. The porcelain is deemed superior to that of China. Their swords display incomparable akill; and many varieties of paper are prepared from the bark of a species of mulberry tree. They have long had the art of printing; but they use blocks, not moveable types, and only impress one side of the paper.

Jeddo, the capital of the whole empire, is situated on a plain, near an extensive bay: a large river passes through it. In it are the emperor's palace, and many splendid houses of the numerous princes. The palace is of great extent : the saloon of the hundred mats is 600 feet in length, and 300 in breadth There is a high square

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## ASIATIC ISLANDS.

tower, consisting of eeveral stories richly decorated, and most of the roofs are ormamented with golden dragons. The pillars and ceilings are of cedar, camphor, and other precious mpods; but the only furniture is white mats fringed with gold. The whole city is suid to be sixty miles in circumference, and contains two millions of inhabitanteMiaco contains half a million. It is the most commercial city, and is celebrated for the principal manutacturen.-The houses in Japan are of wood, coloured white, so as to revemble stone, and never exceed two stories in height; the upper serving for garrets. Each house forme but one room; which may be divided into apartments at pleasure, by moveable partitions. They uee neither chair nor tables, but sit on straw mats, the meal being served apart to each on a small square wooden salver. In Jeddo the houses are covered with tiles; but the general fabric is a frame-work of wood, split bamboos, and clay.- 'The inland commerce is very considerable, and is exempted from imposts. The harbouri are cromded with vessels, and the shops are well replenished. Large fairs are held in different places. Their foreign trade is confined to the Chinese and Dutch. Their exports are copper in bars, lackered ware, \&c.

The established religion inJapan is a Polytheism, with the acknowledgement of a Supreme Being. Soon after the discovery of this country by the Portuguese, Jesuitic missionaries arrived in 1549; and their doctrines were diffused till 1638, when the pride and avarice of tlie Portuguese produced a persecution, in which it is said 37,000 Christians were massacred. Since that time Christianity has been held in supreme detestation. - 'lhere are two emperors, one called the Kubo, or secular emperor, who holde the chief away; the other, called the

Dairo, court at it is saic head. 1 must he He nev nails ; a ressels.

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Dairo, or spiritual monarch : the former has his court at Jeddo ; the other at Miaco. The Dairo, it is said, wears a black habit, and a cap on his head. His feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exponed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails ; and all his viotuals munt be dressed in new vesselo.

The Isles of Jesso are governed by a prince who is tributary to Japan.- Saghalien is a very large island, inhabited by a mild intelligent race, resembling the Tartars in appearance. The native name of the island is Tchoka-The Kurilis are subject to Russia. The Northern Lrchipelago contains four pripcipal cluiters of islands. That group which is called the Fox Islands, was so named on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes with which they abound. The inhabitants of each of the Fox Islands consider it as common property; and have neither chiefs nor superiors, nor lawe nor punishments.

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Tthe Red Sea, and the Eatern ot I Ocean;west, 'by the Atlantic. It it wimitecydegrees north, and 35 degoesconth $b$ de; andbetven 17 degrees ${ }^{2}$ weat rand 50. , Jees eastlongitude.-Its greateat. ledegity forth tosouth is about 5000 milety. greatestbreadth, from west t

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Iby Pater Hill \& C. P? Pentars to the Chuoch of Scodaund.

## (4) DIVISIONS.

## 10. Hottentots coun-. try. Cape-town.

1. Lower Guinea... St Salvador. Benin, Cape coast-castle, Christianburg, Fredericksburg, Freetown.

Other divisions of Africe laid down in maps, re, Biledulgerid, Sahara or the Great Desert, Pezzan, Bornou, Negreland or Negritia, Seneambia, Senegal, Manding, Tombuctoo, Houssa, Vangara, Darfoor, Adel, Ajan, Lower Ethiopia, Lonomotapa, Sofala, Cafiraria, Mataman.

RVERS, JATRE, MOU ATA8, BATS, STRAITs, -CAPE ATHOLRANDS.

Rrvers. - Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, RioGrande, Sierta Eotic, Zaire.

[^37]2. Lakes.-Zambre or Maravi, and Dembea or Tzana*.
3. Mountains.-Atlas, mountains of the Lions, mountains of the Moon, Lupata or the Backbone of the World, Table mountain, Sugarloaf mountain, Lion's Head, Charles Mount, James Mount, or the Lion's Rump.
4. Bays and Straits - Straits of Gibraltar, Gulf of Cabes, Gulf of Sydra, Red Sea, Straits of Babelmandel, Channel of Mozambique Table Bay, False Bay, Saldanha Bay, Gul of Guinea $\dagger$.
5. Capes.-Spartel, Blanco, Verd, Good-Hope
Guardafui.
6. Iscands.-Madeira, and Porto Santo. I Madeira is Funchal. - Canary Islands; prin cipal, Canary, Teneriff, Ferro, and Palma.Cape Verd Islands; principal, St Jago.-S Louis.-James Island.-Goree.-St Mat thew and St Thomas.-Ascension.-St He lena.-Madagascar.-Comora Islands; priu cipal, Comora, Hinzuan or Johanna. - Isld of Monsia, Zanzibar, and Pemba.-Bou bon.-Isleof Franceor Mauritius. - Socotar

[^38]Afric Asia by $t$ broad. the influe especially it are notl of which a put in mo caravans h other hanc which are of spring, in a lamen of a dark wards the vernments almost all metans. . I in the othe lions, tigers there are a diles, and t teeth are tt

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Africa is an immense peninsula, united to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 120 miles broad. The whole of Africa is so much undet the influence of the sun, that it is extremely hot, especially in the middle parts ; and vast tracts of it are nothing better than dry deserts, the sands of which are almost burning loot, and are so easily put in motion by the wind, that it is said whole caravans have been buried under them: On the other hand, nothiug can surpass the fertile parts, which are continually clothed with the beauties of spring, summer, and harvest. The natives are in a lamentable state of uncivilization. They are of a dark complexion. In the middle, and towards the south, they are quite black. The governments are in the highest degree despotic, and almost all the inhabitants are Pagans or Mahometans. There are more wild beasts liere than in the other quarters of the world; particularly: lions, tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and hyenas ;there are also camels, cameleons, ostriches, crocodiles, and the hippopotamus or river-horse, whose teeth are the best of ivory.

Bazbary (which includes Morocoo, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca) is, in general, fertile, and produces corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Its exports: are, fruits, Barbary horses or barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, \&ce. The people are of two kinds, Moors and Brebers. The latter inhabit the mountains, lead a pastoral life, and are much better than the Moors, both in manners and morals. In 1799, between two and three hundred thousand of the Moors in Morocco died of the plague. The sovereign of Morocco is styled Emperor; that of Algiers, the Dey; that ofi

Tunis, and that of Tripoli, the Bey. The AIgerines are noted pirates; and the inhabitants of Barbary are Mahometans.

Barbary, in former times, comprehended the Carthaginian State, Numidia, and Mauritania. The whole country became suljeect to the Romans; afterwards to the Saracens or Moors, who were forced for a long time to submit to the Turks, bit seem now to have thrown off the yoke.

Egypt is famous for its ancient learning, its curiosities and productions. Among its curiosities are, the Pyramids, (nearly opposite Cairo, west. of the Nile) the largest of which covers eleven acres of ground, and is 500 feet perpendicular; the Mummies or embalmed bodies, some of which are reckoned to be 3000 years old ; the Sphynx, which is a stupendous figure of the head and shoulders of a woman, cut out of the solid rock; and the Labyrinth, partly under ground, which contained 12 palaces and 1000 houses. The commodities purchased here are, coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, dates, cotton cloth, \&c. Here are produced also almonds, oranges, pomegranates, figs, peaches, apricots, melons, \&x.--Of far the greater part of Egypt, the aspect is that of a narrow fertile vale, pervaded by the Nile, and bounded on either side by barren rocks, and mountains. Rain is here a very uncommon phenomenon : the heat is extreme. Weakness of the eyes and blindness are very geweral in Egypt.

History.-The princes of the line of the Pharaohs sat on the throne of Egypt in an uninterxupted succession, till Cambyses II. king of Per-
sia, the bi vanqu minion der, it came before of Pto of $\mathbf{P t}$ the the Romar Sarace had be time of 1190, son, t? Christ rusalen Mamal one of Egypt among. feated 1 own go that col

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## AFRICA.

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f the Pyain uninterng of Per-
sia, conquered the Egyptians, 520 years before the birth of Christ.. When Alexander the Great vanquished Darius, Egypt came under the dominion of that prince. At the death of Alexandet, it fell to the share of Ptolemy, and again became an independent kingdom, about 300 years. before Christ. His suecessors retained the name of Ptolemies, till Cleopatra, the wife and sister of Ptolemy Dionysius, the last king, ascended the throne. Upon her death, Egypt became a Roman province. Omar, the second caliph of the Saracens, expelled the Romans from it, after it had been in their hands 700 years. About the time of the crusades, between the years 1150 and 1190, Egypt was governed by Norredin, whose son, the famous Saladine, was so terrible to the Christian adventurers, and retook from them Jerusalem. He instituted the military corps of Mamalukes; who, about the year 1242, advanced one of their own officers to the throne; and Egypt continued subject to princes chosen from among that body, till the Turks under Selim defeated the Mamalukes, and reduced it under their own government. The French expedition into that country under Bonaparté is well known.

Nübin is parily subject to the '「urks, and partly to the king of Sennar. Great part of this country consists of wild deserts, and the people are deceitful and ferocious. The general dress is a long blue shirt. Its exports are, gold, elephants' teeth, civet and slaves.-Abyssinia (which, together with Nubia, is sometimes called Upper Ethiopia) is subject to its own king. In many parts it is very mountainous, and there are tremendous storms of lightning and thunder, and winds no less dreadful. The rainy season con:
tinues from April to September, and is succeeded by six months of cloudless sky. The religion of this country seems to be a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. The natives are of a dark olive complexion, and the dress a light robe bound with a sash, the head being covered with a turban. They are said to be fond of eating raw flesh.-Zanguebar includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements, and to whom the natives are partly subject.

The country of the Hotinntots is the most southern division of Africa. The natives are, in their manners, little superior to the brute creation. They clothe themselves with sheep-skins, and besmear their bodies all over with fat mixed with soot; and this is never wiped off. The nose is sometimes, by vay of ornament, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead. They generally go bareheaded, and seldom wear any shoes; what they do wear are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outwards. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, of a round or oblong shape; and the highest of them so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright in them; but this is not an inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no diffculty in stooping or crawling on all fours. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The door, which is scarcely three feet high, is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet for the smoke. Inured to it from his infancy, the Hottentot feels nothing disagreable in the cloud that surrounds him but, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and snug in hi skin, he lies at his ease at the bottom of his hut

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 Congo, I the coass kinds of they get sessed by elephants inhabitant and stars. tricts of Si or Ivory Dahomey Grain Co Guinea co elephants' in gold.du the Slave coast of though th The latter an innocer but the $I$ coast, are wars amon tion, kidn off as sla Parliamen pany calle express $p$ other trop land purch blacks who colony ap flourishingOr the
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Inured s nothing nds him ug in hil his hut.

Lower Guinea comprehends the kingdoms of Congo, Loango, Angola, and Benguala. Neas the coase the soil is fertile; producing various kinds of fruits, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and vil. The trade is chiefly possessed by the-Portuguese, and consists in slaves, elephants' teeth, iron, lead, tin, and copper. The inhabitants, in general, worship the sun, moon, and stars.-Upper Guinea comprehends the districts of Sierra Leore; the Grain Coast, the Tooth or Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, Dahomey, and the kingdom of Benin. The Grain Coast takes its name from its trade in. Guinea corn ; the Tooth Coasty from its trade inelephants' teeth; the Gold Coast, from its tradein gold.dust, which is found in the rivers; and the Slave Coast, from its trade in slaves. The coast of Guinea is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter, in general, go almost naked, and are an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable pecple; but the Europeans, who have factories on the coast, are said to promote feuds, frauds, and civil wars among them, that, by every ineans of seduction, kidnapping, coercion, they may carry them off as slaves.- In 1791, an act of the British Parliament was obtained, incorporating a company called the Sierra Leone Company, for the express purpose of cultivating West-India and other tropical productions in Sierra Leone, on land purchased of the prince of the country, the blacks who might be employed to be free. This colony appears to be gradually improving and. flourishing in every respect.

Or the other parts of Africa little satisfactoryor certain is known.-Biledulgerid yields a con-
siderable quantity of barley, and has large woods of palm-trees. Part of Biledulgerid is inhabited by the Monselimines, an industrious and ingenious people, who have a republican form of govern-ment.-Zahura or Zaara, is nearly equal,' in extent; to one half of Europe. The greatest part of it consists of barren sand, interpersed with countries of great fertility.-Fezzan is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the west. Agriculture and pasturage are the chief employments. The principal town is called Mourzouk.- Bornou has a great variety of animal and vegetable productions. The people manufacture cotton, cultivate the ground with hoes, and are, in their manners, courteous and humane. - Negroland or Nigritio is a vast extent of country south of Zahara, containing several kingdoms, of which Tombuctoo is one of the most remark. able. The houses in Tombuctoo are built like bells. There are a great number of weavers of cotton cloth, and the natives carry on a great trade in slaves, ivory, senna, gold dust, dates and ostrich-feathers.. Instead of money they make use of kowrie shells and small bits of gold.-Manding is also noted for gold.-Lower Ethiopia comprehends Monoemugi, Matamba, Ansico, Mujak, Gingiro, Alaba, \&c. of which little is known but their names.-Monomotapa or Mocoranga and Sofala, aie famous for gold. The latter is thought by many to be the Ophir of the ancients. Its king is tributary to the Portuguese-Caffiaria is divided into Caffraria Proper and the country of the Hottentots. The Caffres are an industrious courageous people. The country is fertile; and they have large herds of cattle, which are very small and docile, coming; at a:whistle.

This plain, pls by very and mort has a ro and is of 30,000 in Old Fez,. magnifice public bat built of $m$ be, in cis central pa 240 in $b_{1}$ height: $G$ tensive bl which the are of bric upwards now the $g$ the capita guarded b who are of vered wit good, but The wome often visit. which are pirrates.Algiers strength, appearance one anothe mole of the the most c miles in ci velvets, $\times$ sil

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manuth hoes, jumane. of counngdoms, remark. uilt like avers of a. great lates and ey make .-Manpia comMujak, hown but and $S$ thought nts. Its Caffraria country industri-s- fertile ; hich are lè.

The city of Morocco stands in a beautiful plain; planted with palm-trees, and is surrounded by very strong walls of tabby, a mixture of stone and mortar, which becomes as hard as a rock. It has a royal palace, many magnificent mosques, and is of great extent, but does not contain above 30,000 inhabitants.- Fez consists of three towns, Old Fez, New Fez, and Beleyde. The palaces are magnificent; and there are numerous mosques, public baths and hospitals, and two colleges finely built of marble; one of the mosques is said to be, in circumference, a mile and a half. The central part of this building is 450 feet in length, 240 in breadth; and it has a tower of great height: 900 lamps nightly illuminate this extensive building; and contains 7 pulpits, from : which the priests instruct the people. The houses are of brick or stone. :The city is said to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants.-Mequinez is now the general residence of the emperor, and the capital of the whole empire. The palace is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and have scymiters covered with wrought silver. The houses are good, but: the streets are exceedingly narrow. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses, which are flat:-Sallee has been loing noted for its pirates.-Ceuta and Oran belong to Spain.
Algiers or Algier is a town of very great strength, and very populous.; It makes a fine appearance from the sea, the houses rising above one another in the form of an amphitlieatre. 'The mole of the harbour is 500 paces long.-Tunis is the most civilized town in Barbary It is three miles in circumference, and lias manufactures of relvets, $x$ silk, linen, woollen stuffs, \&c. Not far
to the north-east of Tunis are the ruins of Cur-thage.-Tripoli has a commodious harbour, but the houses are low and mean, and the streets narrow, dirty, and irregular:

Cairo: or Grand Cairo, consists of three towns, Old Cairo, New. Cairo, and the Port of Bulac. The inhabitants are said to be about 300,000 . It is situated on the east side of the Nile. The finest houses are built round a court, having their windows towards the court; and presenting only a dead wall to the street. The streets are narrow, like lanes. It contains many public bagnios and caravansaries, and about 300 mosques. The Calish is a canal, which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is about 20 feet broad, and has houses built on each side of it. There is a castle built on a rock. Juseph's well (so called from the Grand Visier who, about 700 years ago, had the care of the work) is 60 feet in circumference at the mouth, and 276 feet deep.-Alexandria was first built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Christ. It was long esteemed the finest city in the world next to Rome, but now consists chiefly of one long streed facing the harbour, and does not contain above 12 or 14, thousand inhabitants. Its Pharos of watch.tower, was one of the seven wonders of the world ;: and its library, destroyed in 64\%, consist ed of 700,000 volumes. Near Alexandria i Pompey's pillar, built of marble, and 110 fee high.-Rosetta stands on an island formed by the west branch of the Nile : it is one of the pleasant est towns in Egypt.-Damietta is situated at on of the eastern mouths of the Nile. It has a goo harbour, several squares, various mosques, and public baths faced with marble,-Sues is seate
at the and a Egypt, is abou a cohsi Senn five mil inhabit flat-roos lace is 1 ed by b Nile, co situated tains ab chiefly of a cor being e : -Axun known Melir the Por ropean The nu bique is from th possessi built, convent Cape streets other a built of hind the tains. the sout yards, tia. $-S$
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at the north end of the Red Sea. It has a castle and a harbour.-Girge, the capital. of Upper Egypt, stands near the left bank of the Nile. It is about three miles in circumference.-Cosseir is a cotsiderable port bordering on the Red Sea:
Sennar, seated on the west side of the Nile, is five miles in compass, and contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat-roofed, and very ill built; even the king's palace is but a confused heap of buildings surrounded by brick walls.-Dongola, also seated on the Nile, contains 10,000 houses of wood.-Gondar is situated on a hill of considerable height ; and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of a cone. There are no shops, the merchandise being exposed to sale upon mats, in a large square. -Axum (the ancient capital of Abyssinia) is known by its extensive ruins.
Melinda is a large and populous place, in which the Portuguese have warehouses stored with European goods, and several churches and convents. The number of inhabitants is 200,000 . - Mosambique is situated in a small island about two miles from the continent. The Portuguese have had possession of it ever since 1497. It is large, well built, and rich, with handsome churches and convents, and a strong fort or castle:-
Cape Town, on Table Bay, is well built : the streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses are mostly built of stone, and white-washed. The ground behind the town rises on all-sides towards the mountains. It is protected by two strong forts. To the south-east of Cape Town are some small vineyards, which yield the noted wine called Constan-tia.-St Salvador is seated on a craggy mountain.

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 A'FRICA.It contains the king's palace, several Portuguese churches, and 40,000 inhabitants.-Benin, on a river of the same name, is a large city. The shops are stocked with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country; and the streets are kept neat and clean by the women.Cape Coast Castle is a British settlement; Christianburg and Fredricksburg are forts belonging to the Danes.-Free-town is the capital of the setilement of Sierra Leone. The harbour has three wharfs, and is protected by a battery. It stands on the south-side of Sierra Leone river, near its entrance into the Atlantic.

The Madeira islands, are subject to the Portuguese. 'The principal island abounds in fruits of almost every kind:; as oranges of all sorts, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, figs, plums; strawberries, that grow wild in the mountains with astonishing profusion ; grapes, which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. In Madeira are made the finest sweatmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits heing here candied in the most ex. quisite perfection. But what this island is prin cipally celebrated for, is its excellent wine, which keeps lest in the hottest climates, and of which vast quantities are exported. The number of inhabitants in Madeira is computed at 64,000, of which the town of Funchal contains 11,000.-The Canary islands (seven in number) belong to Spain, and are famous for sugar-canes, wine, excellent fruits, silk, and Canary-birds. The Peak of T'e: neriff is one of the higlest mountains in the world, and is a volcano. 'The population of these islands is said to be 140,000 , of which 64,000 belong to Teneriff.-Cape Verd islands, (ten in number) are
subject tainous, (one of at prese St Thon Ascen. safe harl touch fo 1200 mil America 6 , and the Por Afterwas they wer Dutch re by the $\mathbf{E}$ belonged the hight the level far from rered : wi fertile val and plan goats. A ypon the puantitie magreea lescriptio ir is rem place is a ituated, nodiousovernor' urround ended b St Helena
ortuguese min, on a The shops as well as ; and the women.nt ; Chris. longing to the setilehas three $t$ stands on lear its en-
the Portuin fruits of rts, lemons s, peaches, wild in the ; grapes, ms , and reIn Madeira world ; all he most ex. and is prin vine, which d of which mber of in64,000, of 000.-The ig to Spain, excellent Peak of $T^{\prime}$ ': the world, hese islands 0 belong to umber) are
subject to Portugal. They are, in general, mountainous, but produce various kinds of fruit : Mayo (one of those islands) is noted for salt:-Goree is, at present, subject to Britain; St Matthew and St Thomas, to Portugal.
Ascension is barren and uninhabited, but has a safe harbour; at which the East-India ships often touch for turtle.-St Helena is situated about 1200 miles west of Africa, and 2400 east of South America. Its length is about 10 miles; ,breadth. 6, and circumference 28: It was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St Helena's day. Afterwards the Dutch possessed it tilt 1600, when. they were expelled by the English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was recovered by the English in 1678, to whom it has ever since belonged. There are several lofty mountains; the highest of which is said to rise $269(1)$ feet above the level of the sea. The country, however, is far from being barren. The little hills are corered with rich verdure, and interspersed with ertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and plantations. It feeds cattle, sheep, and some goats. 1 great variety of excellent fish is taken upon the coast, and sea-fowl deposit immense quantities of eggs around the island, which form an agreeable article of food. Vegetables of every lescription abound, but no grain is sown. The ir is remarkably salubrious. . The only landinghace is at St James's valley, in which the town is jtuated, consisting of three streets of decent com-modious-looking houses, with a church; and the povernor's residence, called the castle, which is urrounded by a strong wall: The island is deended by various fortifications and batteries.St Helena is now the abode of Napoleon Bonaparte,
the ex-emperor of France, who arrived there o the 17th of October 1815.

Madagascar is in length about $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ miles, an 200 in breadth. It is said to contain two hur dred millions of acres of excellent land, watere by rivers and rivulets, from a long chain of mour tains which pass in the direction of the island fro north to south. The natives are rather above th middle stature, and:are mostly of an olive con plexion : some are tawny or copper-coloured. Th chiefs are known by their red caps. Their au thority is inconsiderable. The women are live and cheerful, and form the chief delight of the husbands." The products are, flax, sugar-cane cocoa-nuts, bananas; tobacco, indigo, cotton, pe per, gum-lacca, benzoin, amber, ambergris, ric yams, kidney-beans, melons, pine-apples, tam rinds, oranges, pomegranates; ginger; cinnamo ebony, \&c. Cattle, buffaloes, and sheep aboun There are no lions; tigers, elephants, or horse There are beds of pure rock crystal, three.king of gold, with topazes, sapphires, emeralds, an spotted jaspers, commonly called blood-stones.

The Comora Islands. produce'a great variety fruits, rice, honey, \&cc.. The East-India shii often touch at Johanna for refreshments. The islands, as also Monsia, Zanzibar, and Pemb are said to be tributary to Portugal:-Bourbon a fertile island, and produces, in partcular, exc lent tobacco. There is here a noted volcano.. T French colonized this island in 1654. The chit town is St Denys. -The Isle of France was fir possessed by the Dutch, who abandoned it 1712; soon after which it was settled by $t$ French. It is particularly remarkable for indi and ebony; produces wheat, Indian corn, an
ngar ca rincipal ifed. ish duri tored; 1 Podrigue Pritain.pours, al

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ugar canes, and has two fine harbours. The principal town, called Port Louis, is strongly forfified. These two islands were taken by the Briish during the late war. Bourbon has been retored; but the latter (along with its dependencies Rodrigue and Les Schelles) remains subject to-Britain.-Socotora is noted for its excellent harwurs, alces, frankincense, rice, dates, \&c.

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## NORTH AMERICA.

Noprt Aveatca is bounded on the south, the isthmus of Daren and the Gulf of Mexic north, by the Northen Ocean : east, by the A lantic Ocean, ment, by the Pacific Ocean.far as it is known, it is situated between 8 ar 72 degrees north letitude, and between 50 ar 170 degrees west longitude. Its length so fa from south to north, is about 4400 miles; and. Mreadth, from went to east, 8600.

A minica was first discovered in 1492, Christopher Colambiss a native of Genoa, in th service of Spain. It was, however, pamed aft Americus Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, wh some time atter, sailed to South America, an published an account of his vayage, in which 1 insinuated that he was the first who made the di covery. - The known parte of North Americ may be divided into - the British Dominions, United states of America, -and the Spanish D. minions*.

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 he south; of Mexic by the A Ocean. ween 8 ar veen 50 an igth so fa iles ; and.Kngraved for Scattis Geogivapily



## $[211]$

## BRITISH DOMINIONS

DIVIssoxis.
Acadia or Nova)
Sccula; including Nova Scotin Proper, and Nem Brunswick.

Halifax, Annapolis, Shelburne, $\quad \mathrm{St}$ Toban's, Frederick's, town. Trui-Rivieres or Three River, York. New Britain; in-- Prince of Wales or cluding Labrador Churehill Fort, York and New North Fort, Severn Fort, and South Waleu. Albany Porti an


Rivars.-St Lawrence, St John's, St Croix, Churchill, Nelson, Severn.

Latrs.-Superior, Huron, Erie, Oatario *.
Bays and Strayps - Bay of Fundy, GuIf of St Lawrence, Straits of Bellisle, Hudson's Bay and Straits, James Bay, Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay.
-These laken are partly in the United Statet. Between Erie Ontario are the falls of the river Niagara, about 150 feot perg. ndicular. - The river St Lawrence is navigable for ships of the as high as, Quebec, which is above 100 miles. It is minety las vide ut its mouthe and five miles in breith hamar Quebme.
4. Cares.-Sable, Charles, Sedley, Farewell.

Nova Scorria, till lately, was almost a cont nued forest ; but great tracts of it are now cult vated, and become fertile and flourishing. In $g$ neral, the land is well adapted to the produce hemp and flax ; and the timber is extremely pr per for ship-building. Its coasts abound wit cod, herring, and other kinds of fish.

The first grant of lands in Nova Scotia. w given by James I. to his secretary Sir Willia Alexander; from whom it had its name. Sing then, it has frequently changed from one priva proprietor to another, and from: the French to th English, backward and forward, till it was co firmed to the English by the treaty of Utrech In 1749, 3000 families were sent to it, at th charge of the British government:

Canada was discovered by John and Seba tian Cabot in 1497. It was settled by the Frenc in. 1608 : but was conquered by the British 175 In 1791, it was divided into Lower and UpP Canada, of which Quebec and York are the cap tals. : The number: of inliabitants in I, ower C nada is not less than 250,000. In Upper Canad 80,000: The winter is very long and severe, th ice on the rivers being often 3 or 4 feet thick but the climate is healthy. The uncultivate parts are almost a continued forest; but the lan that has been cleared is fertile, and the vegetatio rapid. The country abounds with coal ; and nes Quebec is a valuable lead mine. Canada turpe tine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualitif There are numerous tribes of original natives
dians; $b$ ring, it $i$ us liquo lost useft Canada ut was c far which

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in small ana fith pawis for d like the padale, and six in the rcaly skin, Pded over e blours, blac dileat cloth own treet, he month of 5 hundred, o guented part rothe banke 40 that the : cutting dow the destined to the botto the bank. and bank th they place $r$ which they" wometimee surfuce of the third at rided into = The walls a spartment, neems to be from their place for a than 100 y

Scotia. wa Sir Willia me. Sind one priva rench to th it was cor of Utrech 0 it, at th

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 the Frend ritish 175 and Upp tre the cap I.ower C per Canad severe, th feet thick ancultivate out the lan e vegetatio 1 ; and ne ada turpen ic qualitie l nativesdians; but their population has much decreased, ring, it is said, to the immoderate use of spiriuus liquors. Of the inferior animals here, the lost useful and most sagacious, is the beaver $\dagger$. Canada was settled by the French in 1608 ; ut was conquered from them by Britain, in the ar which terminated in 1768.

- A large beavar is about tweaty-oight inches in length, Prom - hind part of the hoad to the root of the tail, and weighe 60 or 0 pounds. The hend is shaped lite that of a rat, and is emall pruportion to its body: its enout is long, its oyes amall, and its Irs amall ond round. Its lege are about five inches in length, ith pawa formed like a man's hand : but the hind feet are webed like the tnes of a goose. Thie tail is shaped lite the blade of paddle, sind is four inches broad where it joins to the body, five six in the middle, and three at the extremity s it in covered with scaly 4 kin, the scales boing near a quarter of an inch long, and idded over each other like thooe of a Gish. Beavora are of difiereant bolours, black, brown, white, yeliow : of the furs are formed exelleat cloths, gloves, atockingh, and hata. These animale cut fown trees, brild bonces, and form themselves into eocieties. In he month of July they aseamble togather, to the number of 4 or 5 hundred, on the border of some deep river or lake in an unfrepuented part of the country. They cut down the trees which grour pa the banke by gasiving thiem at the bottom, and contive it so wo that the trees man full into the water. -Some are employed in cutting down the treen, others in conducting them in the water to the dentined place, where they are cut into piles. Others' dencend to the bottoni of the water, and dis holen at proper distances froms the baak. They then raise the piles up, force them into the holes, and bank them ruund with a stiff clay. The piles being thiw fixed, they place rafters on them, and pluit them over with the branchen, which they"plaster with clay. Their babitations cousist of three, cometimes of four storie.s. The first story is nearly even with tle burfuce of the water ; the second at the height of the beype: and
 rided into apartments of an oval form, from 4 to 6 feet in breadih. The walls are plaited and plaistered. There are two doors to each apartment, one towards the water, another towards the land. This teema to be a precaution in case of a surprise, that they may escape from their pursuers on either side. Each family has a separate place for a magazine. The range of buildings is sometimes more than 100 yards in length, and cousists of at least 300 piles.

New Britain, is remarkable for the extreme severity of the cold in winter; which is greate than in any other part of the world in the same latitude. The ice on the rivers is, then, eigh feet thick; port wine freezes into a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of hoar frost * All the quadrupeds are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur ; and even the dogs and cats from Eng. land, when carried into Hudson's Bay, have, on the approach of winter, changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, thicker coat of hair than they originally had. In summer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals. When that season is over, (which lasts only for three months) they all assume the livery of winter; and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow ; every thing, animate and inanimate; is white. The soil, in the parts that are known, is poor ; but the coast abounds with large, convenient, and safe harbours. An extensive fur trade is carried on with the natives, by the Hudson's Bay company, which was established by charter in 1670. So far as is discovered, Labrador is generally hilly, and even mountainous. The natives are mountaineers and Esquimaux : the former resenbling gipsies ; the latter resemble the Greenlanders.

The knowledge of New Britain and the neighbouring seas, was owing to the attempts of the

[^40]he extreme $h$ is greate in the sam then, eigh solid mass; ath falls on hoar frost * close, soft, from Eng. $y$, have, on eir appearfter, thicker had. In places, a al animals.
lasts only he livery of ind most of now ; every hite. The or ; but the t, and safe carried on y company, 1670. So erally hilly, are mounreseinbling landers.
1 the neigh npts of the
of North Ame. under the same It the the wind and west beforg tivated state of
glish to discover a north-west passage to China $f$ the East Indies. In 1585; John Davis vi-. d the western coast of Greenland, and explo the narrow sea called Davis's Straits. Henry dison made three voyages; the first in 1607, second in 1608, and the third in 1610. He ered the straits and bay, known by his name; $d$ was preparing, in the beginning of 1611 , to rsue his discoveries, when his crew mutinied, zed upon him and seven others who remained. thful to him, and committed them to the fury. the seas in an open boat. These unhappy in were never heard of more; but the ship and rest of the crew returned home. Another atnpt towards the discovery of a north-west pasge was made in 1614, by Baffin and Fotherby; d another in 1746, by Captain Ellis; both of ich proved unsuccessful; and it is not now. obable that this discovery will ever be accomshed. A narth-east passage was also attempted, vain, by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553, and Captain Phipps (late Lord Mulgrave) in 1778. In 1770, the Hudson's Bay company employed Ir Hearne (an officer in their service) to ascern if it was practicable to reach the Northern ean over land. He traced the continent to its mination in about $71^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $123^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. g . where the sea appeared to be entirely frozen, cept some parts about the coast.

Halifax is situated on the west-side of Cheeto bay, which is large enough to shelter a ousand men of war. The town has an ellenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timr. At the northern extrenity is the King's ck-yard, provided with naval stores of every ad.-Annapolis, on the bay of Fundy, hias a
most excellent harbour.-Shelburne (at the he of a bay called Port Roseway) is large and pop kous, and has a capacious and secure harbour.

Quebec consists of an Upper and Lower Tow the former erected on the summit of a limesto rock; the latter round the base of the eminen on the north-west border of the river St Le rence. The streets are, in consequence of $t$ situation, irregular and uneven; many of th are narrow. The houses are of stone, and fortifications are strong. The governor resid in a citadel, which covers the town, and is bo regular and handsome. The cathedral of Catholics is a plain building. The Jesuits $o$ lege, a large edifice, is now converted into b racks for the troops. The Protestant Metro litan Church, and a house for the courts of la are neat luildings, erected on the site of a $n$ uastery destroyed by fire in 1796. The sen nary of the Catholics, the Hotel Dieu, and convent of the Ursulines, are also deserving. tice. On the north side of the town is an edif above 500 feet in length, containing the office ordnance, an armory, barracks for the royal ar lery, storehouse, and workshops. A new jail heen lately erected. The General Hospital, the banks of the river St Charles, is an excelle institution. The harbour is safe and commodio and flanked by two bastions. Here are seve dock-yards, where vessels of every descripti from 50 to 1000 tons are constructed. Inha tants 15,000. Quebec was taken b the Brit in 1759, but with the lamented death of Gene Wolfe in the moment of victory, 12 th Septemb

Montraeal is situated in an island of the sat
(at the ho ge and por harbour. ower Tow a limesto he eminen ver St $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}$ rence of $t$ lany of th one, and ernor resid and is bd edral of e Jesuits o ted into bs ant Metro ourts of la ite of a n

The sen ien, and deserving is an ediff g the office ne royal ar new jail 1 Hospital, s an excelle commodio e are seve y descripti ted. Inha , the Brit th of Gene th Septemb d of the sa
me, in the river St Lawrence. The streets are ggularly disposed ; and from the river there is a radual ascent to what is called the Upper Town, which are the cathedral, the English churoh, hd the Government house. It is nearly as poulous as Quebeo, and is rapidly improving. The land is $\$ 0$ miles long, and 7 broad. The town Iled Three Rivers stands on a river of the same ame, which, before its junction with the St Lawnce, is divided by two islands into thiree branches. is but a small place.-York is the capital of Ipper Canada. It is situated on the north-west de of Lake Ontario, has an excellent harbour, id is in a flourishing state.
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## UNITED STATES.


#### Abstract

STATES. 1. Massachusets

Bay*. 2. Connecticut. 3. Rhode-Island 4. New Hampshire- 5. Vermont 6. New York 7. New Jersey 0. Pennsylvania 9. Delaware 10. Maryland 11. Virginia ............. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Washington, } \begin{array}{l}\text { mond, Norful, } \\ \text { mid } \\ \text { liamsurg, } \\ \text { Town. }\end{array}, \quad \text { Yo }\end{aligned}$

New-Bern, Edenton. Charleston, Columbia. Augusta, Savannah. Frankfort, Lexington

Towns. Boston, Lexington, S lem, Cambridge. Hartford, Newhave New London. Newport, Providence. Portsmouth. Beinington, Windsor. New York, Hudson, A bany, Saratoga. Trenton, Burlingto Perth-Amboy. Pbiladelphia, Germ Lancaste Yown, Carlisle. Dover, Wilmingto Newcastle. Annapolis, Baltimore: Louisville.


 12. North Carolina... New-Bern, Edenton. 13. South Carolina .... Charleston, Columbia 14. Georgia 15. Kentucky- To this State belongs a division, bordering on New Bra wick, called the Province of Main, the capital of which is $\mathrm{Po}_{0}$ dand.-The first five States are divisions of what was forme called New Englased.
sTATES.
Tennassee
Ohio ................ $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Chillicothe, } \\ \text { Cincinnati. }\end{array}\right.$ Marletta,


## Ns.

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ovidence.
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Hudson, A toga.
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Baltimore: Ric
orfolk, W Yo

Edenton. Columbia. vannah.
Lexington
on New Brum of which is Po at was forme

To these divisions may be added the territorie's Indiana and Michigan, farther to the north, efly inhabited by various tribes of Indians.ch of the States is divided into counties. Lately, the United States have received a vast dimportant increase of territory by the cession Lodisiana, sold to them by France, to whom was ceded by Spain.-The principal town is Wrleans.

VERS, LAXES, MOUNTAINS, BAYS, AND CAPES.
Rivers.-Mississipi, Missouri, Ohic, Kentucky, Cumberland, Tennassee, Illinois, Great and Little Miami, Connecticut, Hudson's, Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Potonac, Savannal, St Mary's*.

The source of the Mississipi is said to have been traced to Turtle lake, in lat. 47 deg .40 mm . near Red lake. Including rindings, the length of its course may be about 2000 mileis. at lat. 45 deg. the whole river, more than 250 yards wide, falls pendicularly about thirty feet, forming a most pleasing cataract, dd the Falls of St Anthony. Uufortunately, the mouths of this le river are not navigable for. large vessels, on accusunt of the and trees brought down, and lodged there by the furce of thio ent. The Missouri, which joins the Mississipi, is in fact the cipal strearn, and has been ascended above 2000 miles.-The o runs a course of 1183 miles, and is one of the most beuntifh rs id the wortd.
2. Lakes.-Champlain, George, Michigan, at part of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, a Ontario.
3. Mountains.-Allegany or Appalachian mou tains, Cumberland mountains, and Bl mountains.
4. Bays.-Those of Chesapeak and Delaware
5. Capes.-Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatter Lookout, Fear.

The territory of the United States is happ variegated with plains and mountains, hills a valleys; and the soil may, in general, be said be equal to that of any country in the wor The products are Indian corn, rice, wheat, $r$ barley, oats, potatoes, carrots, turnips, and kinds of culinary roots; apples, pears, peach apricots, nectarines, quinces, plums, gooseberr currants, strawberries, \&cc. In some parts mines of coal, iron, and copper. Of animals, th are buffaloes, panthers, opossums, polecats, squ rels, porcupines, racoons, beavers, rattlesnak alligators, humming birds, \&c.

In the western parts of the United States, th are numerous tribes or nations of the Aborigin or native Americans, called Indians; as the Cree Chactaws, Chicasaws, Cherokees, \& : These ver intelligent people, fond of liberty, quich r. eliension, sudden in execution, and subtile business. They are of a very genile and amia disposition to those whom they think their frien but implacable to their enemies. They live
rsed in sr e banks o pns of In bsist, tóge g , fishing, fa have a thin nose, $p$ the con e ears larg ark, lank, thell tur r colour, a e. Theit ard, owing out by the oss idolate rs.
The follor e taken fro ges we cal pin ours, w $y$; they th en, when en old, th rnment is ere is no $f$ compel obs ey general ving the $n$ the grour the child sterity th bese empld unted nat ent occasid quired gre em. The
rsed in small villages, either in the woods or on $e$ banks of rivers, where they have litile plantaons of Indian corn and roots, upon which they bsist, together with what they procure by huntg , fishing, and fowling. The Indians of Amea have a very swall forehead, little black eyes, thin nose, smal" ..ic ading towards the upper p: the countenance br... 1 ; the feature carse; cears large and far from the face; the hair very ack, lank, and coarse. Their limbs are small, it well tuzned; the body tall, straight, of a coprcolour, and well proportioned, strong and acr. Their faces are sinooth, and free fromard, oving to a custom among them of pulling out by the roots. A grat part of thein are piss idolaters, and worship the sun, moon, and rrs.
The following remarks concerning these people e taken from Doctor Benjamin Franklin.-Sages we call them, because their mauners differ oin ours, which we think the perfection af civi$y$; they think the same of theirs. The Indian en , when young, are hunte's and warriors; ien old, they are counsellors; for all their gornment is by the counsel or advice of the sages: ere is no force, there are no prisons, no officers compel obedience, orinflict punishment. Hence ey generally study oratory; the best speaker ving the most influence. The Indian women the ground, dress the food, nurse and bring the children, and preserve and hand down to sterity the memory of public transactions. hese employments of men and women are acanted natural and hönourable. Having freent occasion to hold public councils, they have quired great order and decency in conducting. em. The old men sit in the foremost ranks, 3:
the warriors in the next, and the women and cht dren the hindmost. The bisiness of the wome is to take exact notice of what passes, and impri it in their memories (tor they have no writing and communicate it to their children. They a the records of the council, and they preserve tr dition of the stipulations in treaties a hundre years back; which, when we compare with ou writings, we always find exact. He that woul speak, rises. The rest observe a profound silend When he has finished, and sits down, they lear him five or six minutes to recollect, that, if he has omitted any thing he intended to say, or has at thing to add, he may rise again and deliver i To interrupt another, eten in conimon convers tion, is reckoned highly indecent. How differen this is from the conduct of a polite British Hous of Commo. where scarce a day passes withoy some confusion, that makes the speaker hoarse calling to order; and how different from the mod of conversation in many polite companies Europe, where, if you do not deliver your sel tunce with great rapidity, you are cut off in $t$ middle of it by the impatient loquacity of tho you converse with, and never suffered to finis it.!

When any of them cone into our towns, on people are apt to crowd around them, to gay upon them, and incommode them. This the esteem great rudeness, and the effect of the wat of instruction in the rules of civility and god manuers. "W. have," say they, "as much curid "sity as you, and, when you come into on 4. towns, we wish for opportunities of lopking e "you ; but, for this- purpose, we bide ourselie * behind bushes where you are to pass, and neve "intrude ourselves into your company:"

Their gres has travellis , withou re, as op and nter. ' I d lead acant dw hey are p ut to hu ers are eary ; a pare of $v$ he strang rought; egins, pound, w ffers of fuides, 0 ourney ; ainment.

Louis al count ich and
ope. I ss rice, $n$ ny in t? Mississip ${ }^{8}$ partic eo. Indi Louisian ginning he Spar Erance.
en and chi the wome and imprii oo writing

They a preserve tr a hundr re with or that woul und silenc
they lear at, if he ha or has an d deliver an convers ow differet ritish Hous sses witho er hoarse om the mod mpanies
or your ser tt off in th :ity of thos red to finis
r towns; on em, to gar
This the of the wal ty and goo much curio e into ou $f$ lopking a de ourselve $s$, and neve y".

Their manner of entering one another's vilges has likewise its rules. It is reckoned uncivil travelling for strangers to enter a village abrupt, without giving notice of their approach. Therepre, as soon. as they arrive within hearing, they op and hollow, remaining there till invited to oter.. I'wo old men usually come out to them, nd lead them in. I'liere is, in every village, a acant dwelling called the stranger's house. Here hey are placed, while the old men go round from ut to hut acquainting the inhabitants that straners are arrived, who are probably hungry and: cary; and every one sends then what he cans pare of victuals, and skins to repose on. Wherhe strangers are refreshed, pipes and tobacco are rought; and then, but not before, conversation egins, with inquiries who they are, whither pound, what news, \&c. and it usually ends with. ffers of service, if the strangers have occasion for juides, or any necessaries for continuing their purney; and nothing is exacted for the enterainment.

Louisiana, as far as it is known, is a delightful country, producing spontaneously whatever is ich and rare in the most desirable climates of Europe. Two annual crops of Indian corn, as well. is rice, may be produced; the timber is as fine as ny in the world; and the neighbourhood of the Mississipi furnishes the richest fruits. The soil s particularly adapted for hemp; flax, and tobaceo. Indigo is, at this time, a staple commodity. Louisiana was settled by Louis XIV. in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and ceded toThe Spaniards in 1763, who resigned it lately tow France. It is now subject to the States.

Boston is seated on a peninsula, at the botton of Massachuset's hay ; and has a pier 2000 fee in length, to which ships of the greatest burdes may come quite close. On an island in the bas is a strong fort, called Fort William. The street of Boston are handsome; and, on the west side o the towi, is the Mall, a beautiful public walk number of inhabitants, 20,000.-Salem is noted for ship-building, and Cambridge for a universi ty.-New London, Nereport, and I'ortsmouth, hav excellent harbours. - New York is situated on th: south-west part of York island, at the confluenc of Hudson and East rivers. The island is joined to the main land by a bridge called King's bridge The town is four miles in circumference, and, in 1790, contained 33,000 inhabitants. The house are generally built of brick. Its commerce is great and its harbour is one of the best in the United States. It has a college called Columbia College

Philadelphia stands on a neck of land, at thr confluence of the rivers Delaware aud Schuylkill It is famous for the regularity of its plan, and the beauty of its buildings. The two principal streets, Market-street and Broad-street, intersect one another at right angles, and are each a 100 feet wide at the place of their intersection there is a squars of ten acres. Most of the houses are built of brick and have a small garden and orchard. The wharfs are fine and spacious; the warehouses ane large, numerous, and commodious; and the dock for ship-building are well adapted to their pur poses. The state-house is a magnificent building and there is an olegant court-house; as also university and medical school. In 1792, Phila delphü contained 40,000 inhabitants.-The plat of Annapolis, in Maryland, is a circle; tine stadt house, a very elegant building, being in the centre
md the st ont direct

Wash general) it is a ne Potomac four mile partly in convenier 4 free cir and beau It is divi treets $\mathbf{r v}$ and west plan ; ho house, an city, run ect to an of fine pr which ren The greal ncluding walk of 3 which lea The rest wide. T respective quares or All the 1 In the yes ress, at bublic offis o this cit he Cong he 24th: lefeating

he bottom 2000 fee st burder in the bas Che street? est side o olic walk $m$ is noted a universi outh, hav ted on tha confluence d is joined g's bridge es, and, in The house ce is great the United ia Collegr ind, at the Schuylkill an, and the pal streets, ct one ano. feet wide is a square It of brick. rd. The houses are 1 the dock their pur building as also 92, Phila, -The plan tine stadt the centre
and the streets, like radii, diverging thence in differont directions.-Baltimore is large and commercial.

Washington (so named after the celebrated general) is the metropolis of the United States. it is a new city, seated at the junction of the riversPotomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each; and is partly in Virgima, and partly in Maryland. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand. and benutiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due north and south, and east and west; which form the ground-work of the plan; however, from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of fine prospects, but prevent the insipid sameness which renders some other great cities unpleasing. The great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of ten feet, and a gravelwalk of 30 feet, planted with trees on each side, which leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union. The: squares or divisions of the city amount to 1150. All the houses : must be of brick' or stone.In the year 1800, after the adjournment of Congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, thè public offices, records, and property, were removed o this city; and here, on the 22d of November, he Congress assembled for the first time.-On: he 24th of August 1814, a British force, after: lefeating a superior number of American troops:
near Bladensburg, entered. Washington, and do stroyed by fire, the capitol (including the senatc house, and house of representation), the ar senal, the dock-yard, treasury, war-office, pre sident's-palace, rope-walk, and the great bridg ncross. the Potowmac. A frigate nearly ready to E launched, and a sloop of war, were also.consumed A vast quantity of cannon and warlike store was taken. Having accomplished this work , destruction, the British troops were immediatel? withdrawn, and re-embarked on board the ships
Clarleston is situated on a peninsula formed b the rivers Ashley and Cooper; the former o which is navigable for ships of burden 20 mile above the town ; and the banks of the rivers an adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks interspersed with rows of , trees,, which. make thi town very agreable. The principal building are the exchange and the state-house. In $176 \mathrm{~m}^{\circ}$ Charleston contained 8700 white inhabitants, and 7700 negroes. The people of Charleston are ad mired for their affable and easy manners. - $C_{0}$ lumbia, the seat of the Government of the State is seated on. the Congaree, 110 miles N. N. W. of Charleston. - New Orleans, is seated on the eas side of the Mississipi, 105 miles from.its mouth the houses are chiefly of wood.
History. - Thie United States were formerl, British colonies ; but, thinking themselves ag grieved by the parent country, they threw of their allegiance to her: and, after a violent con test of seven years, in which they were joined bly France, Spain, and Holland, they were declare to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent, in treaty which was signed at Paris, by British and American commissioners, 30th November 1782

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 ffice, pre eat bridg ready to 1 consumed like store s.work o mediatel the ships formed former of n 20 mile rivers ar fine walks make thi building In 1761 tants, and on are ad ners.-Co the State N. N. W on the eas its mouth formerl iselves ag threw of olent con joined by e declare lent, in ritish and eer $176 \%^{2}$
## SPANISH DOMFNIONS.

divisions.
Florida, East and St Augustin, PensacoWest. $\}$ la, Mobile.
3. New Mexico, inclu-)
ding New Biscay, SSanta Fe, Acoma. New Navarre, \&cc.
3. New Albion and Ca- ${ }_{\text {- }}$ Montery, St Juan, Lo lifornia. Old Mexico or New Spain; including Mexico Proper, New Leon, Tlascala Yucatan, Guatimala, Honduras, Mosquitoshore, .sc.
retto.

Mexico, Acapulco, I_a-Vera-Cruz,' Caripeachy, Guatimala, Truxillo.

## RIVERS, LAKES, GULFES AND CAPTS.

1: Riveas,-Rio Bravo, Colorado.
2. Lakes.-Lake of Mexico, and Lake Nicaragua.
3. Gulfs.-Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Floridiz or Bahama Channel, Bay of Campeachy, Bay: of Honduras, Gulf of California.

1. Capes.-Florida and St Lucar.

6:

Florida is a fertile country, producing to crops of Indian corn in a year, rice, garder vegetables, oranges, lemons, \&cc. in great abur dance and perfection. It produces also indig cochineal, copper, quicksilver, pit-coal, iron-or cedar, pine, mahogany, \&c.-Florida was fir colonised by the Spaniards, but ceded to Britai in 1763. In 1783, it was restored to Spain. was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497

New Mexico is beautiful and pleasant; th face of the country being agreeably varied wit plains intersected by rivers, and gentle eminence covered with various kinds of trees. It is inha lited by a great number of people, whose lan guages and customs are very different.-New $A$ bion, (so named by Sir Francis Drake), is moun tainous; but there are extensive plains and va leys of luxuriant soil, though they have not bee turned to any great advantage. The Spaniard have divided it into four jurisdictions, named from their chief towns, Montiry, St Diego, S Barbara, and St Franciśco.-Califonnia with extensive plains, pleasant valleys, and excel lent pastures. There are many sorts of: grain and séveral trees and fruits peculiar to the coun try. Divers nations. or tribes inhabit the coun try, without acknowledging any chief. Ead father is a prince over his own family; but hi power ceases when the children are able to pro vide for themselves. A girdle and piece of line round the body, some ornaments for the head and a chain of pearls, serve them in general fo dress and finery.

Old Mexico contains mines of gold, silver jign, copper. lead, alum, vitriol, marble, \&c. and
roduces In a, pine-ap ams, and c is country -Honduras The empire bortes in 1 orses, and ruelties col heir other he Spanisl St Augu f an oblon rossing on ped; and h acola stand orms a cor
The city arge plain nountains. was forme how the us royal audi It enjoys of all the Europe; East-Indi part of th mulattoes, them all. estimated ous harbo stated pe return fo and othe Commod Acapulco

## SPANISH DOMINIONS.

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in 1497
sant ; th aried wit eminence t is inha whose lan - New A , is moun is and va e not bee Spaniard is, named Diego, S talabound and excel of : grain the coun the coun f. Eac ; but hi le to pro of line the head eneral fo

Id, silver B, \&ce. and
roduces Indian corn, cabbage-trees, indigo, copa, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, fruits, sugar, ums, and drugs. In general, it is a mountainas country, intermixed with many rich valleys. -Honduras is famous for logwood and mahogany. The empire of Mexico was subdued by Fernando fortes in 1521, with no more than 600 men, 18 orses, and a small number of field-pieces. The ruelties committed by the Spaniards, in this and heir other conquests, are an eternal disgrace to he Spanish name.
St Augustin is situated on the coast; and is f an oblong form, divided by four regular streets, rossing one another at right angles. It is fortiied, and has a castle called Fort St John.--Penacola stands on a bay of the same name, which orms a commodious harbour safe from all winds. The city of Mexico stanas near a lake, in a arge plain, environed, at some distance, by high nountains. It is very extensive and populous; was formerly the abode of the emperors; and is now the usual residence of the viceroy : it has a. royal audience, a university, and an inquisition. It enjoys a prodigious commerce, being the centre of all the trade between Spanish America and Europe, and between Spanish America and the East-Indies. The Spaniards do not make a tenth; part of the inhabitants, the-rest being negroes, mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. The number of inhabitants has been estimated at 150,000.-Acapulco has a commodious harbour and strong castle. It sends, at stated periods, vessels with silver to Manilla, in return for which, they bring back spices, drugs, and other commodities of the east. In 1743, Commodore Anson took a galleon bound froun: Acapulco to Manilla, valued at Li.300,000-

Vera Crus is the centre of the treasure and mer chandise of Mexico. An annual fair is held her for the commodities of the Old World.-Guato mala has a university. It stands not far from the site of the former town of that name, which wad totally destroyed in 1773 by an earthquake, in which it is said 80,000 persons perished.

The north-western regions have lately, in part been explored by Messrs Hearne and Mackenzie Thev are inhabited by various tribes of uncivilized natives. The principal rivers are, the Cop per Mine river, and Mackenzie's river, both fall ing into the Arctic ocean ; the Slave river, the Unjigo or Peace river, the river Oregan or Great river of the West. Of lakes, there are, lake Rouge, lake of the Woods, lake of the Hills, Winnipic lake, and Slave lake. The chief mountains are, the Stony or Rocky mountains. Towards the Pacific, the natives are fairer than in the other parts of North America. Their eyes are not dark, like the other Indians, but grey, with a tinge of red. The men wear only a robe made of the bark of the cedar tree, rendered as fine as hemp; -sometimes with borders of red and yellow threads: the women add a short apron. Some of their canoes are forty-five feet in length. -On the western coast (which in general is very mountainous) are the promontory of Alaska, and Gape Prince of Wales; and in lat. $49^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ is Nootka or King George's. Sound ; which, in 1789, had nearly occasioned a rupture between Great Britain and Spain. - West Greenland (so called by the first discoverers of it, because they found the shore covered with green moss) is a cold miserable country, inhabited by white bears, foxes, deer, and a few wretched savages. Attempts have been made to settle in it; but the men have perished by the severity of the weather.:

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sure and mer ir is held her orld.-Guati $t$ far from the e, which wa irthquake, in hed. ately, in part d Mackenzie. es of unciviare, the Coper, both fall ve river, the gan or Great re are, lake of the Hills, e chief mounintains. To fairer than in Their eyes ns, but grey, $\therefore$ only a robe rendered as rs of red and short apron. eet in length. neral is very Alaska, and t. $49^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ is ich, in 1789, etween Great (so called by rey found the cold miserbears, foxes, Attempts he men have aer:


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## SOUTH AMERICA.

S GU America is bounded -on the north, by: M Moo and the Caribbean See ; south, by the So hern Ocean; east, by the Atlantic; west, by the thacific Ocean. It is situated bet peen 12 degros north and 56 degrees louth latitude, and be 34 and 82 degrees vest longitude. -Its len th, from north to south, is about 4500 miles ; an II ts breadth, from wert to east, 8500 ..

DIVISION.
Towns.
t. Terra Firfra, - ${ }^{1}$ in
eluding the pro vince of Darien, Cartagena, St Martha, Venezulela, Caraccas, Cu mana, New $\mathrm{An}_{2}$ dalúsia, Rec.
2. New Granada
3. Peru, -including Lima, Truxillo, Paita, the provinces of Lima, Quito, and Los-Charcas.

Panama, Porto-Bello*, Carthagena, Tolu, Venezuela, Mara caybo, Leon de. Caraccas, Cumana, St Thomas
Santa: Fe, Popayan. Quite, Cusco, Potosi. .

- A line dyne from Panama to Porto-Bello (or rather a litho to t west of tide se towns) is the proper limit between North and Sontll America, This isthmus of Darin or Panama is here only $C$ milo in tooth


## DIVIS103s.

TOWNS.
4. Chili, - including $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Chili Proper and }\end{array}\right\}$ Jt Jago, St Juan, Val$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Chili Proper and } \\ \text { Cuyo or Cutio. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { divia or Baldivia. }\end{gathered}$
5. Paraguay, - including the Provin- Buenos-Ayres, Sacraces of La-Plata, mento, Monte ViParaguay Proper, deo, Assumption. Parana, \&c.
6. Brasil, - including St Salvador, Olinda or the governments of Fernambuco, St $\mathrm{Sc}-$ Bahia, Fernambu- ( bastian or Rio-Jaco, Rio-Janeiro,\&c.) neiro, Porto Seguro.
7. Guiana...................Paramaribo, Cayenne.
9. Amazonia and Pa - $\}$ No towns..

Hivers, LakEs, MOUNTAINS, BAYs, BIRAITS, AND CAPES.

1. Rivers.-Amazon, Oronoko, La Plata, St: Francis*.
2. Lakes.-Maracaybo, Parima, Titicaca, Zarayos, Merim.

> The Amazon, (called also the Orellana or Maranon) is said to be the largest river in the world, running above 3000 miles. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth, and in its course receives near 200 other rivers, some of which are not inferior to the Danube, particularly the Ucaial, Purus, Madeira, and Negro. La Plata is equally wide at its mouth, It is Uraguay, and Parana.
rowns.
Juan, ValBaldivia.
es, SacraMonte Vissumption.
-. Olinda or ibuco, St Scor RioJJaporto Seguro. Cayenne.
, ETRAITY,
a Plata, St:
iticaca, Za-
ranon) is caid to 00 miles. It is eivea near 200 Danube, partio. -La Plata is. $f$ the Peraguays.
3. Mountains.-Andes or Cordilleras, Chimborazo, Cotopashi *.
4. Bays and Straits.-Bay of Panama, Gulf of Darien, Gulf of Venezuela, Bay of Alt Saints, Straits of Magellan, Straits of Lev. Maire.
5. Capes.-Orange, North, St Roque, St Thon mas, St Mary, St Anthony, Horn.

Terra' Firma, or Castile del Oro, is, in the. inland parts, very rich and fertile. It has mines of gold, silver, iron, and copper; but those of gold are nearly exhausted. The manchineel or manzanillo tree, which grows here, is remarkable for its poisonous quality. It bears a fruit resembling an apple, but which contains the most subtile poison. If a person sleep under this tree, his body swells and is very painfui. Vipers and serpents are very common here; and here is also that remarkable animal the Sloth, sometimes called ironically the Swift Peter, from the uncommon alowness of his motion. Monkeys are very numerous, keeping together, twenty or thirty in. company, and rambling over the woods, leaping fron tree to tree. This part of America was dis-, covered by Columbus, in his third voyage. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about: the year 1514, to whom it still belongs.

[^41]Nrw Granada: was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably tempe-. rate. l'he fertility of its valleys is not inferior to Uhat of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing.

Peru is chiefly noted for its mines of gold, silver, and quicksilver, and for Peruvian or Jesuit's bark. The most remarkable animals are the lamas and vicunnas, which produce the finest wool. The lama is used as a beast of burden, and its flesh is agreeable and wholesome. The Spaniards first visited Peru in 1526. It was conquered by Francis Pizarro with 250 foot, 60 horse, and 12 small pieces of cannon, and has ever since remained in the possession of Spain. Pizarro was put to death, in consequence of a conspiracy raised against him on account of his tyranny and cruelty.-Cirili is also claimed by Spain; but, excepting a narrow tract near the coast, it is still pessessed by the natives. Here, not only the tropical fruits, but wheat, and every other species of grain, come to the greatest per fection. Chili wine is reckoned as good as Madeira; and there are mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead.

Paraguay, or Lia Plata, was díscovered by the Spaniards in 1515 ; and, in 1535, they founded the town of Buenos Ayres.. Great part of this country is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this count
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of gold, sil. or Jesuit's. are the lathe finest of burden, ome. The It was con0 foot, 60 n , and has a of Spain. ce of a conof his tyclaimed by near the es. Here, 'and every reatest perod as Ma ilver, cop-
overed by hey foundsart of this veral hunlucing cot. I the herb this count-
wry, and the infusion of which is drunk in all theprovinces of South Ainerica, instead of tea. Here are also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures, but no woods. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, are in great abundance; of the latter. many thousands are annually sent to Peru.

Brazil is subject to the Portuguese, by whom it was settled in 1549. The climate is temperate, and the soil is, in many places, very rich. It produces great quantities of sugar, tobacco, Brasil wood, citron, elony, fruits, and drugs. The mines of gold and dianionds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling aunually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The: cattle have increased so prodigiously, that they are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being. sent annually to Europe. There are many. noxious insects and reptiles, particularly the liboya or. roebuck snake, which is said to grow to the length of thirty feet, and seven in circumference; the rattle-snake, sum the itibatioka, a serpent twenty-one feet long, and eighteen inches in circumference, whose bite is almost instant death. No country can produce a greater number of heautiful birds.: in particular, the colibri, which is not much larger than a maybug, and sings as laarmoniously as a nightingale.-The natives, who inhabit the island parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are strong, lively; and gay, of a copper colour, and are subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of seruple in marrying their nearest relations. They:
have huts made of the brancles of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs." When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein.

- Gulana is situated between the rivers Amazon and Oronoko. The Portuguese possess the part aljoining to the river Amazon; the French, tho colony of Cayenne, consisting chielly of a town and island of that name; the British, Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Issequibo; and the Spaniards the part next to the Oronoko. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by natives. of different languages and customs. The products are chiefly, sugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, tubacco, drugs, and Cayenne pepper. Surinam abounds with game, and singilar animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, is of an enormous size, and ugly. form ; the woods are full of monkeys; and there are serpents thirty feet long.

Amazonia was discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the: the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maranon. The air in this country is cooler than might be expected, considering its situation in the torrid zone; which is owing, partly to the heavy rains, which cause an inundation of the rivers for half the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the atmosphere. The soil is rich and fertile ; and the trees and plants aro verdant all the year. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and

Jakes have plenty of fish, but are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different trites of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of beantiful feathers, a belt of tigers' teeth or claws, and a wooden sword. The natives are of a good stature, and copper coloured, with handsome features, and long black hair. They make cotton cloth; and their houses are built of wood and clay, thatched with reeds. Their arms are darts, javelins, bows and arrowe, and targets of canes or fish-skin. The Spaniards have made many unsuccessful attempts to settle in this country; but, on the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese have some suall settlements.

Patagonia is the most southern part of all America: it is a bleak and barren tract, extending from Rio de la Plata to the Straits of Magellan. The natives have been represented by voyagers as uncommonly tall, stout, and well made, some of them fully six feet seven inches high, with their hands and feet remarkably small. Their colour resembles bronze. They are all painted, and cluthed nearly in the same manner: they have circles round the two eyes, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth is as white as ivory, and are remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inwards. This country has no timber in the south parts, though the north contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The principal harbour is that of Port St Julian.

Panama is situated on a bay of the same name, noted for its pearl-fishery. The streets are straight and broad, and the public buildings elegant.- Portabello (or the Fair Harlour) consists of one prin-

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 SOUTH AMERICA.cipal street, with others crossing it : it has a great fair, at which time it is extremely populous. It is well defended with several fiorts, but was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739.-Carthagena has one of the best harbours in America, the entrance to which is 80 narrow as to admit only one ship at a time. It is defended by three forts. Admiral Vernon attempted in vain to take it in 1741.-Tolu is noted for the balsam to which it gives name.

Lima, the capital of Peru and the seat the viceroy, is large, rich, and populous. The streets are handsome and strait; but the houses are, generally, only one story high, on account of the frequent earthquakes*. There are trees planted round them, to keep off the heat of the sun. The royal square is very handsome, and the churches and convents are extremely rich. The city is about four miles long and two broad; and is seated on a small river near the sea. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 54,000 . Its port-town is Callua:Cusco was the residence of the Incas or Emperors of I'eru. Four large streets, perfectly straight, meet in a square in the middle of the town. : It is well watered by several streams, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants.

Quito is seated in a pleasant valley between two chains of the Andes, and is nearly as populous as Lima. It has a university and several convents, and is famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax.- Paita is a small town, with a good harbour, much tiequented. It was plundered by Commodore A nson, in 1741.-Potosi is large and populous. It is seated at the bottom of a mountain of the same name, in which is the richest silver mine in

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St Jago a beautiful
It has a roy lace.-Vald the Spanish IBuenos-Ay? lence of the Plata, 50 is seven lea considerable fortified. chandise of Spain. $B_{1}$ tish in July it soon afte cessful atta lous city, s Paraguay.

St Salva of All-Saint 'The street impracticab stands at $t$ ground, su focatingly is large, wi in general ous square ribo is seat on an islan capital of tl part of the Thers are conquered
the world; though it is said, now, to be alinost exhausted. It appears, from the official registers, that the gold and silver coinage in Spanish America, in 1790, amounted to five millions sterling.

St Jago is a neat well-built town, seated in a beautiful and fertile plain on the river Mapocho. It has a royal square, a cathedral, and bishop's pa-lace.-Valdivia, or Baldivia, is a sea-port, built by the Spanish General Valdivia, about the year 1551. Buenos-Ayres (so called on account of the excellence of the air.) is situated on the south side of La Plata, 50 leagues within its moutih, where the river is seven leagues broad. This is one of the most considerable towns in South America, and is well fortified. A great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru is brought here, and exported to Spain. Buenos-Ayres was surrendered to the British in July 1806, but they were forced to abandon it soon after. In July 1807 they made an unsuccessful attack on this city.-Assumplion is a populous city, situated in a fertile country on the river Paraguay.

St Nalvador is seated on an eminence at the bay of All-Saints. It is large, populous, and handsome. The streets are, most of them, so steep as to be impracticable to wheel-carriages.-Nt Sebastian stands at the mouth of the river Janeiro, on low ground, surrounded by hills, which renders it suffocatingly hot and unhealthy in summer. The city is large, well-built, and populous; the houses are in general of stone. On the south side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy.-Paramaribo is seated on the river Surinam; and Cayenne on an island of the same name. The former is the capital of the settlement of Surinam. Cayenne, and part of the continent, belong to the French Thera are in South America many savage and unconquered tribes.

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## AMERICAN ISLANDS.

$\mathbf{N}$Placentia.-Cape Breton, in which is Louisburg. -St John's or Prince Edward's island.-Long and Staten islands.-Amelia island.-.Bermudas or Sommers islands ; principal one, St George.-Bahama or Lucaya islands; principal Bahama, Lu* caya, Providence, and San Salvador.-West-India islands ; principal, Cuba, in which are Havanuah and St Jago; Hispaniola or St Domingo, called also Hayti, in which are St Domingo, Cape Town, St Nicliolas, and Port-au-Prince ; Porto-Rico, in which is St Juan ; Jamaica, in which are Kingston, Port Royal, St Jago or Spranish-town, and Savannah-Ja-Mer; Virgin islands, principal Tortola; Anguilla; Barbuda; St Christopher's or St Kitt's, in which is Bassetere; Antigua, in which is St John's ; Nevis; Guadaloupe, in which is Basseterre; Dominica, in which isChar-lotte-town; Martinico, in which are Fort Royal and Fort St Peter; St Lucia, in which is Carenage; St Vincent, in which is Kingston ; Barbadoes, in which is Bridgetown ; Granada, in which is St George; the Granadines ; Tobag , in which is Scarborough *.-Curaçao, in which is St Peter. -Tortuga.-Margarita.- Trinidad, in which is Port d'Espagne.-St Catharine's.-Falkland islands, in which is Port Egmont.-Terra del Fue-go.-Staten island.-Chiloe, in which is Castro.-

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Newfoun bot in 1496 it was ceder tainous, wo ed with snc veral bays families wh garrisons of It is chiefly on its banks tember, an Long, Stai United Sta have a pure fish, and ga tish) are sa are large a cotton, of less then 1 , (cal'el Gua the first la tober 1492

The clim ly the sam zone, they would be in in upon the fresh the ai people to a meridian so advances, blows smar the sea, to rains in thr East-Indie:

Juan Fernandez.-Gallipago islands.-Queen Charlotte's isles.-Quadra and Vancouver island.

Newfoundland was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496. After many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is a moun- tainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 families who continue here all the year, besides the garrisons of St John's, Placentia, and other forts. It is chiefly valuable on account of the cod-fishery on its banks, which begins in May and ends in September, and employs a vast number of seamen.Long, Staten, and Amelia islands belong to the United States.-The Bermuda islands (British) have a pure and temperate air, with plenty of fiesh, fish, and garden-stuffs.-The Buhama islands (British) are said to be 300 in number, 12 of which are large and fertile. They are chiefly noted for cotton, of which there were exported in 1792 n , less then $1,162,822$ pounds. (Ine of these islands (cal'el Guanahani, St Salvador, or Cat island) was the first land discovered by Cuiumbus, 12th Oc. tober 1492.-

The climate of all the Went-Initia isiands is near Iy the same. From their sittation in the torrid zone, they are sulject to a degree of heat which would be intolerable, if the trade-wind dia not blow in upon them from the sea during the day, and refresh the air in such a manner, as, to enable the people to attend to their concerns, even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begius to be perceived, whichi blows smartly from the centre of the land towaris the sea, to all points of the conroass at oncc. The rains in the West-Indies (and we may add in the Last-Indies) are by no means so moderate as with
us. They are rather floods of water, poured from the clouds with prodigious impetuosity: the rivers rise in a moment; new rivers and lakes are formed; and, in a short sime, all the low country is under water. The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West-Indies: the trees are green the whole year round: they have no cold, no frosts, no snow, and but rarely some hail : the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hailstones very great and heavy.

It is in the rainy season (principally in the month of August, more rarely in July, September, or October) that these islands are assaulted by hurricanes, the most terrible calamity to which they, as well as the East-Indies, are subject from the climate. These destroy at once the labours of many years, and prostrate the most exalted hopes of the planter, often just at the moment when he thinks himself secure beyond the reach of fortune. A hurricane is a sudden and violent storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, aitended with a furious swelling of the sea, and sometimes with an earthquake; in short, with every circumstance which the elements can assemble that is terrible and destructive. First, they see, as a prelude to the ensuing havock, whole fields of sugat-canes whirled into the air, and scattered over the face of the country. The strongest trees of the forest are torn up by the roots, and driven about like stubhle: their windmills are swept away in a moment; their utensils, the fixtures, the ponderous copper-boilers, and stills of several hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces. Their houses are no protection: the roofs are torn off at one blast ; whilst the rain, which in an hour rises five feet, rushes in upon them with an irresistible. violence. One of the most remarkable hurricanes happened

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10th October, 1780, which did incredible damage wherever it reached; particularly in Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent, Granada, and Barbadoes. A grant of 80,000 pounds was unanimously voted by Parliament for the relief of the sufferers *. The productions of the West-India islands are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, pine apples, ginger, oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, figs, \&sc.Cuba and Porto-Rico belong to Spain; Hispaniola to the blacks; most of the others to Britain.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It is 700 miles in length, and 70 or 80 in breadth. The Spaniarde are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives; but, from their laziness, and the want of hands, only a very small portion of it is cleared. The soil is fertile; cattle, sheep, and hogs, are numerous, and there are copper mines in the mountains. The hills run through the middle of the island, its whole length from east to west; Wut near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the north and. south. Havannah, the capital, is two miles in circumference. The houses are elegant, and buili of stone ; the churches are magnificent, and the harbour is capable of containing a thousand vessels. I'he place is strongly fortified. It was taken by the English in 1'762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763.

Hispamola is one of the richest of the West-India islands, and was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It is 400 miles in length, and 100 im breadth. In 1790, the population amounted to 30,000 whites, 480,000 slaves, and 24,000 mulattoes or free people of colour: the average value of the exports of sugar, coffee, cotton, \&cc. amounted

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## AMERICAN ISLANDS.

to L. 4,765,129 sterling. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole isiand for 120 years; in the first fifteen of which they reduced at least a million of its original inhabitants to 60,000 . They were afterwards forced to divide the island with the French, who had the western part ; the Spaniards retaining the eastern, the most extensive and fruitful. This joint possession continued till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded their part to the French. Since the Revolution in France, this island has been subject to the greatest calamities. An insurrection touk place among the negroes, many of the white inhabitants were massacred, and the plantations destroyed. Troops sent from France in 1802 fell victins to the climate, and the blacks, headed by Christophe; (who has been crowned Emperor of Hayti), have now possession of the island -St Domingo (the capital of the eastern part) is large, well built, and defended by batteries. The capital of the western part; Cape 'lown or Cape Prançois, was also a considerable place: but, in 1793, the negroes, supported by the mulattoes, entered the town, and put to death all the white people.-Porto-Kico is about 120 miles long and 40 broad. It is a fertile, beautiful, and well-watered country. It is said to contain mines of gold and silver. The capital (St Jian de Porto Rice) is well built, and has a good harbour, defended by several forts.

Jamaica, (the most important of the British West-India islands) was discovered by Columbus in 1494 ; was settied by the Spaniards in 1509 ; from whom it was taken by the English in 1655. It is of an oval figure, 170 miles long and 60 broad; is divided into three counties; Middlesex, is the centre; Surry, in the east; Cornwall, in
the west acres. to east, on both gable, upon m: mountai vered wi lignumand, in variety like a p ligators animals sally bui earthqu: fluent ci water:
for it, is in 1793 were br into the plentiful
Irish sal salt fish 1787 w slaves one of in the d is L. 2. much $n$ sites, $n$ Port-R but, in which city, so smalles
the west; and contains upwards of four millions of acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from west to east, whence numerous streams take their rise on both sides; and, though none of them are navigable, even for barges, the surgars are conveyed upon many of them in canocs to the sea-side. The mountains, and a great part of the islandg: are covered with many. different kinds of trees, such as lignum-vitæ, cedar, mahogany, \&sc. always green;: and, in the valleys, are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country looklike a paradise. But, to balance this, there are alligators in.the rivers, and snakes and other noxious animals in the mountains. The houses are gencrally built. low, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes. The common drink of persons in affluent circumstances, is Madeira wine, mixed with water. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheitee, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon. Irish salt beef, and the negroes have herrings and. salt fish. The number of white inhabitants in 1787 was 30,000 , of free blacks 10,000 , and of slaves 250,000. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next. to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown. The standing salary is L. 2500, and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor which, with perquisites, make it little less than L. 10,000 a year.-Port-Royal was formerly the capital of Jamaica; but, in the month of June 169 , an earthquake, which shook the whole island, overwhelmed this city, so as to leave, in one quarter, not even the smallest vestige remaining, In two minutes, the:
carth opened, and owallowed up nine-tenths of the houses, and two thousand people. Several ships were cast away in the harbour ; and the Swan frigate, which lay in the dock to careen, was carried over the tops of sinking housen, and did not overset, but afforded a retreat to some hundreds of people, who saved their lives upon her. An officer, who was in the town at that time, says, the earth opened and shut very quick in some places, and he saw several people sink down to the middle, and others appeared with their heads just above ground, and were squeezed to death. At Savannah abovo a thousand acres were sunk, with the houses and people in them, the place appearing like a lake; it was afterwards dried up, but no houses were to be seen. , In some parts, mountains were split; and; at one place, a plantation was removed to the dis. tance of a mile. The city was rebuilt ; but it was a second time, ten years after, destroyed by a great fire. The extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted the people to build it once more; and once more it was luid in rubbish by a hurricane, one of the most terrible on record.-St Iago. de la Vega is the seat of government; but Kingston is considered as the capital. This town consists of upwards of one thousand houses, many of them handsomely built, one story high, with porticos, and every convenience for a comfortable habitation in that climate. Jamaica is reckoned to produce annually 70,000 tons of sugar, and four millions of gallons of rum.

The Virgin Islands are about $\mathbf{\$ 0}$ in number, of which the principal are, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, St Thomas, St John, St Croix or Santa Cruz, St Eustatius, and St Bartholomew.-St Christopher's or St Kitt's was discovered by Christopher Columbus, after whom it was named. In the
middle ar rivulets fi sulphurou bour and two parts strait calle is exceedi sea by ri Mountain are two n the black pit. 'The Martinico safe and St Lucia produces sant river cent is a fe from Otal of this is race, bet larger is! Barbadoe Islands. finer tha has one 1 tar, whic the surf wooded, middle o fine stres several shipping ject to and unit of the V extremit
middle are high mountains, from which many rivulets flow. In the south-west parts are hot sulphurous springs.-Antigua is noted for its harbour and dock-yard.-Guadaloupe is divided into two parts (Grand Terre and Basse Terre) by a strait called the Salt-river. The soil of this island is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea by rivulets. Here is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur; on the east side of which are two mouths that open into a pit of sulphur: the blacks who sell sulphur feteh it from this pit. 'The French settled in Guadaloupe in 1632.Martinico is extremely populous, and has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. St Lucia has an extremely rich soil in the valleys, produces excellent timber, and abounds in pleasant rivers, and well-situated harbours.-St Vincent is a fertile island : the bread.fruit tree, brought from Otaheitee, thrives hiere extreniely well. Part of this island is inhabited by the Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the Aborigines of the larger islands, there is a manifest distinction.Barbadoes is the easternmost of the Windward Islands. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation ; and it has one particular production, called Barbadoes' tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water.-Granada is finely wooded, and a lake, at the top of a hill, in the middle of the island, supplies it plentifully with fine streams, which adorn and fertilize it. It has several bays and harbours very convenient for shipping, and has the happiness of not being subject to hurricanes. The Granadines are small and unimportant.-Tobago is the most southern of the West-India islands: near its north-eastern extremity is Little Tobago, an island two milee
long, and one broad. Tobago is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas.

Curaçao has been lately taken from the Dutch by Britain. The principal articles of commerce are sugars and skins.-Tortuga is noted for salt.Margarita is subject to Spain, but is inhabited only by the mulattoes and original natives.Trinidad is productive in. sugar, cotton, Indian curn, fine tobacco, and fruits: it was taken by the English in 1797.-St Cathersine's is exccedingly fertile, and produces all sorts of fruits, vegetables, and corn.-Falkland islands consist of two large islands, surrounded by a great many smaller ones, They belong to Spain. Port Egmont, on the north-west coast, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765, is one of the finest and most capacious harbours in the world. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all wiuds; and every thing for the refreshment of sloops is, to be obtained here in abundance.- Terra (or Tierra) del Fuego consists of several islands at the southern extremity of America, separated from the main land by the straits of Magellan. They take their name (which means the land of Fire) from a volcano in the largest of them. They are barren and inhospitable, and inhabited by a few miserable human beings *.

Chiloe is a Spanish island, 125 miles.long and 17 broaũ. It produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergris is found here.-Juan Fernandez was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a.Scotchman,

[^45]was left captain, was disc proceedi brated $p r$ Crusoe." cumferer ked rock with woo sides of made by part of $t$ defended a fine va house $h$ vines. Spaniard inhabite provisior excellent Quadra Nootka
with oduce

Dutch merce alt. blited es. ndian ey the ingly ables, large ones. 1 the 3yron cious Engm all nt of Cerra ands rated ellan. id of Chey by a and tents rgris un: nal,
was left on shore in this solitary place by his captain, where he lived for several years, thll he was discovered in 1809. The narrative of his proceedings in this island gave rise to the celebrated production, "The Adventures of RobinsonCrusoe." The island is about 40 miles in circumference, and, at a distance, appears like a naked rock; but there are intersecting valleys covered. with wood, and a great number of goats on the sides of every hill. In 1766 a settlement was made by the Spaniards, the north and highest part of the island, at $C^{\prime}$ crland bay, which is defended by batteries. The town is situated in a fine valley; between two high hills, and every house has a garden, with arbours shaded with vines.-The Gallipagos were discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but are touched at for fresh water and provisions. Here are great numbers of birds and excellent tortoises. Qucen Churlotte's isles, and Quadra and Vancouver islin.cl, are situated neafNootka Sound.


IMAGE EVALUATION
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Photographic Sciences Corporation


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Tre Arene or Western Ielianel G , principalg Tercern, St Michael, Fajal, and Piea-New: Flolland: in whichane New South Walios, Botany Bay, Port Jichtron, and thesettleneent of Sydney: on Sydiney Cowe-Norfolk illand-New Guiaca or Fapua- New Britain - New Irelapd-Solomon'a iales-New Zealand-New Caledonia. New Hebrides- Triesidl iglandas prineipal, New Amaterdam.-Society islands a principal, Ota-heitee.-The Narqueses-Sandwich islands:; principal, Owhyhee

The Azorme (nine in number); are sulject tos Dortugal. They enjoy a clear sky and calubrious air; are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits ; and breed great numbers of cattle. Pico hias a mountain of remark able height.

New Holland is the largest island in the world: The eastern cuast is denominated NTew South Wales, which is pleasingly diversified with gentle: rinings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large epreading trees, afioriing surcession of leaves in all reasons. The soil: is cound to produce coll in vast abundance, salt, lime, very fine iron-ore timber fit for all purperos.
excellent admiratol healthy, the summ defects : vers. I discovere twenty i Wales ga $a$ deep ch vation of chief sub their can nets. In and stou unpleasa men, abi through disgustin lent fori Ledge of them. entirely able of tl opecies There black its bill 1 or settle was theg 1778; per for was first a promi twelve m inest ho faurteen

## MOM BOTH CONTINENTS

excellent flax, and a tree, the bark of which is admirably adapted for cordage. The climate is healthy, not withitaditig the prodigious heat of the summer months. One of the most insuperable defects of New Holland is the want of large rid vers. The Hawkesbury, the largest river yet discovered, is accessible to boats for no more than twenty miles. The infrabitants of New South Wales go entirely naked. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black. Of the cultil vation of the ground they have no notion. Their chief subsistenice is fish, whick they strike from their canoes with spears, or catill with hooks or hets. In their persons they are zetive, vigoroust. and stout: The features of the women are not unpleasant; but the blaok bushy beards of the men, and the bone or reed which they thrast through the cartilage of the noses give them a disgusting appearance. As they have a great talent for imitation, it is probable that some knowLedge of the arts will soon be introduced among them.-There are here many trees and shrubs. entirely new to an European. The most remarkable of the quadrupeds are the kanguroo, and a species of dogs which are extrenely fierceThere are many beautiful bitds; particularly a black swan, its wings edged with white, and its bill tinged with red. Sodrey is the town or settement of the Britioh conviets, which was hegin to be erected at Port Jackeon in 1778; that situation being judged mare pro per for the purpose than Hotany Bay, where it was first intended to be made. It has at prexent a promising appearance - Port Juckson (about twelve miles north of Botany Bay) is one of the finest harbours in the world, extending about: faurteen miles in length, with numerous creek
and coves. The town of Sydney is said to con. tain 10,000 inhabitants, of which number 8000 have been semt fom Britain as convicts. It is now laid out in regular streets, and divided into districts, with constables, watchıen, \&rc. Five town-ships have been marked out on the Hawkesbury and George rivers; the roads from Sydney to Paramatta and Hawkesbury have been repaired, bridges thrown over the small streams, and turnpikes established. Wool is likely to be the first staple of commerce.

The coasts of New Guinea are generally lofty: and, inland, mountain rises beyond mountain, richly clethed with woods. The shore abounds with cocoa-trees; and the whole country seems to have impressed every navigator with delight; but the aspect of the people is frightful and hideous. The men are stout; their skin of a shining black, their eyes very large, their noses flat, mouth from ear to ear, their lips amazingly thick; especially the upper lip; their hair is woolly, either a shining black, or a fiery red. The heads of the women are of less size than those of the men; and in their left ear they wear small brass rings. This island is supposed to be 1200 miles long, and 300 miles broad. It is neted for the bird of paradise, elegant parrots, and the great orowned pigeon, almost equal to a turkey in size. - New Britain and New Ireland are rocky on the coasts, and mountainous inland. The mountains are covered with trees of various kinds, ampng which are the nutmeg, the cocoa, and the palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed; like the negroes; but have not the flat nose and thick lips.

New Zealand (first discovered by the Dutch in: 1642), was found, by Captain Cook, to consist of
tro large he gave, mountain much be liere ever fruits, wc There a straitest any kind rats. C try, aid are stou women a able for

New C tive peop and indt ral, high and wate pical isla make an

The 1 in 1643) general fertility. cocoa-tre Agricult employn fined the

The are bea (discove of two $p$ with wo

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## both continents.

tuo large islands, separated by a strait, to which he gave his own name. The soutbern island is mountainous and barren: the northern has a much better appearance. It is supposed that liere every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would fourish with the utmost luxuriance. There are forests of great extent, full of the straitest and largest timber, fit for buildings of any kind. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats. Captain Cook introduced European poul. try, aid the creeks swarm with fish. The men are stout and fleshy, but not corpulent: the women are smaller than the men, and are remarkable for the softness of their voices *

New Caledonia is inhabited by a strong and active people, who cultivate the soil with some art and industry. - The New. Hebrides are, in general, high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of a slender make and dark colour.

The Friendly Islands (discovered by the Dutch in 1643) are in number more than sixty. Their general appearance conveys an idea of exuberant fertility. The produce is the bread-fruit tree, cocoa-tree, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, \&c. Agriculture, architecture, and fishing, are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

The Society Islands are seven in number, and are beautiful and extremely fertile-Otaheilec (discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767) consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-

[^47]
## 254

 ISLANDS VERY DISTANT, \&c.fruit trees, palms, cocoa-trees, plantains, mul-berry-trees, sugar-canes, \&ce. The land is level on the coast, but rises in high ridges towards the middle. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the largest size of the Europeans, of a clear olive or brunette complexion, with fine black hair and eyes. They wear a piece of cloth round their middle, of their own manufacture, and another about the head, in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women are accounted very handsome. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree, and they are exceedingly neat in making basket and wicker work. - The natives of the Marquesas: are said to excel in symmetry of shape and regularity of features. Like most uncivilized nations. they have no itated meals, but eat five or six times a day, or oftener.

The Sandwich Islands (discovered by Captain Cook in 1777) are twelve in number *. The vegetable productions here, are nearly the same as in the Society Isles. The inhabitants are strong. and active; and the women have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look, that renders them very engaging. Most of these islauds are very populous.- Owhyhee is the largest of the group. It was here, on 14th February 1779, that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a misun-derstanding.-In most of the newly discovered islands the natives have some kind of religioh, and some ideas of a future state; many of them are cannibals; and human sacrifices are not unfrequent.

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countr
Angland Scotland Ireland Denmark
Norway Sweden Rusia Poland Prussia Boherbia Germany United Pr Netherlan France Spain Portugal Italy Switzerlà Fungary Turltey

Tables situated 1 6 deg. W and longi tomary; tables at and othe
mul. level Is the and $a$ rgest nette They their d, in The cloth tree, asket ruesas: regutions. six
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## APPENDIX.

## TABLE 1.

EAXTTUDE AND LONGITUDE OR COUNTRESS LF. curope.


Tables I. and III. are to be real thus,-England is: situated between 50 and 56 deg. N. Tăt. and between 6 deg. W: and 2 deg. E. long. \&c.-The latitudes. and longitudes of the countries being given, as is customary; in whole degrees only, the numbers in thesetables ate, consequently, some of them a little abovia. and others a little below, the exact teuth

## APPENDIX:

## TABLE II.

IENGTH, BREADFH, ABEA, AND POPULATION OF, THE SAME.

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Length') } \\ & \text { Miles. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Brendth | Square Miles: | Intabitants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | 345 | 340 |  |  |
| Scotland | 270 | 150 | 28,000 | ,000 |
| Ireland | 280 | 150 | 30,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Denmark | 240 | 110. | 15,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Norway | 1000 | 200 | 150,000 | 750,000 |
| Swe | 1000 | 500 | 220,000 | 3,000,000 |
| $\pi$ | 1600 | 1000 | 1,200,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Poland | 700 | 700 | 170,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Prussia | 200 | 200 | 20,000 | -1,000,000 |
| Bohemia | 320 | 270 | 40,000 | -5;000,000 |
| Germany | 600 | 500 | 150,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Unit. Provin. | 140 | 100 | 10,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Netherlands | 200 | 180 | 20,000 | 2,500,000 |
| France | 600 | 500 | 150,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Spain | 600 | 500 | 150,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Portugal | 350 | 120 | 30,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Italy | 700 | 350 | 120,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Switzerland | 200 | 150 | 20,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Hungary | 800 | 250 | 60,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Turkey - | 900 | 700 | 180,000 | 8,000,000 |

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Countri

Asiatic Tv
Arabia
Persia -
Hindoosta
East. Peni
China
Tartary
Barbary
Egypt
Nub \& Ab
Zanguebá
Nova Scol
Canada United St
Flarida
New Mex
Old Mexi
Terra Fix
Peru -
Chili -
Paraguay
Brasil
Guiana part of Sweden called Firland is now subject to Russia-The Prussian dominions contain alto gether about ten millions of inhabitants:-The whole population of Europe may amount to about 160 nillions. That of the other quarters of the world cannot be determined with any degree of precision.

## APPENDIX.

## TABLE III.

LATITUDA AND LONGITUDE OF COUNTRIE: IN ABIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

| an: of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asiatic Turkey | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{N},-44^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $27^{\circ} \mathrm{E}-48^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. |
| Arabia - - | 12 N .33 N | 32 E. 60 E. |
| Persia | 25 N. -40 N. | 45 E-70 E. |
| Hindoosta | $7 \mathrm{~N}-35 \mathrm{~N}$ | 66 E.-93 E. |
| East. Peninsula | Equat-27 N. | 92. E. 109 E. |
| China | $20 \mathrm{~N}-42 \mathrm{~N}$ | 97 E.-125 E. |
| Tartary | $26 \mathrm{~N} \div 80 \mathrm{~N}$ | 40 E. -190 E. |
| Barbary | 28 N.-37 N. | 11 W.-28 E |
| Egypt | $23 \mathrm{~N}-32 \mathrm{~N}$. | 28 E-36 E. |
| Nub \& Abyssinia | -6 N-23 N | $25 \mathrm{E}_{1}-42 \mathrm{E}$. |
| Zangu | 3. $\mathrm{N}-18$ S. | 34 E.-42 E. |
|  | $43 N-49 N$. | $60 \mathrm{~W}-67 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Canada - - | $45 \mathrm{~N}-52 \mathrm{~N}$ | $62 \mathrm{~W}-80 \mathrm{~W}$ |
|  | $31 \mathrm{~N}-46 \mathrm{~N}$ |  |
| Flarida | $25 \mathrm{~N}-32 \mathrm{~N}$. |  |
| New Mexica | 23 N .43 N | 93 W.-125 W. |
| Old Mexica. | 8 N. 30 N. | $80 \mathrm{~W}-110 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Terra Firma | Equat-12 N. | 60 W.-80 W. |
| Peru | Equat.-25 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $60 \mathrm{~W}-82 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Chili | 25 S. 45 S. |  |
| Paraguay | 15 S. 37 S. | $50 \mathrm{~W}-70 \mathrm{~W} .$ |
| Brasil - | Equat-35 S. | 35 W . -60 W |
| Guiana | $2 \mathrm{~N}-8 \mathrm{~N}$ | 51 W .661 W |

TABLE IV.
LENGTE AND DEEADTH OF THE BAME FN



Hindoostan is said to contain sixty millions of in. habitants. The population of Chins, according to the secount given by Sir George Staunton, is 333 millions; a number much beyond the bounds of credibility. The territory of the United States of America; without including Louisiana, contains 689 milFions of acres of land; and, in 1801, the numbe of inhabitants was $5,305,638$.

## APPENDI

## TABLE $V$.

LATLTUDE, AND IONGITUDE OF BOME OF TRE pIINCIFAL TOWAS ThROVGHOUT THE WORLD.

| Tow | 1 Letituda | Longtude. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbeville | $5^{50} 07^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. | $01^{\circ} \quad 55^{\prime}$ E. |
| Aberdeen | [17cc\| | $\begin{array}{llll}01 & 50 & \mathrm{~W} . \\ 26 & 27 & \mathrm{E} .\end{array}$ |
| Agre - | 27 | 08 30 E <br> 1   |
| Aleppo - | 35045 N | 37.20. |
| Alexandria (Egypt) | $80 \quad 21$ N. | 31.11 E |
| Algiera | $36 \quad 49 \mathrm{~N}$ | 0218 E. |
| Alicant. | 3824 N | 0000 |
| Amiens | 4954 N | 02.28 E. |
| Ampterdam | 52.53 N | 10450 E . |
| Andrew's, St | 5618 N | $02 \quad 15 \quad$ W. |
| Antwerp | $51 \quad 18 \mathrm{~N}$ | 0488 E |
| Archangel | 64 34. N. | 3900 E. |
| Astracan. | 46 22 N. | $47 \quad 40$ E. |
| Athens | 38 05 N. | 28.57 E. |
| Ava | 2100 N. | 9630 E |
| Augsb | 48 27 N. | 11.04 B |
| Augnst | 29853 N | 81.10 |
| Begdad | $32 \quad 20 \mathrm{~N}$ | $43 \quad 58$ E |
| Baticelont | 4186 N | 02. 13 E. |
| Basle 1- | $\begin{array}{lll}77 & 45 & \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 07 34 E. |
| Bapsore | 129.66 N | $44 \quad 52 \mathrm{E}$ |
|  | $61 \quad 22$ N. | 02.22 W. |
| Belfay | $54 \quad 46 \mathrm{~N}$ | $05 \quad 52 \mathrm{~W}$. |
| Belgrade | 4500 N. | 21, 20 E. |



| Sixt Towns. | Latitade. | Lomgitudo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cusco | $13^{\circ} 09^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. | $71^{\circ} 00{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Damascus | 33-45 N. | 8700 E. |
| Dantzic | $\begin{array}{llll}54 & 22 & \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 18 S8. |
| Delhi | $\begin{array}{llll}28 & 87 & \end{array}$ | $77 \quad 40$ E. |
| Dresden | $51.10 \quad \mathrm{~N}$ | $18 \quad 50$ E. |
| Dublin | 53.21 N | 06 06 W. |
| Dundee | $156-30 \mathrm{~N}$. | 02-55 W. |
| Dunkirk | 6102 N. | 0227 E. |
| Edinburgh | 55.58 N. | 0307 W |
| Elsinore | $\begin{array}{llll}66 & 02 & \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 1237 E. |
| Exeter | $50-44 \mathrm{~N}$ | 03 W9. |
| Fez | 84-04 N. | 05.35 W |
| Florence | 43.46 N | 11 20 E. |
| Francfort | $50 \quad 01 \mathrm{~N}$ | 08 22. |
| Geneva | $46 \quad 12 \mathrm{~N}$ | $06 \quad 05$ E. |
| Genoa | $44-25$ N. | $08 \quad 41$ E. |
| Ghent | $51-03 \mathrm{~N}$ : | $03 \quad 49 \mathrm{E}$ |
| Gibraltar - | $36 \quad 06$ N. | 05 22 E |
| Glasgow | $55-52 \mathrm{~N}$. | 0402 W. |
| Gloucester | 5150 N | 08.16 W |
| Gottenburgh | $57-42 \mathrm{~N}$. | 1310 E |
| Grarada (Spain) | 87, -08 N. | 03 30 W. |
| Greenock - 2 | $65-54$ N. | 0429 W |
| Grenoble - | $45 \quad 12 \mathrm{~N}$ | 05 4s E. |
| Hague, The | 52-07 N. | 0426 E. |
| Halifax (Nova Scotia) | 44.45 N. | 63.80 W. |
| Hamburgh - - | 53-34 N. | 09 5B E E |
| Hanoter | 52 - 25 N | $10 \quad 05$ E |
| Harlépa | 62-24 N. | $04 \quad 38$ E |
| Hull ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $88-45$ N. | po 14 W |
| lago, St (Chili) | $34 \quad 10$ S. | 71.05 W . |
| İspahan | $32 \quad 25$ N. | $52 \quad 55 \mathrm{~L}$ |
| Jerusalem | $85-55 \mathrm{~N}$. | $35 \quad 25 \mathrm{E}$ |
| Kingston (Jamaica) | 17-50 N. | 76. 52 W |
| Kontigediverg 6 | 54. 42 N | $20 \quad 48 \mathrm{EL}$. |


| Tomme. | stud | Longitude |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lanca | $54^{\circ} 0044^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | 02.5 |  |
| Leeds. | 530880 | 0129 | Munster Murcia |
| Leghorn | 48. 34. | 1017 | anking |
| Leipsic | $\begin{array}{lll}51 & 19 & \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 1225 | antes |
| Leyden | 52.10 N. | 04.33 | aples |
| Liege | $\begin{array}{ccc}50 & 37 & \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 0540 | éwcas |
| Lima | 12.15 S | 76.44 | Norwich |
| Limerick | 5235 N | 0830 | uren |
| Lisbon | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 42 & \mathrm{~N} .\end{array}$ | 0905 | Opor |
| Lisle | $\begin{array}{lll} 50 & 38 & N \\ 58 & 23 & N \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}03 & 09 \\ 02 & 54\end{array}$ | Orleans |
| London | 51.30 N. | 00.00 | Orleans, |
| Londonderry | b5. of N. | 0741. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Osten } \\ & \text { Oxfor } \end{aligned}$ |
| Louyain | $50 \quad 53 \mathrm{~N}$. | 0449 | Oxis |
| Lucem | 47.05 N | 0806 | Panama |
| Lyons | 45. 46 N. | 0455 | Paterno |
| Madras | 13-05 | 8025 | Paris |
| Managa - | 36.35 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 36. } \\ & \text { 53 }\end{aligned}$ | 0435 0220 | Patn |
| Manheim | 49-26 N. | 0831 |  |
| Mantua | 45.10 N. | 10.50 | Peki |
| Mareilles | 43.18 N | 0587 |  |
| Mecea | 21.45 N | 4055 | Philade |
| Memel | 55. 46 N | 2128 | Prague |
| Mequinez | 83.56 N | 06.06 | Presburi |
| Menta | 4959 N. | 08.20 | Queboc |
| Mexico | $49 \ldots 07 \mathrm{~N}$. $19 \ldots 54 \mathrm{~N}$. | 0616 10000 | Ratiobor |
| Milan | 45.28 N | 100.16 |  |
| Montpelier | $43 \quad 37$ N\% | 0358 |  |
| Morocco | 31-12 N. | 06.45 |  |
| Mosambique | 1505 S. | 40,49 |  |
| Moscow | $55 \quad 45 \mathrm{~N}$. | 8731 |  |
| Munich | 48. 10 N . | 1436 | Salon |

## agitude.

| Towns. | Latitude. | Longitude. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Munster - | $51^{\circ} 49^{\prime} \mathrm{N}_{0}$ | $07^{\circ}$. $49^{\prime}$ E. |
| Murcia | 38 02 N. | -01 14 W. |
| Nanking | $32 \quad 04 \mathrm{~N}$. | 11925 E. |
| Nantes | $47 \quad 13$ N. | 01 28 W. |
| Naples | 4055 N | $14-20$ E. |
| Newcastle on Tyne | $55 \quad 03$ N. | 01 27 W. |
| Norwich - m. | 52: 40 N | $01-20$ W. |
| Nuremberg | $49 \quad 27 \mathrm{~N}$ | 11... 12. |
| Oporto - | 41.10 N. | 0821 W. |
| Orleans | $47 \quad 54$ N. | 01 E. |
| Orleans, | $30^{\circ} \quad 02 \mathrm{~N}$ | 89 W3 W. |
| Ostend | $51 \quad 14$ N. | 0301 E. |
| Oxford | 51.45 N | 0110 W. |
| Padua | 45 22 N. | 12 01 E. |
| Panama | 08 48. N. | $80 \quad 15 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Palermo | $38 \quad 15$ N. | $13 \quad 23$ E. |
| Paris | 4850 N. | 02 25 E. |
| Parma | 44 50 N. | 10.30 E. |
| Patna | 25.35 N. | 85 \& E. |
| Pavia: | 4513 N | 09 15. E. |
| Peking | 39.54 N. | 116 30 E. |
| Perth | $56 \quad 22$ N. | -03-12 W. |
| Pettertburg | $59 \quad 56$ N. | $30 \quad 25$ E. |
| Philadelplit | $39 \quad 57$ N. | 75.08 W. |
| Pragus. | $50 \quad 05$ N. | 14.50-E |
| Presburg: | 48 14-N. | $1711 \quad \mathrm{E}$ |
| Quebec - | $46 \quad 55 \mathrm{~N}$ | $70-31 \quad W$. |
| Ratisbon | 4856 N | 12.05 E. |
| Rennés | $48 \quad 07 \mathrm{~N}$ | $01 \quad 36 \quad \bar{W} .$ |
| Rheims | $49 \quad 16 \quad N$ | 0408 E |
| Riga | $56 \quad 53$ N. | 2425 E. |
| Rome - | 4154 N | 12.34 E. |
| Rotterdiam | 51.55 N. | 04-26 E. |
| Rouen | $49 \quad 27$ N. | $01 \quad 10$ E. |
| Selonica - | $40 \cdot 41 \mathrm{~N}$ | $22 \quad 53$ E. |




## APPENDIX:

## TABLE VI.

hotune POPULAETOS OF SOUNs.

| +im | luhab | d | Inbebic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abberille | 20,000 | Brew |  |
| Abendeen | 30,000 | Brietol |  |
| Adrianople | 80,000 | Brage | 20,000 |
|  | 23,000 |  | 80,000 |
| Aleppo | 250,000 | Buda and Pest | 34,000 |
| Alexandria, Eg. | 14,000 | Bomod Ayres | 33,000 |
| Algiers | 120,000 | Burne | 60,000 |
| Alicant | 15,000 | Cadio |  |
| Amiano | 40,000 | Cmen | 32,000 |
| Ampterdam | 240,000 | Cairo | 300,000 |
| Alocona | 20,000 | Calais | 7,000 |
| Altema | 25,000 | Calcutte | 500,000 |
| Antwer | 60,000 | Canton | 1,500,000 |
| Astracan | 70,000 | Carthagena Sp. |  |
| Athent | 15,000 | Chambery - |  |
| Ang | 26;090 | Charleton |  |
| Bryd | 20,000 | Ch | 15,000 |
| Barcelon | 100,000 | Chrisiman |  |
| Baple | 14,000 | Cologe |  |
| Brexo | 60,0po | Compait |  |
| Brth | 82,00, | Conitantinople | 100,000 |
| Bayonne | 26,000 | Copenhingen | 80,000 |
| Belinat | 18,000 | Cork | 70,000 |
| Belg | 25,000 | Coventry | 16,000 |
| Bercshe | 18,000 | Cracom | 24,000 |
| Bentim | 140000 | Cremera | 25,000 |
| Brm | 18,000 | Cuseo | 50,000 |
| Biruint | 73,000 | Danmatcus. | 180,000 |
| Bolog | 70,000 | Dantaic | 36,000 |
| Bourdmux | 100,000 | Dover | 15,000 |
| Broccia - | 50,000 | Dreuden | 50,000 |
| Prealam | 60,000 | Dublin |  |


| mas. | Inhabit. | Towns. | Tahabit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dundee | 26,000 | Lieb | 00 |
| Dunkirk | 27,000 | Lisle | 65,000 |
| Edinburgh | 109,000 | Liverpool | 94,000 |
| Exeter | 17,000 | London | 1,000,000 |
| Ferrara | 30,000 | Louvain | 40,000 |
| Fez | 300,000. | Lubed | 30,000 |
| Florence - | 80,000 | Lucca | 40,000 |
| Francfort | 50,000 | Lyons | 100,000 |
| Geneva | 26,000 | Madras | 100,000 |
| Genoa | 80,000 | Madrid | 150,000 |
| Ghent | 60,000 | Magdeburg | 20,000 |
| Glasgow | 108,000 | Malaga | 40,000 |
| Gottenburg | -20,000 | Manchester | 84,000 |
| Granada | 52,000 | Manheim | 24,000 |
| Gratz | 35,000 | Mantua | 12,000 |
| Greenock | 17,000 | Marseilles - | 90,000 |
| Grenoble | 24,000 | Mechlin | 26,000 |
| Groningen | 20,000 | Melinda | 200,000 |
| Hague | 40,000 | Mentz | 27,000 |
| Hamburg - | 100,000 | Metz | 40,000 |
| Hanover | 16,000 | Mexico | 150,000 |
| Harlem | 40,000 | Milan - | 120,000 |
| Hull | 80,000 | Modena | 30,000 |
| Invernese | 9,000 | Montpellier | 30,000 |
| Ispahan | 700,000 | Moscow | 250,000 |
| Kilkenny | 16,000 | Munich | 38,000 |
| Komingsberg | 60,000 | Murcia | 44,000 |
| Larissa | 50,000 | Namur | 36,000 |
| Leeds | 53,000 | Nanci | 32,000 |
| Leghom | 45,000 | Nanking | 2,000,000 |
| Leicester | 17,000 | Nantes | 80,000 |
| Leipsic | 30,000 | Naples | 880,000 |
| Leith | 15,000 | Napoli | 60,000 |
| Leyden | 48,000 | Newceastle | 87,000 |
| Liege | 80,000 | Nismes | 40,000 |
| Lima | 70,000 | Norwich | 9,000 |
| Limerick | 40,000 | Nottingham | 29,000 |

ATPENDIX.

| Towns. | Inhabit. | Tomm. | Inhabit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nuremberg | 80,000 | Sheffield | 31,000 |
| Oporto - | 50,000 | Silistria | 60,000 |
| Orleans | 40,000 | Smyrna | 120,000 |
| Ostend | 14,000 | Sophia - - | 70,000 |
| Padua | 40,000 | Stockholm | 80,000 |
| Paisley - - | 30,000 | Strasburg - | 50,000 |
| Palermo - | 130,000 | Stutgard | 20,000 |
| Paris | 600,000 | Surat | 500,000 |
| Parma | 35,000 | Tauris | 550,000 |
| Pavia | 28,000 | Tobolsk | 15,000 |
| Peking | 2,000,000 | Toledo | 25,000 |
| Perth | 15,000 | Toulon | 80,000 |
| Petersburg- | 230,000 | Toulouse | 60,000 |
| Philadelphia | 40,000 | Tournay | 40,000 |
| Plymouth | 43,000 | Triest | 32,000 |
| Portsmouth | 32,000 | Tripoli (Syr.) | 60,000 |
| Potslam - | 28,000 | Troyes - | 32,000 |
| Prague | 80,000 | Turin | 90,000 |
| Presburg | 27,000 | Valencia | 80,000 |
| Quebec | 15,000 | Valetta | 20,000 |
| Quito - | 60,000 | Valladolid - | 20,000 |
| Ratisbon | 20,000 | Venice | 200,000 |
| Rennes | 85,000 | Verona | 58,000 |
| Rheims | 30,000 | Versailles | 50,000 |
| Riga | 24,000 | Vienna | 250,000 |
| Rochelle | 16,000 | Um | 15,000 |
| Rome | 150,000 | Warsaw | 60,000 |
| Rotterdam | 50,000 | Waterford | 30,000 |
| Rouen | 70,000 | Yarmouth - | 15,000 |
| Salamanca | 13,000 | York | 35,0,0 |
| Salonica | 60,000 | York (New) | 24,000 |
| Saragossa | 40,000 | Zurich | 14,000 |
| Sayona | 30,000 |  |  |

TABLE VII.
AN ALPRABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS IN ENGLANB AND Wales.

| Aberistwith | Cardiff | Dunstable |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Abingdon | Cardigan | Durham |
| Alnwick | Carliale | Ely |
| Appleby | Carmarthen | Epsom |
| Axminster | Carnarvon | Eton |
| Aylesbury | Castleton | Evesham |
| Bala | Chatham | Exeter |
| Banbury | Chelmaford | Falmouth |
| Bangor | Chelsea | Farnham |
| Barnet | Cheltenham | Flint |
| Bath | Chepstow | Gainsborough |
| Beaumaris | Chester | Gloucester |
| Berwick | Chesterfield | Gosport |
| Beverly | Chichester | Grantham |
| Biddeford | Cirencester | Gravesend |
| Biggleswade | Colchester | Greenwich |
| Birmingham | Conway | Guilford |
| Blandford | Coventry | Hackney |
| Boston | Cowes | Halifax |
| Bosworth | Croydon | Hampstead |
| Bradford | Darlington | Harborough |
| Brecon | Dartmouth | Harleigh |
| Brentford | Daventry | Harrowgate |
| Bridgenorth | Deal | Harwich |
| Bridgewater | Denbigh | Hastings |
| Brightelmstone | Deptford | Haverford |
| Bristol | Derby | Hay |
| Buckingham | Devizes | Hereford |
| Built | Dolgelly | Hertford |
| Burton | Doncaster | Highgate |
| Buxton | Dorchester | Hinckley |
| Bury | Dover | Holyhead |
| Cambridge | Douglas | Holywell |
| Canterbury | Droitwich | Hull |


| Hunting don | Newmarket | Stratford |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ipswich | Newport | Sudbury |
| Kendal | Newp.-Pagnel | Sunderland |
| Kensington | Northampton | St Alban's |
| Kidderminster | Northwich | St Asaph |
| Kidwelly | Norwich | St David's |
| Kingston | Nottingham | St Ives |
| Knaresborough | Okeham | St Neot's |
| Knighton | Oxford | Swansea |
| Lancaster | Peel | Tavistock |
| Landaff | Pembroke | Taunton |
| Lnunceston | Penrith | Tewkesbury |
| Leeds | Penzance | Truro |
| Leicester | Peterborough | Tunbridge |
| Leominster | Plymouth | Uppingham |
| Lewes | Pontefract | Uxbridge |
| Lincoln | Pontypool | Wakefield |
| Litchfield | Pool | Warrington |
| Liverpool | Portsmouth | Warwick |
| London | Presteign | Welchpool |
| Lonsdale | Preston | Wells |
| Loughborough | Radnor | Westminster |
| Ludiow | Ramsay | Weymouth |
| Lynn | Reading | Whitby |
| Maeclesfield | Richmond | Whitehaven |
| Maidstone | Rippon | Wilton |
| Malden | Rochester | Windsor |
| Manchester | Ross | Witney |
| Mansfield | Ruthin | Wolverhampton |
| Margate | Salisbury | Wooburn |
| Marlborough | Scarborough | Woodistoek |
| Matlock | Sheffield | Woolvich |
| Mold | Shields | Worcester |
| Monmouth | Southampton | Workington |
| Montgomery | Southwark | Wrexham |
| Morpeth | Stafford | Yarmouth |
| Newark | Stamford | York |
| Newbury | Stockton |  |
| Newcastle | Stourbridge |  |

## 'rABLE VIII.

.HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS IN BRITAIN, IN FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OFTHE 8RA; WITH THE COUNTIES. .

THEY ARE FN.

| Meuntains. | Feet. | Mountains. | Peet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cheviothill, North. | 268 |  | 3465. |
| Skiddaw, Cumber. | 3270 | Ben Dochie, Aber. | 1480 |
| Cross-fell, Cumb. | 18590 | Bin Hill, Banff | 1045 |
| Whernside, York |  | Ben Eagen | 1587 |
| Bowfell | 13440 | Corryhabbie | 2558 |
| Ingleborough | 3700 | Benlomond, Dum. | 3262 |
| Pennygant | 3930 | Ben Lawers, Perth | 4015 |
| Cader Idris, Mer. | 2850 | Shi-Hallion | 3564 |
| Snowdor, Carnar. | 3470 | Ben Ledi | 3009 |
| Arthur's Seat, Edin. | 815 | Ben More | 3903 |
| Carnethy | 1700 | Ben, Vorlich | 3300 |
| N. Ber. Law, Had. | 940 | Ben Chonzie | 2922 |
| Eilden Hills, Roxb. | 1350 | Ben Gloe | 3780 |
| Carterfell | 1602 | Ben Derig | 3550 |
| Wisp | 1830 | Farragon | 2584 |
| Peat Law, Selkirk | 1557, | Ben Cruachan, Ar: | 3500 |
| Three Brethren | 176 | Ben Nevis, Inver.* | 4870 |
| Blackhouse heights | 2370 | Cairngorm 1. | 4060 |
| Etterick Penn | 2200' | Mealfourvouny | . 3060 |
| Windlestraw Law | . 2295 | Ben Wewish, Ross | 3720 |
| Hartfell, Dumfries | 2582 | Scarry Hills, Caith. | 1876 |
| Scriffel, Kirkcud. | 2044 | Ord of Caithness | 1250 |
| Largfell | 1758 | Pap of Caithness | 1929 |
| Mochramfell, Wig. | 1020 | Other Mountains. |  |
| Knock of Luce | 1014 | Mount Elanc, Sav. | 15662 |
| Cairntable, Ayr | 1650 | Mnunt Rosa | 15600 |
| Leadhillo, Lunark | 1564 | St Gothard, Swita. | 9075 |
| Tinto th | 2300 | Vesuvius, Naples | 3938 |
| Misty Hest Renfr. | 1240 | Etna, Sicily | 10954 |
| Largo Law, effe | 1010 | Heckla, Iceland | 2000 |
| East Lomond - | 1260 | Peak of Teneriff | 15396 |
| West Lomond | 1280 | Chimborazo, Andem | 20608 |
| Ktocknabare, Mea. | 237 |  |  |

DIME

Winan
Lomon
Tay
Ness
Awe
Maree
Neagh,
Earn
Corríb
Rands-
Wenne
Wetter
Ladoga
Onega
Peipus
Imen
Maggi
Luganc Como Isco

[^49]
## APPENDIX:

TABLEIX.
DIMENSIONS OF LAKES IN ENGLIBR MILER:

| Lates. <br> 定富 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Winander-mere 151 | Garda - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 8 |
| Lomond, Scot. 28.7 | Geneva, Switz. 40,9 |
| Tay - 15 1 | Neufchatel - $\quad 20,5$ |
| Ness - 221 | Thun - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 12.3 |
| Awe - 30. | Zurich - 30,8 |
| Maree - 184 | Constance - 45.15 |
| Neagh, Ireland 2015 | Balnton, Hang 45 8 |
| Earn - 3010 | Pelso - 13.4 |
| Corrib - 20.5 | Caspian sea, Tar. 660200 |
| Rands-Sion, Nor. 50.2 | Aral - $\quad 20070$ |
| Wenner, Swed. 80,50 | Baikal - - 40040 |
| Wetter - 80.12 | Van - $\quad 80$ |
| Ladoga, Russia 120.70 | Dead sea - 5012 |
| Onega - 13050 | Dembea - 60,30 |
| Peipus = 50,40 | Superiour, N. A. 360160 |
| Ilmen $=2620$ | Michigan - 260, 50 |
| Maggiore, Italy 273 | Huron $\quad 240100$ |
| Lugano - 25.3 | Erie - 300 |
| Como - 30 | Ontario - 220,70 |
| Isco - 156 | Nicaragua - 17080 |

- Ben Nevis is the highest mounteric in if odim Whernoide is the highest in England, una II ancer $\operatorname{ton}$ ( 3000 feet) is the highest in Ireland.

TABLE X


|  | 5 | 害 | 2. Lslande | S ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {号 }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G | 560 | 280 | $\mathrm{Me}_{2}$ | 20 12 |
| Ireland | 300 | 160 | Lemnos | 25.25 |
| Man | 30 | 8 | Leabos | 40.80 |
| Anglesea | 24 | 14 | Scio | 3512 |
| Wight | 21 | 13 | Samos | s0 10 |
| Jersey | 12 | 6 | Negropont | 10020 |
| Guernsey | 12 | 9 | Candia | 18040 |
| Maintand, | 24 | 9 | Rhodes | 3615. |
| Mainland, Sh | 60 | - | Cyprus | 150/70 |
| Lewis \& Harris | 60 | 13 | Ceylon | 260.150 |
| Skye | 50 | 20 | Sumatra | 950;200 |
| Mull | 25 | 25 | Java | 650100 |
| Jura | 20 | 7 | Borneo. | 900600 |
| Isla | 25 | 18 | Celebes | 500200 |
| Bute | 15 | 5 | Luconia | 400200 |
| Arran | 23 | 10 | Mindanao | 180120 |
| Iceland | 260 | 200 | Hainan | $150 / 75$ |
| Gothland | 70. | 25 | Formosa | 24060 |
| Oeland | 70 | 6. | Niphon | 750, 80 |
| Aland | 40 | I4. | Madeira | 60. |
| Oezel | 50 | 25. | Cana | 42.27. |
| Dag | 54 | 24 | Tenerif | 4520 |
| Belleisle | 15 | 5 | Madagasc | 800200 |
| R | 12 | 6 | Bourbon | 60.45 |
| Oleron | 12 | 5 | Newfoundlan | 350200 |
| Corsica | 88 | 40 | Capa Breto | 100. 50 |
| Majorca | 55 | 45 | Long island | 14010 |
| Minorca | 30 | 12 | Cuba | 70087 |
| Sicily | 165 | 112 | Jamaica | 17060 |
| Sardinia | 142. | 80 | Hispaniola | $450.150 \mid$ |

## APPENDIX.

| Iolande. | F | 号 | Islands. | 50 | 曾 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PortorRico | 100 | 50 | St Lucia | 23 | 12 |
| Anguilla. | - 80 | 10 | St Vincent - | 24 | 18 |
| Barbuda | 20 | 12 | Barbadoer - | 21 | 14 |
| St Kitt's | 20 | 7 | Granada | 30 | 15 |
| Antigua | 20 | 20 | Tobago | 32 | 9 |
| Guadaloupe | 45 | 30 | Curacoa | 30 | 10 |
| Dominicz - | 29. | 18. | Margarita - | 40 | 15 |
| Martinico | 60 | S0 | Trinidad - | 80 | 50 |

Nim Holiand is situated between 11 and 99 dom grees wouth latitude, and between 110 and 154 de- . gres east longitude. It is about 2000 miles from north to south, and 2700 from went to east; and containe extent of surface pearly equal to. alli Europe:

## 4874 ]

## ANCIENT AND MODERN NAMES OF: COUNTRIES, \&c.

Albion or Britannia, Britain; Cambria, Wales ; Caledonia, Scotland; Hibernia or Ierne, Ireland; Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Lappland ; Chersonemus Cimbrica, Jutland;. Sarmatia, Poland, Prussia, Russia in Europe, and Siberia; Germania, Germany, and Bohemia; Gallie or Gaul, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, and United Provinces; Helvetiá, Switzerland; Bel-. giums, Netherlands; Rhetia, Country of the Grisons; Noricum, Austria ; Hispania or $/$ Lberia; Spain and Portugal; Lusitania, Portugal; Italia or Hesperia, Italy ; Liguria, Genoese Republic y ADolian islands, isles of Lipari; Pamonias Hungary Proper; Illyricum, Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia; Dacia, Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia; Masia, Bulgaria and Servia; Thracia or Thrace, Romania ; Grecia or Greece, Macedonia, Thessaly, Albania, Livadia, and the Morea; Peloponnesus, the Morea $\dagger$; Asia. Minor, Natolia $\ddagger$;

[^50]Phenic Mceopo Media, diana, Negrop normus Numid Moroce Core Maura' Litule
Cerigo. form title of Rha, nes, the Padut sino ;
Therus, EEgean of the $]$ Thracii Euxine straits
Riphaa

- Gree or Lacede Mcmplit, same as tl cates, in

Phenicia, part of Syria; Chaldea, Irac-Arabia; Mesopotamia, Diarbec; Assyria, Curdistan, \&ec.; Media, Aderbeitzan ; Parthia, Irac-Agemi; Sogdiana, Usbes Tartary; Crefe, Candia; Eubaa, Negropont ; Melita, Malta; Sicilia, Sicily; Panormus, Palermo ; Byzantium, Constantinople; Numidia, state of Algiers'; Mauritania, empire of Moroceo *:

Corcyra or Phacacia, Corfu; Lexcadia, Santa Maura; Cephallenia, Cefalonia; Ithaca, Teaki or Little Cephalonia: Zacynthus, Zante; Cythera, Cerigo. These six islands, with Paxo or Paxik, form now an Independent Republic, under the title of the United States of the Iomikn Iolands.

Rha, the Wolga; Tanais, the Don; Borysthenes, the Dnieper; Damibius or Ister, the Danube; Padus or Eridanus, the Po; Rubicon, the Fiumieino ; Rhodanus, the Rhone; Rherius, the Rline; Iberus, the Eloro i Adriatic sea, the Gulf of Venice; Egrean sea, the Archipelago; Hellespont, straits of the Dardanelles ; Propontis, sea of Marmora'; Thraciä Bosphorus, straits of Constantinople; Euxine sea, Black-sea; Cimmerian Bospiorug, straits of Caffa; Paluis Mcotis, sea of Aroply" Riphean mountains, Oural mountains.

- Grecian Thebes, in Livadia, is now called Thive of Lacedemon or Sparta atood nearly in the sitiation of Migh? Memphit, the ancient capital of Egypt, was atgyted negily the pame as the present capital Egyptian Thebpis Famoys for ith 100 k gate, in Upper or Southern Egypt, is now called "Zuxor:


## [276]

## SAXON HEPTARCHY, AND CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND AND WALES:

The Saxon Herfarchy in England, consisted of the kingdoms of-Kent, the South Saxons, the West Saxons, the East Saxons, the East Angles, Northumberland, and Mercia-Thekingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent. -The kingdom of the South Saxons contained Surry and Sussex.-The kingdom of the West Saxons contained Berks, Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset; and Devon:-The kingdom of the East Saxons contained Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertford-The kingdom of the East Angles contained Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge.-The kingdom of Northumberland contained the six northern counties, and part of Scotland - The kingdom of Mercia comprehended the rest of England, not including Wales, which was governed by its own princes, till the reign of Edward I. when it was united to the erown of England.

England was divided, by Alfred; into counties;: which, excepting Middlesex and Cheshire, are, for the administering of justice, divided into six. circuris-Home circuit, Western circuit, Oxford: circuit, Norfolk circuit, Midland circuit, and: Northern circuit.-Home circuit contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Surry, Kent, and: Eussex. - Western लircuit contains Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Dévon, and Cornwall:-Oxford circuit contains Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Wor-eester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford:. - Norfolk circuit contains. Bucks, Bedford, Hup-
tingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.-Midland circuit contains Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northamp-ton.-Northern circuit contains York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; and Cumberland.

Wales in divided into Four Circuits.-SouthEast circuit, South. West circuit, North-East circuit, North-West circuit-South-East gircuit contains Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor - SouthWest circuit contains Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, -North-East circuit contains Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint.-North-West circuit contains Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesea.

Independent of the fifty-two counties into which England and Wales are divided, there are cities corporate, which enjoy, by charter, peculiar privileges and immunities as distinct counties : thus, London, BristoF, Exeter, Wórcester, Norwich, Chester, York, Hull (or Kingston upon Hull), Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Berwick, are eounties of themselves, distinct from those inwhich: they are situated.

## (1) $[278]$ <br> CIRCUMNAVIGATORS OF THE EARTH.

Magelian, a Portuguese, sailed from Seville in Spain, August 10th 1519 ; and, having discovered the straits that bear his name, he crossed the Pacific Ocean, and arrived at the Philippine islands, where he was poisoned. His ship returned by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, September 8th 1582.

Sir Fzancis Drake sailed from Plymouth, December 13th 1577 ; entered the Pacific Ocean, and, steering round America, returned November 381580.

Thomas Cavendish sailed from Plymouth, with two small ships, August 1st 1586 ; passed through the straits of Magellan; took many rich prizes along the coasts of Chili and Peru $;$ and, near California, possessed himself of the St Annan Acapulco ship, of immense value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe the 9th of September 1588.

Between the years 1598 and 1626, Oliver de Nort, George Spillenberger, William Schouting; and James the Hermit, Dutchmen, successively sailed round the earth.

Lord Anson sailed in September 1740; doubled Cape Horn in a dangerous season; lost most of his men by the scurvy $;$ and, with only one remaining ship, the Centurion, crossed the Pacific Ocean; took a rich Spanish galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla; and returned home in June 1744.

Byhon, Bouganville (arenchman), Walsigg:
and CA round $t$ 1769.

Capte from Pl voyage June 17 13th 17 third vo this voy hee, Feb comman October ral impa ascertan found th separate

Capta voyage finished
and Carteret, successively performed voyages round the world, betwed the years 1764 and 1769.

Captain Coor, in the Ship Endeavoury sailed: from Plymouth, August 26th 1768, on his first voyage round the globe; returned-the 12th of
jeville $g$ disrossed ippine eturn-Sepoouth, Jean, ember passed y rich 5 and, Annan pleted f Sep-

LIVER LIAM hmen,
ubled lost of ne rePacific r pasurned June 1771. He setioution a second voyage; July 13th 1772, and returned July 30th -177.5. His third voyage commenced February 14th-1776. In. this voyage he was killed on the island of. Owhyhee, February 14th 1779 . His ships, under the command of Captain Clerk, returned the 5th of October 1780. This celebrated man made several important discoveries in the Pacific Ocean; ascertained New Hollond to be an island; and found that New Zealand consisted of two large separate islands.

Captain George Vancourea commenced a voyage round the world, April1791, which was finished in September 1795.


## TABLE XI.

A'Table, sheming at what Latitude each Climate ends, proceeding from the Equator towards either Pole.

THE

| \% | Latitude. |  | Latitude. | 西 | Lati | tade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $8^{\circ} \quad 25^{\prime}$ | 11 | 56 ${ }^{\circ}$ 37 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 21 | $66^{\circ}$ | 06' |
| 2 | $16 \quad 25$ | 12 | 58-29 | 22 | 66 | 20 |
| 8 | $23-50$ | 13 | $59 \quad 58$ | 23: | 66 | 28 |
| 4 | 30.25 | 14. | 61. 18 | 24. | 66 | 31 |
| 5. | $36 \quad 28$ | 15 | $62 \quad 25$ | 25 | 67 | 21 |
| 6 | $41 \quad 22$ | 16 | $63 \quad 22$ | 26 | 69 | 48 |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}45 & 29\end{array}$ | 17 | $64 \quad 06$ | 27 | 73 | 37 |
| 8 | $49 \quad 01$ | 18. | $64 \quad 49$ | 28 | 78 | 30 |
| 9 | $52 \quad 00$ | 19 | $65 \quad 21$ | 29 | 84 | 05. |
| 10 | 54 27 | 20 | $65 \quad 17$ | 50 | 90 | 00 |

By this Table, and inspecting a Globe, may be known what parts of the earth are in each climate. Also, from the latitude of a place, the climate in which it is situated may be found. Thus, London, being' in fifty-one and a half degrees of latitude, is in the ninth climate ; and Edinburgh, in fifty-six degrees of. latitude, is in the eleventh climate.

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## APPENDRX.

## TABLE XII.

A Table, showing, in Geographical Miles, the length of a Degree of Longitude on the Parallel passing through eaci Degree of Latitude from the

ADDI Equasor to either of the Poles.
 from the

## ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS.


#### Abstract

1. To find the Circumference, solid and superficial Gontents, and Comparative Magnitudes, of the Siun and Planets.


I. To find the circumference of any spherical body, or its greatest measure round,-multiply the diameter by 3.1416*.-2. To find the superficial contents, or the number of square miles, \&ec: on its surface,-multiply the circumference by the diameter; or, multiply the square of the diameter by $3.1416+-3$. To find the solid contents, or the number of solid or cubic miles in the whole body, -multiply the superficial contents by one-sixth of the diameter; or, multiply the square of the diameter by one-sixth of the circumference; or, nultiply the cube of the diameter by .5236.To find the comparative magnitudes, observe thefollowing proportion: Spheres are to one another: as the cubes of their diameters + .

[^51]II. The distances of the Planets from the Sun beine given, to find the proportional degrees of Ligh and Heat which they derive from the Sun; hi apparent degrees of Magnitude, as seen from them; and the Circumferences of their: Urbits or Paths round the Sun.

1. Thie degrees of light and heat derived from the Sun, and his apparent magnitude, diminish as the squares of the distances increase; from which the required proportion may be determined. 2. Muliply the diameter of any planet's orbit (or twice its distance from the Sun) by 3.1416 ; the product is the orbit's circumference nearly. The same may be found by the proportion given in a note to the preceding problem..
III. To find the Rate of Motion, per Hour or Mi nute, of a Planet, in ils Orbit, or that of any Point un ils surface, caused by tits Diurnal Motion.

Divide the circumference of the Planet's orbit, by its annual period in hours or minutes; the quotient will be the Planet's rate of motion, per hour or minute, in its orbit nearly.-2: Divide the circumference of the planet itself, by its diurnal period, in hours or minutes, and you will have the rate at which any point in its Equator moves, per hour or minute.-For any other point, having its latitude given, Find the degree of latitude in the

[^52]table of 1 you have that parr whole cir vided by will give miles ; an by multip miles con tor, and d
IV. The and hove by the seen at

Rectir of the pla and bring Hour circ turn the Meridian, ridian du to a level. is above Heavens you may and cons their posi

Sun beine of Ligh Sun ; hi seen from Urbits on
ved from minish as om which mined. orbit (or 416; the ly. The given in a
er or Mi any Poind otion
kt's orbit, the quo. per hour e the cirirnal pehave the pes, per aving its le in the

Earth, \&c. 12, 23, 32, $1,2,3,4$, ro numbers 1 be found, ing are, at , they are
table of longitude, page 282, adjoining to which, you have the length of a degree of longitude in that parrallel ; this, multiplied by 360, gives the rhole circumference of the parallel; which, divided by the diurnal period, in hours or minutes, will give the rate required, nearly, in geographical miles; and these may be reduced to English miles, by multiplying them by the number of English miles contained in a degree at the Planet's Equator, and dividing the product by 60.
IV. The latitude of a place, the day of the month, and hour of the night, being given, to represent, by the Celestial Globe, the face of the heavens, as seen at that time, from the said place.

Rectify the Globe according to the Latitude of the place; find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Meridian, as also 12 on the Hour circle, or make the index point to 12; then turn the Globe till the given hour come to the Meridian, and there fix the Globe ; place the Me. ridian due north and south, and bring the Horizon to a level-So will that part of the Globe which is above the Horizon represent the face of the Heavens as seen at that time; by means of which, you may take a survey of the most noted stars and constellations, and become acquainted with their positions.

\author{

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}


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[^0]:    - Besides the Artificial Terrestrial Glebe, there is a Celestial one, for the solution of Astronomical Problems ; on which are represented the most remarkable of the Fixed Stars, and Constellations or Clusters of Stars.
    † A Great Circle of the Globe is that which divides it into Awo. equal parts or Hemispheres.

[^1]:    - The Sun enters Aries the 2lat of March, and the other signs mearly abopt the ampe day of the succeeding mopths,-If we cons. ceive a broad zone or circle extending to abont eight degrees on reach side of the Ecliptic in the hearens, that zoue.or circle is cal. Jed the Zodinc apd coppzehends the pathe of the Sun.0: Moon, and. Planets ; hence, the Sigina ase commonly called Signs of the Zo. diac. Their names in English are; the Ram, the BuH, the Tivins; the Crab, the Hion, the Wirgin; the Balance, the Scorpion, tha A her: the Goat, the Water:learer, the Fishes.-The Characters ormarke by which the Sigas are pointed out on the Eeliptic, may be seen, along with their names, on the Wquden Horizon,

[^2]:    - In the best Globes, the Horary Circle is moveable : so that any hour apon it may be brought to the brated meridian : is others, this circle is fized, and has ani inder or hand, which yeyr. to turned to any hour.

[^3]:    - A table, ailiowing the lepgth of a degree of Longitude, ons One Parallol panime through each degree of Latitudes will. br Sound in the Appenilizy

[^4]:    - The method of solving the reverse of Problems 8th and 9 th, is obvious.
    + The middle point above the Horizon, or the point in the hieavene above our head, is called the Zenith; and the opposite point below the Horizon, or under our feet $f$ is callad. the Noulire.

[^5]:    - 'Twilight is caused by the atmosphese refraeting the Sun's rays towards the Earth, in the morning, whan he comes witthin 18 degrees of the Horizon ; andy in the evening, till he sinke 18 degrees below it. -There can be no continual Twilight to any place having lese than 481 degrees of latitude. If the time when moroing Twilight begins be thition from 12, thore will remuia the time when evening Twilight ende, and the contrary:

[^6]:    - In a similar manner might the Problem be solvedfor any place: vithius the Antarctic circle.

[^7]:    - For examples, see the Tables of latitude and longitude the Appendix

[^8]:    4 The county is very frequently called the Bishoprisk of.

[^9]:    - The county of York is divided into three districts, North, East, and West Ridinge.
    t Lincolnshire is divided into three districts, Holland, wouth-astera part: Kontovee, in the west; and Lindsay, worth

[^10]:    The-Cheviothillh are on the borders of Scotlinds: Stiadiaw. debeck, and Crous-fell, wa in Cumberlands Pendle, ii申 Lenceos Wheriside, Bowfell, Ingleborough, and Peonygant, in: pshire: Malvern-hills, in Worcestershires: Mendip-hilh, in Soset: Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire : Cader-Idris, in Meeth 2 .Snowdon', in Carparvonahire. For the height of Mountains, and the dimensions of lakes andy ads, see the Appendix.
    From Dover to Calais the straits are abuat 22 miles wides.
    

    $$
    \mathbf{5}^{6} \quad 4
    $$

[^11]:    The Forth is noted for its windings ; the Tweed and Tay for
    ir Salmon-fistrery ; the Clyide for falls or cataracts ; and the Spey
    its rapidity and floods. There is a communication between
    Forth and Clyde by a canal seven feet deep, fifty-six feet broad, thirty-five miles in length.

    - Loch Lomond is in Dumbartonshire; Awe in Argyle; Leven Kinross-shire; Ketterin, Earn, Tay, Ranoch, and Eruch, in thshire; Ness, in Inverness-shirt; Maree, in Ross; and Shin Sutherland. Several of these are noted for fine scenery, parlarly Ketterin.
    -The Grampian hills and Ochills are in Perthshire : Pentland 3, in Mid-Lothian ; Latnmermuir hills, partly in Hadington: c, and partly in Berwickohire; Moffat hills, in Dumfriessehire ; - Nevis and Cairngorm, in Inverness-shire; Ben-Lawers and ihallion, in Perthslire ; and BenoLomond on the banks of Loch mond. Cairngorm is noted for beautiful rock-crystals. For Ir Mountains in Britain, with their heights, see the Appendix.

[^12]:    - Nour Dangsbay-Head wan Johnny-Groat's Hopge

[^13]:    - Finland is now oubject to Reosia: it was conguered b slamiand in 1808.

[^14]:    - The Rassian empire includes also a great part of Asif leagth altogether is upwards of 9000 miles, and its breadth?

[^15]:    The Electorate of, Hanover (subject to this Riak of Minghand): comprohends the territoriea of Calenberg Grabenbagein Zell,. Lunentirg, Lanenburg. Brement, Verien, Hoy, Diepholiz, cont
     got the title of a kinggome.

[^16]:    - The Danme runs about $\mathbf{1 5 0 0}$ miles. Its navigation is inoserrupted, in sume places, by centaracts.
    + Czirnitz, noted for the sinking of ite waters in summer, is in Garniola : Chiemsee, in Bavaria; Constrince, is Swabia: Dummer, at. Diepholtz's. and Muritz, in Mocklenbore

[^17]:    - I.uther was born at عanguinary the Firench, tane resi to

[^18]:    - Iuther began tho Reformation at Wittenberg in 1517. Ho. was borm at Eisleben in 1483, and died in 1546.-After soveral. sangninary battles fought in the neischbourhood of Leipaic, in which. the French, under Bonaparté were defieated with immeasa lossa, tha: tonis raia takes. by the allies 20/h October 1812

[^19]:    - The provisces here named the Netherlands are sometimes filled Planders or Belgiom : and the United Provinces are also called Holland or Batavia.-The United Provinces; with the greater part of Belgium, now form (as ham been been already abvorred) the dingdom of the Natherlandt.

[^20]:    - The Pyrende separito Prunce from Spatin'; Mount Jura is towards Switzerland: the Coreames are in Languedoc; Vouges
     Monht Pender vear tho centes beirg 11,000 feet above the tevid of tho bee. The pountaine cilled the Alpe, are pertly in Ithy parth is the couth-eatern part of Yraice, perty in Intizeding and pairly in Acotring

[^21]:    - Mont of the Departmeata are named frome rivere ; tome front momations It in not mecensary to get all. Dhese ammes by heart.

[^22]:    - Othor palaces or seats of the kings of France are, Marly. Vincenses, St Germain, St Cloud; Compiegno, Pontainblear, de + North of this town is the forest of Orloans, which cortre 15,000 acres.

[^23]:    - There is a compunication between the Garonne at Tonlonse. and the Mediterranean, by a canal 180 miles in length, 130 feept hroads and 6 feet deep.

[^24]:    - The C
    empire, ca western

[^25]:    - The Goths, Vandels, Huss, acc. who overturned the Roman: ompire, came from the northern parts of Europe, and northwestern parts of Asia. The Pranks, from whom the name of Fraice (Franken!and) is derived, were a people of Germany.

[^26]:    - The hill of Gibraltar was formerly called Calpe; which, and monat Abyla, on the opponite shene of Arica, were called the Pil

[^27]:    - Besides the Escurial, there ase aloo the royal palicess of Aran. jivez and St Ildeforzo:

[^28]:    - The above was the character of the Swiss; previous to the Isench Revolution

[^29]:    - Most of the towns in Hungary have two .ames; the one German, the other-Hungarian. Thus, Presburg ar Poson;: Buda or Offen; Agria or Erlau, \&c.
    + Lake Balaton is south-west of Buda; and-Pelso, scuthowest of Presburg.

[^30]:    - The Dardagilles two enatlet.oituated at the couth.wesk entrance of the straits to which they give names the one, called
    

[^31]:    - The greater part of Dulmatia is now subject. to Austria.
    tParnaturs and Holicon are in Livadia: Olympus, Osea, Peo. linn, and Pindus, in Thescilly: Athos or Monte.Santo, Rhodent and Heiture or Contiguazzar in Macedonim

[^32]:    - The Turkish Sovereign is styled the Sultan, the Grand Signior, Grand Turk, or Emperor of the Tarks. His prime miniziter of state is called the Grand Vizier : his chief secretary, the heis Effendi: the Chief Priest, the Grand Mufti: the governors of Provinces, Paclias or Bashaiws, also Beglerbeys or Hospodars : the judges Cadis : the commander in chief of the army or naivy, Captsin Puchai. The tounch of state, consulted by the Sultan in matters of importance, is called the Divan. The Tarks are also called Othmans or Ottomans, from their leader Othman: and the Court of Constantinople is sometimes called the Ottimman or Sublime Porte. The name Turks or Turkomans, signifies Wanderers.
    $\dagger$ The House of Commons consists of six hundred and fify-eight members: of whom, 513 represent Eojtand; 45, Scotland; and 160, Ireland.

[^33]:    *The trade of Surat consists of diamonds, pearls, silks, cottons, drugs, spices, sic:

[^34]:    - The tea-plant. is ahout. five feet high. The leaves are nafcours and indented on thio edgen. ylt blinetome-frome Octioler to. Jomary. The eeveral morts of tea known in Europe dre all produced from the came plant g , but gathorod at difforeat times, and Hrogired in diferent ways.

[^35]:    - The cinnamontres iafrom eight to ten jards high. It has two or thee backty which form the cinnamon.
    + The elephant is the largent of ahlterrestrial animals; but the height of itho largest is. only between tem, and elevea feat, thengh" come travellers have ascerted shat it is fiuiteen. The most re-: maikable part of this animal is his probocis or trunk, which is gemerally about eight feet long, and serves all the groposes of thands.

[^36]:    - The clove tree grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet, wil opreading branches and long pointed leaves. The niatrice try growa to the size of a pear tree, the leaves resembling those d the laurel, and bears fruit from the age of tea to ome handref jears. The nutzeeg, when ripe on the tree, has a very curion and boantifal appearance. It is about the size of an apricot, as matly of a simalar colour, with the same kind of hollow mark a round it Whea perfectly ripo, the riad over the mark opens, a Ciscoren, the mace, of a doep red, greving oves the thin shell the mutmers, which in bleck.

[^37]:    The Nilo, accor ${ }^{\text {min }}$ th Mr Bruce, rises in latitude 10 deg.
     bout 2000 miles. I Lovartons its banks, regularly, every year. $n$ the middle of Juty es the middle of September; upon which fertility of the conitry depends. This inundation is cansed by periodical rains which fall bétween the tropics, and particularly hyssinia. A lítte helow Cairo, it divides into two great ches, which Will the Mediterránean Sea, form an island, ed the Delte: this name (Delti) is also applied to tracte of formed by the monthio the Ganges, Ava, \&cc- Tha source. termination of the Niger are unknown to Europeate : but it is certain that its course is from west to dest.

[^38]:    - Lake Zambre and Lapata- riunteins are to the west of Z guebar: lake Dembea is in Abyssinia : mount Atlas, in Barbar the mountains of the Lions divide Negroland from Upper Guine the mountains of the Moon are in Lower Ethiopia: the remaini mountains are at the Cape of Good Hope.
    + The Straits of Gibraltar are 24 miles in length, and 15 breadth. A strong current always runs through them from Atlantic into the Mediterranean.

[^39]:    - If we consider orreit Grenland expart of Amerien, (whin is now the general opinion, the tirit discovery of America ma be ascribed to the Norvegiain in 089, which' is said to have bee followed th the of tebreder eniturowforialand to 1008 . Pa of the coat or Nont Mamerten was wiscorvered in 140 , by Joh Cabot, a Youtian in the service of Henry. V1.

[^40]:    - The regions towards the north-eastern coast of North America are, by many degrees, colder than the countries under the same latitude in Europe : one cause of which is supposed to be the wind passing over a vast extent of land from the northand west beford it-reaches those parts; another cause is the uncultivated state of the country.

[^41]:    - The Andes extend almost the whole length of South America; and, in some parte, rise from 15 to 20 thoueand feet above the level of the sea,-The chief summite are near the equator, not far from ; Quito : Three other chains of monntains of great height proceap, frym mest to enst.

[^42]:    - The earthquakes at Lima have been very numerous. Sume of the must terrible happaned in $1630,1637,1746$.

[^43]:    - The islands from Tobago to the Virgin isles, inclusive, are sometimes called the Caribbee islands, which are divided iato Windward and Leeward islande ; the Windward ending with Mar* tinico, the Leeward reaching from Dominica to Porto-Rico.

[^44]:    - The blacks and whites who perished in this hurricane wero computed at 4326, and the daraage at $2.1,320,500$.

[^45]:    - Sir Joseph Banks and Doctor Solander went ashore in Terra del Fuego, January 1768, which is the height of summer in the. nouthern homisphere, and experienced a degree of cold unknomn to. ws in the middle of winters.

[^46]:    - Thes and 150 b

[^47]:    - These two islands are seid to be each above 500 milee loager and 150 broad.

[^48]:    - La Perouse says they were first discovered by the Spaniarde: ia 1542, and called by them King's Lslandso.

[^49]:    - Ben

    Wherna ton ( 30

[^50]:    - Divisions of Italy were-EZtruria, Umbria, Picenwan, Lativino Compania, Sainitum, Apulin, Calabria, Lucania, and Eruttii.
    † Grocia Propria incloded onily Livadia. The Romans divided Greece into two provinces-Achaia, containing the Moren: and Livadia; and Macedonia, incloding Macedonia Proper, Thessalia, and Albania or. Epirus.-Divisions of the. Morea or Peloponmeswe were-Achaia, Elis, Mensenia, Laconica or Laconia, Arcaitia, and Argolis.-Divisions of Livadia or Grecia Propria. were-Attica, Megaris, Bepotia, Phecis, Looris,. Doris, and AEtolia:
    \# Abia Minor comprehended Myoia, Troas, AEolis, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphilia, Pysidia, Isauria, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Gappadocia, Armenia Minor, Pontus, Papllegonia, Bithyning, cination and Phrigia Mragin.

[^51]:    - The same may be found by the following prnportion: The dia meter: of a circle or sphore, is to its circumference nearly as 7 to 22 ; mure nearly as 113 to 335.
    + The square of any number, is the product of the number by itself; and the cube of any number, is the product of its square by the number itself; thus; the square of 4 , is 4 times 4 ; or 16 ; and the cube of 4 , is 4 times 16 , or 64 .
    $\ddagger$ The diameters of the Sun, Moon, Mety 17 , Venus, the Earth; \&c. are th one another nearly as the numbers $8900,28,90,93,80$, $54,940,780$, and 340 ; of which the cubes may be easily obtained; and which will show the magnitudes required with sufficient exactness: For examples; see the magnitudes of the Sun, Moon, and Earth, given is page 1

[^52]:    - The distances of the planets, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, \&c. from the Sun , are to one another, nearly as the numbers $12,23,32$, $48,65,303,605$; or, with less exactoes,, we the number $1,2,3,4$, 14; 25 50. In solving the frrt part of the problk.m, these numbers may be used instead of the real distances. - Hence it will be found, that the light, heat, and apparent maguitnde of the Sun, are, at' Morcury, about 7 times as great as to us; while, to ut, they. ase shout. 360 times as great as at the Georginm Sidute:

