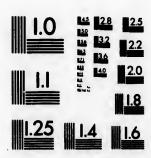
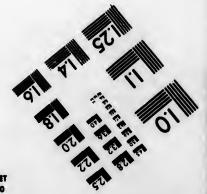


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GENERAL PRINCIPLES

And an Assess of all the

COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH,

THEIR DIVISIONS, TOWNS, RIVERS, LAKENT AND TAINS, BAYS, STRATTS, CAPES, ISLAND, S.

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APPENDIX.

CONSISTING OF TABLES OF PATITUDE AND CONSISTINGS.

Intended chiefly for the Use of Schibles

BY WILLIAM SCOTT,

TRACTURE OF ELOCUTION AND GROGNAPHY IN EDINBURGH.

SIXTH EDITION,

IMPROVED BY AN ENTIRE SET OF NEW MAPS, AND OTHER IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR PETER HILL AND COMPANY, EDINBURGE ; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN, AND OGLES, DUNCAN, AND COCHRAN, LONDON.

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PREFACE

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SIXTH EDITION.

Geography is justly considered as an essential part of polite education. It is necessary to the right understanding of history, voyages, travels, and even a common magazine or newspaper. It enlarges our ideas, increases our stock of useful knowledge, and enables us, on many occasions, to acquit ourselves well in business, writing, and conversation.

Numerous have been the publications on this subject; some of which are, deservedly, in high esteem; but there still seemed to be wanting a cheap Compenpendium of Geography, calculated in a peculiar manner as an Assistant in Teaching, and exhibiting, improper order, those particulars which ought chiefly to be impressed upon the memory. This I have endead voured to accomplish in the following pages,

Is making this attempt, I have not scrupled to horrew, wherever I could find materials suited to my
purpose; being less solicitous to produce a work of
originality, than one of usefulness, and such as might
render the study of Geography agreeable and easy.
By excluding extraneous matter, and abridging things
worthy of notice, I have brought within narraw bounds
a great variety of valuable information.

Tax introductory part contains the principles of Geography, and so much of Astronomy as is necessary

to give an idea of the Solar System, and the Universe in general. With these elementary particulars, the pupil should be made thoroughly acquainted; though, in some cases, (as when a Globe cannot be easily obtained, or when the pupil is very young,) the explanation of Maps, and the description of the natural and political divisions of the Earth's surface, 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 divisions, towns, rivers, lakes, mountains, bays, straits, capes, and islands. All these should be letted out in the Map, their situation attended to, and their names got perfectly by heart. The descriptions and historical remarks need only to be read 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 islands, and other matter, which could not, so conveniently, have been placed elsewhere.

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

EDINBURGE, January 1816.

W. S.

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GEOGRAPHY is a knowledge of the Earth; including its various divisions, and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particulars belonging to each division and the most remarkable particular and the

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INTRODUCTION of the board of the second of t

OF THE EARTH, SUN, MOON, AND STARS.

1. The Earth, Sun, and Moon, are bodies resembling a sphere or globe *.

The rotundity of the Earth is sufficiently proved by the many voyages that have been actually performed around it; as those of Drake, Anson, and Cook. (See the Appendix.) The following proofs may also be given. When a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterwards of the rigging, and, at ast, discern the top of the mast only: on the contrary, when a ship approaches the shere, the first part seen is the top of the mast, then appears the rigging, and, last of all, the hull. This is wis

2. The diameter of the Farth is nearly 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 Earth nearly 50 times the magnitude of the Moon +.

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4. The distance of the Earth from the Sun is 95 millions of miles; and from the Moon 240 thousand miles 1.

5. The Sun has one motion, which it performs round its axis in 25 days 6 hours 8.

one round its axis, in 24 hours, called its diurnal 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,

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deatly occasioned 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 Earth's rotundity, were before concealed from the eye, and, at the same time, lose sight of other stars behind us. Lastly, the spherical 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 bounded by a circular line; and it is evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow.

By the diameter of the Earth, or any other sphere, is meant a straight line conceived to pass through its centre, and terminated both ways by the surface.

The method of calculating this is given in the Appendix.

A body moving in a straight line from the Earth to the Sun, 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 years.

By the axis of a sphere is meant a diameter, about which it revolves. 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 observing the motion of certain maculae, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface. In the same way, the motion of most of the planets round their own axes has been ascertained.

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nt which it ich is from a been dislark spots, at parts of he planets and the change of day and night; the latter 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; another, round its own axis, in the same time; and a third, round the Sun, 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 eclipses of the Sun and Moon 4.

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, hile rolling on the ground, or when it is whirled from the hand to the air. In its annual progress, the Earth travels at the rate 68,000 miles per hour; while, by its diurnal motion, the inhabints of London are carried 650 miles every hour, and those of linburgh 600. The true period of the Earth's revolution round e Sun, is 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes; which, being nearly 5 days 6 hours, we recken 365 days for three years running, and 6 days every fourth year, which is called Bissextile, or Leap ar. The earth is not a perfect sphere, but is somewhat flattened wards the poles; the difference, however, between its polar and untorial diameters, is only 36 miles. In Jupiter, the largest of planets, this difference is 6230 miles. The earth is surround-by a fluid called the Atmosphere, or Air, which becomes more rare thin the higher it extends. Heat expands it; cold condenses it, pressure or weight on the Rarth's surface is at the rate of 15 ands upon a square inch.

A Solar Eclipse is caused by the Moon coming between the rand the Earth; which can happen only at new Moon; a Lunar tipse is caused by the Earth coming between the Sun and Moon; ich can liappen only at full Moon. Our Earth is a Moon to the pon, but appearing thirteen times as big, and alfording her thirn times as much light as the Moon does to us.—The tides arise in the attraction of the Sun and Moon, chiefly from that of the lon. The highest tides are at new and full Moon, which are ed Spring tides; and the lowest, when the Moon is at her first

third quarters, which are called Neap tides.

All these revolving bodies, together with the Sun, form what is called the Solar System.

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 surround-

ing him 4.

12. The number of the Comets is not known.

The Georgium Sidus, or Georgian Star, was discovered by Mr William Herschel, a native of Hanover, March 13. 1781. Four other Planets (or Asteroids, as Herschel calls them) of very small diameters, have been discovered by the telescope, to which have 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 eye. Mercury is seldom seen, on account of his preximity to the Sun. Venus is the brightest, and, in appearance, the largest of all the Planets: when it is seen to the west of the Sun, in the 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 Vesper. Mars has an obscure and ruddy appearance. Jupiter, the largest of the Planets, in its appearance nearly resembles Venus: the telescope discovers on Jupiter several faint substances, which are called its Belts. Satura is of a pale colour. The Georgian Planet can, on account of its great distance from the Sun and us, be seen by the naked eye only in a very clear night, and when the Moon is absent.—Those Planets that nearer to the Sun than the Earth, are called Inferior of the rior Planets ; and those that are farther from the Sun than the Earth, are called Superior or Exterior Planets. The Orbit or Path which a Planet describes round the Sun is not circular, but resembles as allipsis or oval.

† None of the Satellites, except our Moon, are seen, but through a telescope. Saturn's ring also requires the telescope. It appears to be double. Its distance from Saturn is 21,000 miles, and its

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the New 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. Innumerable other bodies are visible in the heavens; and these, being always in the same situation with regard to one another, are called Fixed Stars. Their distances from the Sun are so very great, that it is impossible they can derive their lustre from him. Astronomers, therefore, consider them as so many Suns, each communicating light and heat to revolving Planets or worlds †.

From observations made on the Comet which appeared in-1680, its greatest distance from the Sun was calculated to be 11,200 millions of miles; its least distance 49,000 miles. The Sun, seen from it, when accross to him, must have appeared 40,000 times as big as he appears to us; and its motion, at that time, was 880,000 miles every hour.—For the diameters of the Primary Planets, their distances from the Sun, &c. See the Appeadix.

+ The Fixed Stars have a twinkling appearance: the Planets shine with a steady light. The number of Fixed Stars seen, at any one time by the naked eye, does not exceed a thousand; but the telescope discovers to us many millions. Sirius, or the Dog-star, (supposed to be the nearest to us of the Fixed Stars, from its being apparently the largest) is at such a distance from the Earth, that it is thought a cannon-ball, flying at the rate of 480 miles 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 flourished about 500 years before Christ, was among the first who formed the idea of the motion of the Planets. It was revived by Nicholas Copernicus, born at Thorn in Poland, in 1473; and more firmly established by Sir Isaac Newton, the great English Astronomer, who was born in 1642, and died in 1726.—Hence this doctrine is sometimes called the Pythagorean, sometimes the Copernican, and sometimes the

Newtonian, System.

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OF THE ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.

- 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 Earth or Globe: one of them, the North or Arctic; the other, the South or Antarctic.

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- 4. 'There are four Great Circles surrounding the Globe;—the Equator or Equinoctial Line, the Meridian, the Horizon, and the Ecliptic †.
- 5. The Equator is a circle every-where equally distant from the Poles; and dividing the Globe or Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The distance of a place, north or south, from this circle, is called its Latitude.
- 6. The Meridian of any place is a circle conceived to pass through that place, and through both the Poles; dividing the Globe or Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres, 'The brass ring surrounding the Globe is

Besides the Artificial Terrestrial Globe, 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.

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 the Wooden Horizon *.

obliquely, and showing the Sun's place in the Heavens, at any time of the year †.

9. The Equator, Brazen Meridian, Wooden Horizon, and Ecliptic, are, each, divided into 360 equal parts, called 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; and so on ‡

10. The Ecliptic is also divided into 12 equal parts, called Signs, each Sign containing 30 degrees. The signs are, Aries, Taurus, Ge-

The Circle above described is sometimes called the Rational. Horizon, to distinguish it from the circle in which the Earth and Skies seem to meet all around, which is called the Sensible or Visible Horizon.

† The Ecliptic in the heavens is the Orbit or Path described by the Earth in its revolution sound the Sun; in which, to us, the Sun always appears.

‡ A degree of a great circle on the surface of the Earth is nearly sixty-nine and a half English miles. Degrees, minutes, seconds, &c. are commonly denoted thus: 30° 15′ 17″, &c. The method in which the degrees are numbered on the Equator, &c. may be known by inspecting the Globe.

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in In mini; Cancer, Leo, Virgo; Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius; Capricornus, 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 Circles, viz. the two Tropics,

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 Northern Tropic is called the Tropic of Cancer; the Southern, the Tropic of Capricorn; because they touch the Ecliptic 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 Capricorn, we have our shortest day, the 22d of December, called the Winter Solstice; and when he is over the Tropic of Cancer, we have our longest day, the 21st of June, called the Summer Solstice. When the Sun is over the Equator, it is equal day and night to all the world, the 21st of March 15.

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The Sun enters Aries the 21st of March, and the other signs nearly about the same day of the succeeding months.—If we conceive a broad zone or circle extending to about eight degrees on each side of the Ecliptic in the heavens, that zone or circle is called the Zodiac, and comprehends the paths of the Sun, Moon, and Planets; hence, the Signa are commonly called Signs of the Zodiac. Their names in English are, the Ram, the Bull, the Twins; the Crab, the Lion, the Virgin; the Balance, the Scorpion, the Acher; the Goat, the Water-hearer, the Fishes.—The Characters or marks by which the Signs are pointed out on the Ecliptic, may be seen, along with their names, on the Wooden Horizon.

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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 231 degrees from the Poles. The Northern Polar 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 Latitude.

17. The circle round the North Pole of the Globe, having twice twelve hours marked upon it, is called the Horary, or Hour Circle; and a narrow flexible plate of brass, given along with the Globe, equal to a fourth part of the Equator, and divided into 90 degrees, is called the Quadrant of Altitude *.

ZONES AND CLIMATES (MORE CO)

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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 on account of the different degrees of heat and cold in those parts of the earth.

3. From the Equator to either Polar Circle, the difference of half an hour in the length of

In the best Globes, the Horary Circle is moveable: so that any hour upon it may be brought to the brazen meridian: in others, this circle is fixed, and has an index or hand, which may be turned to any hour.

the longest day, forms what is called a Half-hour Climate; and, within the Polar Circles, 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 121 hours; the second Half-hour Climate reaches from the first, to where the longest day is 18 hours; and so on.

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 so on, till you come to the Pole, where 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. Climates within each Polar Circle, making 30 climates on both sides of the Equator, or 60 from pole to pole +.

At the Equator, the days and nights are always equal, but differ in their length; on either side of the Equator, every place having its longest day in summer, and longest night in winter; which increase gradually from the Equator towards either Pole.

† A table, showing at what Latitude each Climate ends, proceeding regularly from the Equator towards, either Pole, is given in the Appendix.

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The inhabitants of the Earth, according to certain positions in which they are situated with regard to one another, are denominated Periodes, Antorol, and Antipopes. The Periodes are those who live under opposite points of the same parallel of latitude. To them, the seasons are the same, and the days and nights are of the same length; but when it is noon to the one, it is midnight, to the other.—The Antores are those who live under the same Semi-Maridian, and in the same degree of latitude, but on opposite sides of the Equator. These have noon, or any hour of the day, at the same time; but their seasons are contrary; and to the one it is the longest day, when it is the shortest to the other. The Antorones are those who live diametrically opposite to one are.

INTRODUCTION

PROBLEMS SOLVED THE CHOER

I. To find the Latitude of a color, or it includes a north or south of the Equal - It in the place to the Brazes Meridian; and creetly above it, on the Marie of London is 51° 30' N. That of Edinburgh, 56° N.—and that of Lima, 12° S.

2. To find the Longitude of a place, or its distance east or west of the First Meridian †.—

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° W.—that of Rome, 12° 30 E.—and that

of Constantinople, 29° E ‡.

3. To find between what degrees of Latitude and Longitude a country is situated.—Bring the southern and northern extremities of the country to the Brazen Meridian; and observe what degrees are above them, on the Meridian; bring also the eastern and western extremities to the Brazen Meridian; and observe them.

other, or stand, as it were, feet to feet, on different sides of the Equator. To them the seasons are contrary: when it is moon to the one, it is midnight to the other: and, when the one have the longest day, the other have the shortest.

More examples to the first four problems may be taken from

the Tables of latitude and longitude in the Appendix

+ Properly speaking, the longitude of any place is an arch of the Equator intercepted between the first meridian and the meri-

dian of the place.

thaving found the latitude of any place, it is manifest, that, by turning the Globe, and observing what places pass under that, degree, we may easily find all those places on the Globe which are in the same latitude; and, having found the longitude of any place, if we look along the meridian, those places may be known which have the same longitude.

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serve what degrees are below the Meridian, on the Equator. Thus it will be found, that Great Britain is situated between 50° and 59° N. Lat. and between 2° E. and 6° W. Long.

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° 15' W. and Lat. 40° 25' N. gives Madrid; and Long. 18° 30' E. and Lat. 34° 30' S. gives the Cape of Good Hope.

of Longitude, between any two places.—If the Latitude or Longitude of both places be of the same kind, subtract 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 Latitude between London and Edinburgh; is 4° 30′; and between London and Lima, 63° 30′. Also, the difference of Longitude between Rome and Constantinople is 16° 30′; and between Rome and Edinburgh, 15° 30′*.

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6. To find the distance between two places.—Extend a pair of compasses, or a thread, fromeither place to the other. The distance so found, applied to the Equator, will give the number of degrees between the places; which may be reduced to English miles, by multi-

A table, showing the length of a degree of Longitude, on the Parallel passing through each degree of Latitude, will be found in the Appendix.

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plying 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 22 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; which 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 afternoon in London, it is 8 h. 54 m. in the morning at Kingston in Jamaica; and 2 h. 50 m. afternoon at Rome †

8. The month and day being given, to find 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.—Thus, on the 2d of September, the sun is in the 10th de-

"In a similar manner may be found the length and breadth of coun-

tries, breadth of an ocean or sea, probable length of a voyage, &co
the difference of Longitude between any two places be divided by 15, the quotient will be the difference of time at the
places; and, if the difference of time be multiplied by 15, the product will be the difference of Longitude.—The difference of time
between any two places being found, it must be added to the time
given, for any place further east, and subtracted, for any place further west. Exercises may be taken from Table 5th in the Appendix. Thus it will be found, that, when it is 2 h. 20 m. aftermoon at Edinburgh, it is 3 h. 38 m. afternoon at Vienna, 4 h. 34
m. afternoon at Petersburgh, 9 h. 37 m. forenoon, at New York,
and 7 h. 53 m. forenoon at the city of Maxice.

gree of Virgo; and, on the 12th of May, he is in the 22d degree of Taurus.

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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 22 degrees south; and, on June 5th, it is 23 degrees north *:

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 51½ 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 place †.

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 place, 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

The method of solving the reverse of Problems 8th and 9th,

⁺ The middle point above the Horizon, or the point in the meaven above our head, is called the Zenith; and the opposite point below the Horizon, or under our feet, is called the Nudir.

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returated nearly E. S. E. of London, and Petersburg N. E. of the same.

2. The month and day at any place being given, to find the time 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. 20 min.; the length of the night is 9 h. 20 min. and of the day, 14 h. 40 min. *.

The place, month, and day, being given; to find when morning twilight begins, and when evening twilight ends.—Work as in the preceding Problem till the Sun's place be brought to the eastern part of the Horizon. Then,

If, in turning the Globe, 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, there, only when the San's declination becomes equal to the appearance 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-actting be taken from 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 Circle will shew when morning twilight begins: and, if the Globe be turned till the Sun's place be depressed 18 degrees below the western part of the Horizon (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 longest night begin and end, at any place within the Arctic Circle.—Look for the degree of Latitude, both north and south, on the Meridian, 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

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Twilight is caused by the atmosphere refracting the Sun's rays towards the Earth, in the morning, when he comes within 18 degrees of the Horizon; and, in the evening, till he sinks 18 degrees below it.—There can be no continual Twilight to any place having less than 484 degrees of intitude.—If the time when morning Twilight begins be taken from 12, there will remain the time when evening Twilight ends, and the contrary.

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the Sun's within 18 sinks 18 deto any place when mornain the time 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 above 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 in darkness: those places to which 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 Sun's Declination: bring the given place and hour 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 point in the upper hemisphere, the Sun is vertical, or in the Zenith; to the opposite or middle point in the under hemisphere, he is in the Nadir. To all places in the

In a similar manner might the Problem be solved for any place, within the Antarctic circle.

western semicircle of the Horizon, the Sun is rising; and, to those in the eastern semicircle of the Horizon, he is setting. To all places in the upper semicircle of the Meridian, it is noon; 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 degrees below the eastern semicircle of the Horizon, evening twilight is ending

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16. To find the Perioeci, Antoeci, and Antipodes, of any place.—Fix the Globe, so as that the Poles and the given place be in the Horizon, so will the Periocci, Antoeci, and Antipodes, be also in the Horizon, and may readily be discovered, by attending to their situation, as described in note, page 10 Thus, if London (in latitude 51 degrees) be brought to the north-east quarter of the Horizon, the Perioeci will be found at 517 degrees in the north-west quarter, near the Fox Islands; the Antoeci at 512 degrees in the south-east quarter, a place in the Southern Ocean; and the Antipodes at 51- degrees in the southwest quarter, a part of the sea south of New Zealand.

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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 Hemispheres, into which the Earth or Globe is conceived to be divided. 3. On these circles are delineated the principal parts of the land and water, and most of the circles of the Globe.

4. At the top of each circle is the North Pole; at the bottom, the South Pole; the East is

at the bottom, the South Pole: the East is towards the right hand; and the West to-

wards the left.

west, is drawn the Equator; and, crossing the Equator obliquely, the Ecliptic: 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.

At 23; degrees from the Equator, and at the same distance from the Poles, are drawn the Tropics and Polar Circles: from Pole to Pole are Meridians or Lines of Longitude; and, from side to side, Parallels or Lines of La-

titude.

In Maps representing only a portion of the Earth'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. These degrees are, generally, 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.

hottom, 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 scale is generally given, by

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peditiously known in miles.

10. Divisions of land are distinguished by dotted lines, and frequently by different colours. The situation of towns or villages, &c. 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 parallel 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 chiefly to show the coasts, bays, 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 *.

12. To find the Longitude of a place by the Map.—If the place be under a drawn Meridian, you have its Longitude where that Meridian cuts the degrees, either at top or bottom, or where it cuts the Equator, in a Map of the World. If otherwise, move your finger or a pen from the place, along an imaginary Meridian, to the top or bot

For examples, see the Tables of latitude and longitude in the Appendix.

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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.

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 multiplying by 69½ 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.

of the Compass one place is situated in respect of another.—This may be known pretty nearly by 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. AC

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NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

1. The surface of the Earth consists of Land and Water. About three-fourths of the surface is water.

2 Denominations of Land are, Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, Mountains, Valleys, &c.

3. Denominations of Water are, Oceans, Seas, Gulfs or Bays, Straits, Lakes, Rivers, &c.

4. A Continent is a vast continued tract of Land.

5. There are two Continents—the Eastern Continent, or the Old World, comprehending Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the Western Continent, or the New World, comprehending North and South America.*.

6. An Island is Land surrounded by water; as, Great Britain, Ireland, New Holland.

7. A Peninsula is Land almost surrounded by water; as Jutland, the Morea.

8. An Isthmus is a neck of Land uniting two parts of land together; as the Isthmus of Suez, Isthmus of Darien.

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

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rth and South and Europe, arters of the continent was stinent exist, ts ever being A Cape is an elevated part of Land jutting into the water; as, Cape Finisterre, Cape St Vince

D.By the Ocean or Sea, in general, is understood that vast body 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 Oceans, the Indian Ocean.

A Sea is a smaller part of that same great body, bordering upon land; as, the Irish Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea.

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 +.

A Strait is a narrow passage or communication between two parts of the water; as the Straits of Dover or Calais, Straits of Gibraltar 1.

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, Ness, and Mull, are used to signify remarkable parts of land stretching out into water.

t Though the terms Gulf and Bay are often used as having the ne meaning, a bay, in strict propriety, is more open at its ennce, 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

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, throughout 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 we six months of the year in one direction, and the other six

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The divisions of the Earth, arising from the policy or ambition of mankind, are, chiefly, Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics.

2. An Empire is an extent of territory governed by a person who has the title of Emperor;

as Russia and Turkey *.

3. A Kingdom is a country governed by a King;

as Spain, Denmark, Sweden.

4. A Republic is a country in which there is no monarch; the persons governing being elected by the people, or by the nobility. In the former case, the government is said to be democratical, or a democracy; in the latter, aristocratical or an aristocracy. The government in Switzerland is republican. The British system is a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; there being a King, House of Lords, and House of Commons.

months in the opposite direction. These winds are called Monsoons. Their change is about the versal and autumnal equinox,
and is commonly accompanied by storms of thunder, lightning, and
rain. In the Torrid Zone, place are Sea and Land Breezes, extending two or three leagues from the shore, and blowing from
moon to midnight from the sea, and from midnight to moon from
the land. The direction of the trade-winds and monsoons is
shown on the Globe by a delineation of arrows. Beyond the latitude of 30 degrees, the winds are variable.—The principal, if not
the only cause of winds, is a partial rarefication of the air by heat.

Ancient Empires were—the Babylomian or Assyrian, the Per-

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Edinburgh, Published For Hill & C. Prin



Hill & C. Printers to the Church of Scotland



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EUROPE.

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LUNOTE is bounded—on the east, by Asia; vest, by the Atlantic ocean; south, by the Medierranean sea; north, by the Northern ocean. It is situated between 36 and 72 degrees north atitude; and between 10 degrees west and 60 degrees east longitude. Its length, from west to ast, is about 2500 miles; and its breadth, from buth to north, is nearly the same.

COUNTRIES

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The san to the beeth of Europe Asia, and America, is often led the Icy Sea, or Frozen Ocean, and sometimes the Arctiv

15.	Spain	Madrid.	
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	Hungary	Presburg.	
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the the Atlantic and a south, but the .'. ali-

SEA of Asoph, Straits of Caffa or Theodosia, Black Sea, Straits of Constantinople, Sea of Marmora, Straits of the Dardanelles, Archipelago, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Venice, Gulf of Manfredonia, Gulf of Tarento, Straits of Messina, Gulf of Naples, Gulf of Genoa, Straits of Bonifacio, Straits of Gibraltar, Bay of Biscay, British or English Channel, Straits of Dover or Calais, British or German Ocean, or North Sea, Irish Sea, Cattegat Sea, the Sound, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, Icy Sea or Frozen Ocean, White Sea, Waygats' Straits.

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ENGLAND.

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north, by Scotland; south, by the English annel; east, by the British or German Ocean, North Sea; west, by the Irish Sea. ncluding the Principality of Wales, England ivided into fifty-two counties or shires; which, h the principal towns, are the following.

I. Six Northern Counties.

counties.

In the counties of the counties of

or the latitude and longitude, length and breadth, area pulation, of the countries of Europe, as also the latitude, de, and population of towns throughout the world, see the dix.—The sea, between Wales and Ireland, is commonly St George's Channel; and that between Scotland and Ireland North Channel.

the first seed, in which are Berwick, Norham, and the County is very frequently called the Bishoprisk of

modit, that m

COUNTÍES.	e. 6 e int	TOWN	
5. York *	. Vork	T.eeds.	Halifay
	York, Wake	field.	Sheffield
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10 70 10 10 10 10 10 10	Bever	lv. Sc	rborough
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II. Four Counti	es bordering	upon	wates.
1. Chester		Month	ich M
A. Chester	Chester,	ld Sta	eknowt
2. Salop or Shrops	h Shreweh	ury R	idgenor
tild Alter	Ludle	w.	ragenor
3. Hereford	Herefor	d. iraI	eominste
· Star Jan & Att	Ross.	_, _	
4: Monmouth	Monmo	uth,	Chepsto
Alatore A. I	Newp	ort, Po	ntypool
The Track of the State of the S	By E		Eli AlTim
III. Four Counties	bordering	upon	the Brit
III. Four Counties	Ocean.		
1. Lincoln +	Lincoln	, Bost	on, Gr
	tham,	Stami	ord, Ga
	borou	ıgn.	and the
The second section	And Market Silver	philips of	2274 Lag
* The county of York	w W growky	three 4	istricts
North, East, and West Ri	dings.		With y
+ Lincolnshire is divide	d into three di	stricts, F	Iolland, is

H Ca

wns. ds. Halifax,	COUNTIES	Norwich,	owns. Yarmouth,
ls, Halitax, Sheffield,	, , , ,	Lynn.	11
Hull or	Suffolk	Ipswich, B	ury, Sudbury.
upon - Hull	Essex	Chelmsford	, Malden, Col
Scarborough		chester,	Harwich, Til-
Richmond	of great the	bury-For	t
Knaresbo			
Harrowgate	V. Five Midland	Counties toward	is the North:
t or Pomfret	in the state of th	# E	
Preston, Man	Derby	Derby, Che	esterfield, Mat-
Warrington	part Person St.	lock, Bu	kton.
ol.	Nottingham		n, Mansfield,
pon Wales.	Stafford	Newark.	tabbald Dow
pon water	Stantora	ton No	itchfield, Bur- wcastle-under-
orthwich, Ma	Carried Land	Line. W	olverhampton.
Stockport.	Leicester	Leicester.	Hinckley, Bos-
y, Bridgenort	The same of the same	worth, I	oughborough,
	with the state of the	Harboro	ugh.
Leominste	Rutland	Okeham, U	ppingham.
- E. San Line H. M.	The law the	7	1 / / / /
th, Chepsto	V. Five Midland	Counties from	West to East.
rt, Pontypool.	. ज्यांदर्भ भ	ė.	
Ala Roni	Worcester	Worcester,	Evesham,
upon the Brit	the state of the s	Droitwick	Evesham, Kidder-
	Warwick	minster,	Stourbridge.
Boston, Gr	Warwick	Warwick,	Stratford, Co-
Stamford, Gai		ventry, I	Birmingham.
ghanged and da	Northampton	Northampte	on, Daventry,
Salar Marian	Huntingdon	Peterbon	ougn.
A San	Tuning double	Neots, S	n, St Ives, St
three districts,	Cambridge		Newmarket
stricts, Holland, il	(A) 15 (A)	Ely.	A TANK A THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
5; and Lindsay, is	清江, 大学概	The same of	en de la

VI. Six Midland Counties towards the South.

VI. Six Midland C	ounties towards the South.
COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
1. Gloucester	Gloucester, Cheltenham
	Stroud, Tewkesbury
, , , , , ,	Cirencester, Part
and the second second	Bristol.
2. Oxford or Oxon	Oxford, Witney, Wood
or order or order in	stock, Banbury
3. Berks	Reading, Newbury, A
o. Derks	bingdon, Windsor
4. Bucks	
A. Ducks	. Buckingham, Aylesbury
E D-10-1 (75)	Newport-Fagnel, Eton
J. Deglord	Bedford, Biggleswade,
0 1 TT 10 h 2 1 T 1 1 1	Wooburn, Dunstable.
6. Hertford	. Hertford, Ware, St A
वर्षातुः, स्थित वर्षात्रा । विद्यापार्थः । स्थानः , भिष्टिक्टर्नियार्थः ।	ban's, Barnet.
and the state of t	to the second section ?
VII. Five Son	ith-Eastern Counties.
de la	
1. Middlesex	LONDON, Westminster
induit Composition.	Hackney, Highgan

And Spring Julian Hackney Highga
Hampstead, Kensu
Hampstead, Kensu
ford, Uxbridge.
Surry Southwark, Richmon
will his wife Kingston, Guildfo
Tarnham, Epsom, Cre
don.
Kent Deptford, Greenwi
mer is more maring Woolwich Gravese
Woolwich, Gravesel Sheerness, Marga Deal, Dover, Cant
Doal Dover Cont
The state of the s
Dury, nochester, Ch
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bridge, Tunbrid
Wells.
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VNS.		

Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, r, Part of

tney, Wood bury, Newbury, A Windsor, n, Aylesbury

Fagnel, Eton Biggleswade, , Dunstable. Ware, St Alarnet.

ounties.

Westminster, Highgate ad, Kensing elsea, Brent bridge.

n, Richmond n, Guildford n, Epsom, Croy

Greenwich
ch, Gravesend
ss, Margatt
Dover, Cantel
ochester, Chat
laidstone, Tun
Tunbridg

COUNTIES. TOWNS.

4. Sussex Chichester, Lewes, Brighthelmstone, Hastings.

5. Hants or Winchester, Southamp-Hampshire ton, Gosport, Portsmouth.

VIII. Five South-Western Counties.

Wilts Salisbury, Wilton, Marlborough, Devizes, Bradford.

. Somerset Part of Bristol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater:

Dorset Dorchester, Blandford, Weymouth, Pool.

Devon Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Axminster, Tavistock, Biddeford.

Cornwall Launceston, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance.

IX. Six Counties in South Wales:

Glamorgan Landaff, Cardiff, Swan-

" The self are more than the me all and are all the contract of the self of

Caermarthen Caermarthen, Kidwelly;

Pembroke Pembroke, Haverford-west, St David's.

Cardigan, Aberystwith.

Brecknock Brecon, Built, Hay.

Radnor, Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.

X. Sin Counties in North Wales.

. ,	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
1.	Montgomery	Montgomery, Welchpool.
2.	Denbigh	Denbigh, Wrexham, Ru-
-		thin.
3.	Flint	Flint, Holywell, St A.
-59		saph, Mold.
4.	Merioneth	Harleigh, Dolgelly, Bala.
5.	Carnarvon	Carnarvon, Bangor, Con-
2		way.
6.	Anglesea	Beaumaris, Holyhead *.
	· I OD ALMS IN	

RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, DAYS, CAPES,

N H th

1. Rivers.—Thames, Medway, Severn, Avon, Trent, Ouse, Humber, Tyne, Mersey, Dee †.

2. LAKES.—Winander-mere, Derwent-water, Ulls water, Butter-mere, West-water, Bala or Pemble-mere ‡.

An alphabetical list of towns in England and Wales will be found in the Apendix, from which the pupil may be questioned concerning the county in which each place is situated.

† The THAMES rises near Circucester, and falls into the set about 50 miles below London; to which place it is navigable for the largest vessels. There are three Avons; one at Warwick and Stratford; another at Bath and Bristol; and a third at Salisbury. The Humber is formed by the junction of the Trent, Ouse, Hull, and several other streams.

‡ Winander-mere, or Winder-mere, lies between Westmore land and Lancashire; Derwent-water, or the lake of Keswick Ulls-water, Butter-mere, West-water, and several other beautifulakes, are in Cumberland: Bala-lake or Pemble-mere, is at Balain Merioneth. There are a few other lakes in Cambridgeshire as Ramsey-mere, Scham-mere, and Wittlesea-mere.

Tales,

WNS. , Welchpool.

rexham, Ru-

well, St A. ld.

olgelly, Bala. Bangor, Con-

Holyhead *.

YA, CAPES

Severn, Avon, fersey, Dee †.

Derwent-water, water, Bala or

and Wales will be may be questioned ituated.

d falls into the set e it is navigable for one at Warwick and a third at Salisbury. Trent, Ouse, Hull

between Westmore e lake of Keswick veral other beautiful ble-mere, is at Ball in Cambridgeshire mere.

MOUNTAINS .- Cheviot-hills, Skiddaw, Saddleback, Crossfell, Pendle, Whernside, Bowfell, Ingleborough, Pennygant, Malvern-hills, Mendip-hills, Plinlimmon, Cader-Idris, Snowdon *.

BAYS. &c.—The Wash, Yarmouth Roads, the Downs, Straits of Dover, Spithead, St. Helen's Bay, Torbay, Mounts Bay, Bristol Channel, Milford-haven, St Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Menai Straits, Solway Firth +.

CAPES.—Flamborough-head, Spurn-head, North Foreland, South Foreland, Dungeness, Beachy-head, Selsey Bill, St Catherine's Point, the Needles, St Alban's-head, Portland Bill, Start Point, Lizard Point, Land's End. 1800.

Islands.—Man; in which Castleton. are Douglas, Ramsay, and Peel.—Anglesea; inwhich are Beaumaris, and Holyhead.—Scilly Isles; principal St Mary's.—Wight; in which are Newport and Cowes.—Holy Island.—Onthe coast of France are, Jersey, in which is St. Helier; Guernsey, in which is St. Pierre; Alderney, Sark, and St Marcou, vis essentially slifts di lame hunden. I be in assenda

The Cheviot-hills are on the borders of Scotland: Skiddaw, dleback, and Cross-fell, are in Cumberland : Pendle, in Lanca-Whernside, Bowfell, Ingleborough, and Pennygant, in kshire: Malvern-hills, in Worcestershire: Mendip-hills, in Soset: Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire: Cader-Idris, in Meeth : Snowdon, in Carnervonshire.

is in the control of the control of the

for the height of Mountains, and the dimensions of lakes and ads, see the Appendix.

From Dover to Calais the straits are about 22 miles wide; ford-haven is the safest and most capacious harbour in Greet ing History (1974) by the constant of the cons

are Cotten.

THE northern and western parts of Englan are, to a considerable degree, rough and mou tainous, particularly the Principality of Wales and the eastern coast is, in many places, sand and marshy. The midland and southern par are, in general, rich and beautiful. England e ports cattle, butter, cheese, beer, wool, iron, les tiff, copper, coals, leather, saffron, alum, hard-way earthen-ware, woollen and linen cloths, &c. T English are well made, 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 .

Barta PI 11 London, including Westminster and Sou wark, on both sides of the Thames, is the tropolis of the British dominions, and the great port for commerce in the world. Its situation healthy, and gives it every advantage of a port, without its dangers: though, at a consi able distance from the sea, it is accessible to s of large burden. The houses are built of br It is the seat of government, and the general sidence of the court. It is here that both ho of parliament meet, and the principal court justice are held. It is noted for many ingen manufactures, for the porter-brewery, and many elegant edifices, both public and private use, and che dimensions, early

In January 1801, there were no fewer than 195 ships line, 27 vessels of 50 guns each, 251 frigates, and 314 manned by 120,000 seamen and mariners. The number of chant-vessels amounts, probably, to 16,000, which employ pavigation about 140,000 men and boys.

arts of Englan bugh and mour pality of Wales my places, sand d southern par ul. England e r, wool, iron, lea , alum, hard-war cloths, &cci._T f a fair and flor lovers of the a ling, generous, a soldiers, and world .- Britain that ever exist stonishment of

chames, is the rooms, and the great ld. Its situation advantage of a second is accessible to she are built of broand the general nere that both how principal courts for many ingenier-brewery, and public and principal courts.

fewer than 195 ships of largates, and 314 skiners. The number of 16,000, which employ oye.

If the former, the following are some of the most markable. St Paul's Cathedral (2292 feet in rcumference; and 365 feet high), Westminsterbey, Westminster-hall (270 feet long and 74 oad), St James's palace, the Queen's palace or uckingham-house, Carlton-house, the Museum Montague-house, the Foundling hospital, the era-house, Drury-Jane and Covent-garden theas, Somerset-place, the Sessions house, Bank of gland, Royal Exchange, Guildhall, the Mann-house, the Monument (202 feet high), Cusn-house, Excise-office, East India-house, the wer, London-bridge, Blackfriars-bridge, and estminster-bridge. The bridges are 915,995, 1 1223 feet long, respectively. London is rly twenty miles in circumference, and conas about a million of inhabitants. a libe in 5 a m. sig lider: April or ni 4/1 :

Bristol 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 dhall, a theatre, a custom house, an infirmary, . uay a mile in length, and numerous sugarks, glass houses, and founderies: its hotis at Clifton are much resorted to in consumpcases.—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 um, Circus, and Crescent: 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 infirmary, and a fine Observatory.—Cambridge, on the Cam, is also noted for its university, consist-

ing of twelve colleges and four halls.

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 magnificent 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.—Exeter, on the river Ex, is a large city, 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.-Norwich, on the Yare is six miles in circuit, but not populous in pro portion to its extent. It has a noble cathedra and thirty-six other churches, with a stately castle on a hill, commanding a fine view of the city There are manufactures of crapes, bombs Trippeling ? 1 gr zines, &c.

Nottingham is pleasantly seated on a rocky eminence above the meadows bordering the Trent an the highest part of which stands the castle eat antiquity, five halls, se. and give it an public buildlean Museum,

Radcliffe in-Cambridge, on ersity, consist-

8.

ne Severn, has n the centre of eter is a magts large cloister antities of pins n the east side me. Its situaa considerable and china-ware. 51.—Salisbury, markable for its e, 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 th a stately castle view of the city. crapes, bomba-

ted on a rocky dering the Trent; stands the castle he town is large, populous, and handsome, disguished by its spacious market-place, its cellars t in the rock, and manufactures of silk and ton stockings: it is also noted for excellent ale.scoln, on the Witham, is chiefly noted for its utiful cathedral and great bell, called Tom of coln.—Chester is seated on the Dee, over which re is a fine bridge of twelve arches. The walls nearly two miles in circumference, and there: four gates towards the four cardinal points. e main streets have a peculiarity 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 harbour. The ange is a handsome edifice: it has numerous ches and meeting-houses, a theatre, and an mbly-room, a most complete set of baths, and nfirmary, &c. 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, &c. from which it has attained greater ence than almost any of the trading towns in land. Its chief ornaments are, the college, market-place, the exchange, the collegiate rch, a theatre, and the infirmary. Manchess, 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 s, united by a stone-bridge of five arches. It rrounded by walls, in which are four gates. The minster, or cathedral, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in Eng. land, that of Lincoln, perhaps, excepted. It length is 525 feet, and breadth 110. Near the cathedral, is the assembly-house, which is a noble structure. The castle, built by William the Con queror, is now the county prison. Besides the cathedral there are 17 churches: there are also theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. York is noted for races. Inhabi tants 35,000 .- Newcastle is a large and populou town, situated on the river Tyne. It has been famous for the coal-trade upwards of 500 year and has manufactories of iron, steel, glass, an woollen cloth. The assembly-rooms are elegan and it 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 ca iron 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 se where vessels of large burden ride at anchor.

Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Woolwin and Deptford, are noted for ships of war, doc and naval and warlike stores; Hull, for commen Yarmouth, for the herring and mackrel fisher Harwich, for packets to Holland; Dover a Brigthelmstone, for packets to France; Falmout for packets to Spain, Portugal, and Americ Chester and Holyhead, for packets to Irelan Margate, Brighthelmstone, Southampton, Womouth, &c. for sea bathing; Berwick for salmon Leeds, Halifax, Wakefield, Kendal, Stroud, a Bradford, are noted for cloth manufactures; I mingham and Sheffield, for hardware; Dunstal for straw hats, &c.; Northwich, Namptweeters

ned the most cture in Eng. xcepted ... Its 10. Near the hich is a noble lliam the Con Besides the there are also and an asylun races. Inhabi e and populou e. It has bee ds of 500 year steel, glass, an oms are elegan baths .- Sunda on a great trad s a bridge of ca a single arch 10 The coal mines h of 130 fathom ce under the se de at anchor. tham, Woolwid ips of war, doc ull, for commerc mackrel fisher olland; Dover a France; Falmou al, and Americ ackets to Irelan utnampton, W rwick for salmon endal, Stroud, manufactures; l dware; Dunstal wich, Namptwi

liddlewich, and Droitwich, for salt-works; Tunridge, Cheltenham, Buxton, Matlock, Scarbrough, Harrowgate, Leamington Priors near Varwick, &c. for mineral waters; Greenwich. helsea, and Gosport, for hospitals; Etoniand Vinchester, for colleges; Kensington, Windsor, da Hampton, for royal palaces; Lancaster. over, Pontefract, Norham, Denbigh, Ludlow, arwick, Monmouth, Cardiff, Chepstow, Pembke, Harleigh, Carnarvon, Flint, Conway, aumaris, &c. for castles; Newmarket, for races; insborough, Nottingham, Dorchester, and Burn, for ale; Holywell, for St Winifride's well. Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Hastrs, are called the Cinque Ports; and Rye, Winelsea, and Seaford, their Dependents .- Six miles . th of Salisbury is 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 coun-Cheshire and Gloucestershire are famous for ese; Herefordshire, for apples and cyder; nt, for fruit and hops; Dorsetshire, for sheep; vonshire, for black cattle; Cumberland and merset, for lead; Shropshire, for iron; and rnwall, for mines of tin and copper. -The Isle Man produces corn, black cattle, hides, honey, ck marble, &c.—Anglesea is noted for green ble, and for its copper mine in Pary's mounn.—The Scilly Isles (above 100 in number) most of them little better than rocks: St Mary's a eastle, batteries, and barracks; St Agnes has eautiful light-house. - Wight is noted for its ferty and beauty; Jersey and Guernsey, for stocks and cyder.—The principal canals in England , the Lancaster canal, from Kendal, by Lanter, 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 miles; from the Trent to the Mersey, called the Grand Trunk 99 miles.

HISTORY. The first certain information w have concerning Britain is from Julius Cæsar who invaded it 55 years before Christ Th Romans, after many bloody contests, subdued the greatest part of the island, but finally left it i the year 448. England became then subject the Saxons and Angles, who divided it into seve kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; which we united under one monarch, Egbert, in 827. continued to be governed by Saxon princes for about two hundred years; of whom the most n markable was lived the Great. The Danes ne gained possession of the kingdom; and, in 101 Canute, King of Denmark and Norway, mounte the throne. The Saxon line was again restor in 1041, till, by the defeat and death of Harold the battle of Liastings, 14th October 1066, W liam, Duke of Normandy, called thencefor William the Conqueror, became master of the country. It is at this period that the history England becomes authentic and interesting. T succession of kings, after William the Conquer with the year when each began his reign, is follows: we will also with the selfin the war in the ingression of the same of the same

1087	William II.	1216 Henry III.
		1272 Edward I.
		1307 Edward II.
		1327 Edward III.
1189	Richard I.	1377 Richard II.
1199	John. Ba 1 12	1399 Henry IV.

ster, 29 miles ol , 117 miles miles; from the Grand Trunk I than gray !.

to it is grand tille information w Julius Cæsar e Christ Th sts, subdued the finally left it i then subject t ided it into seve y; which wer pert, in 827. exon princes for

hom the most n The Danes ner n; and, in 101 Norway, mounte as again restore eath of Harold tober 1066, W alled thencefor ne master of the hat the history interesting. The m the Conquen n his reign, is while will -

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

date of the desire

3 Richard III. 1685 James II. 1689 William III. 1701 Anne.

3 Henry V. 1625 Charles I.

2 Henry VI.
1649 The Commonwealth:
1660 Charles II.

7 Edward VI.

Mary. 1727 George II.

Mary.

5 Elizabeth.

1760 George III.

eorge-William-Frederick III. present king of at Britain a. Ireland, was born June 4. proclaimed king October 26. 1760; and ned; September 22. 1761: His eldest son, ge-Augustus-Frederick, Prince of Wales, the Prince Regent), was born 12th August the state of the same of the state of the

The college of the state of the

SCOTLAND.

Scotland, or North Britain, is bounded—the south, by England and the Irish sea; north by the Northern ocean; east by the British ocean west, by the Atlantic.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties

I. Eight South-Eastern-Counties:

Withman I'v down I'll ruckest him of

bear (UL) Longresiant	and Loganhoote as
COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
I. Edinburgh or Mid.	Edinburgh, Leith, P
Lothian	to-bello, Mus
2. Linlithgow or West	Linlithgow, Boroug
Lothian.	Cuconsforms
3. Haddington or East	Queensferry.
Lothian.	North Berwick
4. Berwick or the	Dunse. Coldstre
Merse, including	- Evemouth. Lau
Lauderdale.	Eyemouth, Laud Greenlaw.
5. Roxburgh including Tiviotdale, Lids-	Todhurch Holes N
E)	rose, Hawick,
dale, &c.	An the Big to be b
6. Selkirk	
7. Peebles or Tweedale,	
8. Dumfries; including	Dumiries, Annan, M
	fat, Sanguhar, G
nandale, &c.	na-Green.

II. Eight South-Western Counties.

COUNTIES. TOWNS.

is bounded-Frish sea; north he British ocean El Miller Line

-three counties

ekilli Wassin

TOWNS. burgh, Leith, P to-bello, Mus hurgh, Dalkeith thgow, Boroug mess or Bo-ne ieensferry. dington, Dunb

orth-Berwick. Coldstre se. vemouth, Laud reenlaw.

ourgh, Kelso, M se, Hawick.

irk. cles. nfries, Annan, M it, Sanguhar, G a-Green.

Stirling, Falkirk,
Grangemouth.
Dumbarton...... Dumbarton... dale

Galloway.

Kirkcudbright or E. Kirkcudbright, New, Galloway, Galloway, the isles of Bute, Rothsay, govolutions Arran, &c. and Romsay govolutioned 3. Lieda, 10 to trait and and the Foundation of the trait and the first and the

Stirling, Falkirk,

Lanark, or Clydes | Lanark, Hamilton. Glasgow.

Renfrew.

Renfrew, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Greenock.

Ayr; divided into

Kyle, Carrick, and
Cuningham.

Wigton, West, Wigton, Whitehorn, Renfrew, Paisley, Port-

Stranraer, Port Pa-

To trung multiplet .

andonik in the standy of

III. Seven Middle Counties.

La Character Contacter. Argyle, including lantyre, Cowal, napdale, Lorn, Morven, Isles of Mull, Jura, Isla, &c. Perth, including lowry, Stormont, art of Strathmore, readalbane, Athol, trathearn, &c.

-set recipion by Inverary, Campbelton Oban.

Perth, Scone, Dunkeld, Crief, Dumblane,

According to the state of

dail . Bridge - fine

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
3. Clackmannan	Clackmannan, Alloa.
4. Kinross	Kinross.
5. Fife	Cupar, St Andrew
	Kirkaldy, Dysar
	Kirkaldy, Dysar Kinghorn, Burn
	island, Falklan
	Dumfermline.
6. Angus or Forfar	D de Forfar, Abe
,	brc vick or A
	broath, Montros
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Brechin, Cupar.
7. Kincardine or	Inverbervie, Stoneh
Mearns.	ven.
1	All Marie Committee of the Committee of
IV. Ten Nor	thern Counties.
+ 43 The Tale of Margarith Ca	.V
1. Aberdeen; inclu-	New Aberdeen, 0
ding Mar, Buchan,	Aberdeen, Peterhea
&c.	Frazerburg, Hunt
2. Banff; including	
Strathdovern.	[len.
3. Elgin or Murray, including part of	Elgin, Forres, Foch
including part of	bers.
Strathspey. 4. Nairn	
4. Nairn	Nairn.
5. Cromarty	Cromarty.
6. Inverness; inclu-	
ding Lochaber, Ba-	Inverness, Fort Georg
denoch, Isles of	Fort Augustus, Fo
Skye, Harris, North	William.
and South Uist,	me of the state of
&c.	7.7 4.41% J 13 444
7. Ross; including the	Dingwall, Fain, Fo
Isle of Lewis.	rose, Uliapool,
	y,
8. Sutherland; including Strathnaver.	Dornoch.

wns. annan, Alloa.

St Andrew's rkaldy, Dysart inghorn, Burnt and, Falkland umfermline.

Forfar, Aberro vick or Arroath, Montrose crechin, Cupar, pervie, Stoneh

en.

ounties.

Aberdeen, Olerdeen, Peterheut szerburg, Hunti nff, Portsoy, Cu

, Forres, Foch

rs.

narty.

rness, Fort Georg ort Augustus, Fo Villiam.

gwall, Tain, Forose, Ullapool.

cnoch.

ivers, Lakes, Mountains, Firths, Capes,

RIVERS.—Forth, Clyde, Tweed, Nith, Annan, Tay, Earn, South and North Esk, Dee, Don, Doveron, Spey *.

LAKES.—Lomond, Awe, Leven, Ketterin, Earn, Tay, Rannoch, Eruch, Ness, Maree, Shin +.

MOUNTAINS.—Grampian hills, Ochills, Pent land hills, Lammermuir hills, Moffat hills, Ben-Nevis, Cairngorm, Ben-Lawers, Schihalion, Ben-Lomond ‡.

The Forth is noted for its windings; the Tweed and Tay for ir Salmon-fishery; the Clyde 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 thehire; Ness, in Inverness-shire; Marce, in Ross; and Shin Sutherland. Several of these are noted for fine scenery, par-

larly Ketterin.

The Grampian hills and Ochills are in Perthshire: Pentland, in Mid-Lothian; Lammermuir hills, partly in Hadingtone, and partly in Berwickshire; Moffat hills, in Dumfries-shire; Nevis and Cairngorm, in Inverness-shire; Ben-Lawers and inhallion, in Perthshire; and Ben-Lomond on the banks of Loch and. Cairngorm is noted for beautiful rock-crystals. For Mountains in Britain, with their heights, see the Appendix.

- 4. FIRTHS, &c. Firths of Forth, Tay, Murray, Cromarty, Dornoch, Pentland, Clyde, and Solway. Bays of Wigton and Glenluce. Loch Ryan, Long, Eyne, Linnhé, and Broom Sounds of Mull, Jura, and Isla. Whirlpool of Corry-Vrekan. The Minch.
- 6. CAPES. St Abb's Head, Fife-ness, Kinnaird's Head, Tarbet-Ness, Dungsbay-Head, Dunnet Head, Cape Wrath, Butt of Lewis, Point of Ardnamurchan, Mull of Cantyre, Fairland Point, Mull of Galloway, Burrow-head, Saturn Ness *.
- or Islands. Orkney Islands or the Orcades; principal, Mainland or Pomona, and Hoy. Shetland Islands; 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 towards the west and north, where it is denominated the Highlands. The eastern and southern parts present, in general, a more agreeable prospect, and are well adapted to the purposes of husbandry.—The natives are, in general, comely and well proportioned, of a stout constitution, a solid judgment, and lovers of learning. They are excellent soldiers, especially the Highlanders, who are brave, hardy,

Near Dungsbay-Head was Johnny-Groat's House.

Tay, Murray, l, Clyde, and lenluce. Lochs, and Broom. la. Whirlpool

ness, Kinnaird Head, Dunnet Lewis, Point of tyre, Fairland w-head, Saturn

ona, and Hoy.
Mainland and
Hebrides; prinand South Uist,
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ichgarvic.

the West and the Highlands s present, in gett, and are well andry.—The nad well proportionid judgment, and excellent soldiers, are brave, hardy,

patient of fatigue.—Sectland feeds vast herds title, and produces much grain and flax. Its are rich in coal, lead, and iron. Free-stone, tone, and slate, are found in abundance. It whole mountains of marble; and fine rockels and variegated pebbles are not uncom-

Scotland exports linen, coarse cloths, hides, tallow, fish, honey, lead, coal, iron

house things of the certal very this, and INBURGH contains upwards of 100,000 inhas. It consists of the Old and New Towns. are united with a stone bridge and an en mound. The houses are of stone. The pal buildings are, the Castle, Palace of Holyouse, Parliament house, Advocates' Library, rsity, Infirmary, High-school, Exchange, 's Hospital, Watson's Hospital,, the Or-Hospital, Magdalene Hospital, Gillespie's tal, Asylum for the Blind, St Giles's Church, on Church, St Andrew's Church, St George's h, Physician's Hall, Excise Office, Custom-, Register-office, Theatre, Assembly-Rooms, of Scotland, Royal Bank, &c. The princieets 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 and well and is remarkable for its University, ancient dral, Infirmary, New Gaol, manufactures of and foreign trade.—Paisley, on the Cart, is

oat's House.

famous for its manufactures of muslin. It has elegant inn, and the ruins of a once magnificent bey, the chapel of which has an astonishing echapel.

Dundee is a large and flourishing town on north bank of the Tay. It has an excellent h bour, and a great deal of shipping. The chi manufactures of this place are glass, osnaburgs coarse linen, sail-cloth, thread, &c. house, new church, assembly-rooms, and theatre, are elegant buildings; and there is a lo Gothic square tower, part of a superb consecrat edifice, built in the twelfth century, and dedicate to the Virgin Mary.—Perth is delightfully situate on the west bank of the Tay, over which beautiful stone bridge of nine arches; it is w built. Part of an ancient monastery is divide into three churches; and adjoining to the to are barracks for the soldiery, and a depot prisoners of war. A great linen and cotton may facture is established here; and the salmon-h ing in the Tay forms a considerable object of or

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 are It has a college, called Marshall College, a hasome 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, baglass-houses, and sea-bathing; Porto-bello, baths; Greenock and Port-Glasgow, for their bours and shipping; Port-Patrick, for packet Ireland; Stirling and Hawick, for carpets,; sling and Dunbarton, for castles; Falkirk, for

slin. It has magnificent onishing ech

ng town on in excellent have ing. The chi es osnaburgs The tow &c. rooms, and nd there is a lo aperb consecrat ry, and dedicat lightfully situal over which arches; it is w nastery is divid ining to the to and a depot and cotton man d the salmon-fi

rable object of co

two miles above ge of seven ard all College, a had no long famous King's College-tersity; Leith for embly-rooms, had asgow, for their atrick, for packet k, for carpets; in the college, the carpets; in the college, for their atrick, for packet k, for carpets; in the college, for the carpets; in the carpets; in the carpets in the carpet

cattle fairs, called Trysts, and Carron-ironrks near it; Moffat, Peterhead, and Pannanach Aberdeenshire), Piccaithly, (3 miles south of th), and Dumblane, for mineral waters; Melc, Elgin, and Aberbrothwick, for fine ruins; ne, or Scoon, Falkland, Dunfermline, and Linrow, for ancient palaces.

he Orkney islands (about 106 in number) exlinen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, d fish, herrings, &c.—The Shetland islands out 40 in number) are noted for wool, stockings,

little horses, called shelties. Both these ters of islands are, in general, rugged and en, and destitute of trees and shrubs.-The ney islands contain 24,000 inhabitants; the land islands 22,000 .- The Western islands aid to be above 300 in number.—Lewis and is (united by a narrow isthmus) are, for the part, barren 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 rn explored lately, resembling the grotto of paros. Staffa is noted for basaltic pillars and al's cave; Iona for the ruins of a monastery cathedral; Eysdale, for slate-quarries; Tiree, marble quarry, and a handsome breed of horses; Jura, for three conic mountains, the Paps of Jura; 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 hany 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.50

quented by the gannet or solan goose.—St Kild is the most westerly of the Hebrides. It is on three miles long, and two broad, fenced about with 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. Man of the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing a catching wild fowls. In the latter employment they are incredibly adventurous, being let do from the summit of the precipitous rocks, at then clambering along their fronts, in search the birds and their nests and eggs!—The west isles contain altogether about 50,000 inhabitants.

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

monarch, the succession	was as follows:
1006 Malcolm II.	1292 John Baliol
1034 Duncan.	1306 Robert Bru
1043 Macbeth.	1330 David II.
1057 Malcolm III.	1370 Robert II. S
1093 Donald VII.	1390 Robert III.
1098 Edgar.	1423 James I.
1107 Alexander I.	1437 James II.
	1460 James III.
1153 Malcolm IV.	1489 James IV.
1165 William.	1514 James V.
1214 Alexander II.	1543 Mary.
	1567 James VI.
7.0	

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

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2 John Baliol.

O David II.

23 James I.

37 James II. 60 James III.

89 James IV.

14 James V. 43 Mary. 567 James VI.

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nrone; and, in l

ion between the

and was conclude

6 Robert Bruce

O Robert II. Stu

00 Robert III.

follows:

IRELAND.

every where else, by the Atlantic ocean.

is divided into four provinces—Leinster, er, Munster, and Cannaught; containing in hirty-two counties; of which there are twelve ties in Leinster, nine in Ulster, six in Munaught.

I. PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Dublin. Dublin, Swords, Newcastle.

Vicklow. Wicklow, Arklow.

Vexford. Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Ferns.

Ildare. Kildare, Naas, Athy.

arlow. Carlow, Leighlin.

ilkenny. Kilkenny, Gowran.

ueen's County Maryborough, Ballinakill.

ing's County Philipstown, Banagher.

Vest Meath. Mullingar, Athlone.

ast Meath. Trim, Navan, Athboy.

term Irisk Sea, is sometimes applied solely to the broad the sea, in which is the Isle of Man between Ireland and it is called St George's Channel; and between Ireland and , the North Channel.

_	
COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
11. Louth	Drogheda, Dundalk, Car- lingford.
12. Longford	
II. PR	OVINCE OF ULSTER.
1. Cavan	Cavan, Kilmore.
2. Monaghan	Monaghan, Castleblanev.
3. Armagh	
4. Down	Down-Patrick, Newry,
aber sole a ser ser	Donaghadee.
5. Antrim	Antrim, Belfast, Carrie fergus.
6. Londonderry	Londonderry, Colerain.
7. Donegal	
8. Fermanagh	Enniskillen or Ivriskillen
9. Tyrone	Dungannon, Strauane, Omagh.
III. Pi	OVINCE OF MUNSTER.
1. Clare	Clare, Ennis, Killaloe.
2. Tipperary	Tipperary, Cashel, Clonmel.
*	Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore.
4. Limerick	Limerick, Kilmallock.
4. Limerick 5. Cork	Cork, Kinsale, Youghall
6, Kerry	Tralee, Dingle, Aghados
PROVI	NCE OF CONNAUGHT.
2. Roscommon	Galway, Tuam, Aghrim Roscommon, Elphin.

ss. undalk, Car.

enesborough.

TER.

ore. Castlebianey. harlemont. ck, Newry,

dee. Selfast, Carrid

ry, Colerain. Sallyshannon. 1 or Ivriskillen n, Strapane,

UNSTER.

nis, Killaloe. 7, Cashel,

d, Dungarvan,

re. , Kilmallock. nsale, Youghall Dingle, Aghado

NAUGHT.

Tuam, Aghrim mon, Elphin. Carrick, Ja COUNTIES. TOWNS.

K. Sligo Sligo, Coloony.

5. Mayo Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Killala.

RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, BAYS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS.

RIVERS.—Shannon, Liffey, Barrow, Suir, Noire, Black-water, Boyne, and Bann *.

LAKES.—Neagh, Earn, Allen, Conn, Corrib, Killarney, Devil's Punch-bowl

Mountains.—Mourne mountains, Mount Nephin, Crough-Patrick, Mangerton, Reeks ‡.

BAYS, &c.—Bays of Dundalk, Carlingford, Strangford, Carrickfergus, Donegal, Sligo, Clew, Galway, Tralee, Dingle, and Bantry.—Harbours of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Kinsale.—Loch Foyle and Loch Swilly.

The Shannon runs a course of nearly 200 miles. Betweenorich and Killaloo, the navigation is interrupted by a ledge of
a: from Limerick to the Atlantic it is navigable for the largest.
els.—The Boyne is famous for the defeat of James II. by
liam: III. in 1690.—About eight miles north-east of Coleraino Giants' Causeway, consisting of thousands of basaltic pillars,
med one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world.—Thels in Ireland are those of Dublin and Newry.

Lough Neagh borders on several counties in Ulster. It is don't is healing virtue in scrophulous cases by bathing, and turning wood into stone.—Lough Earn is in Fermanagh; n, in Leitrim; Conn, in Mayo; Corrib, in Galway; Killarney the Devil's Punch-Bowl, in Kerry.—Killarney or Lough Leanmous for its beautiful scenery and wonderful echoes. The il's Punch-Bowl is a lake of a circular form, on the western of Mangerton mountain, and is noted for its immense depth, a beautiful cascade which runs out of it.

The Mourne mountains are in Down: Nephin and Crough-ick are in Mayo; Mangerton and the Reeks or Bocks; in

- 5. CAPES.—Cape Clear, Mizzen-Head, Carnson Point, Howth-Head, Fair Head, North-Cape Loop-Head, Kerry-Head.
- 6. ISLANDS.—Copland Isles, Rathlin, North Islos of Arran, South Isles of Arran, Achil, Cap Clear Island.

IRELAND is, in many parts, very mountaincus and abounds with bogs and morasses. It is, no withstanding that, a fruitful country, producing corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty, and the cattle are so numerous, that vast quantities beef and butter are exported. There are almines of coal, iron, copper, &c. It is famous a potatoes, upon which the poorer sort chiefly subsist. No country in the world is better situate for foreign trade; and it has many secure a commodious bays, creeks, and harbours. The Irish are well made, and of a strong constitution they are generous and hospitable, but recknowledges.

DUBLIN is situated on both sides of the Listever which there are six bridges. The hour are built of brick, and the number of inhabita is estimated at above 150,000. Of public educes the principal are, the Castle (the residence the viceroy), Parliament-house, Trinity Colleor the University, St Patrick's Cathedral, Ro Exchange, Custom-house, Royal hospital, Lylin hospital, Linen-hall, the Barracks, Exbridge, Carlisle bridge, &c. There are sever magnificent squares, the largest of which is Stephen's Green, nearly a mile in circuit. Phoenix Park, at the west end of the town,

Head, Carnson d, North-Cape

hlin, North Islan, Achil, Cap

ery mountaincu asses. It is, no untry, producing plenty, and the vast quantities

There are all is famous for sort chiefly sure is better situate many secure at harbours. The trong constitution is but recken

sides of the Lift dges. The hou mber of inhabita D. Of public ed le (the residence te, Trinity Colk is Cathedral, Ro yal hospital, Lyi Barracks, Es There are seve

There are severest of which is ile in circuit. It do of the town,

val 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 fortifica n. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, out four miles N. W. of the city. Besides the woollen, and cotton manufactures carried in the suburbs, other branches 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 kingdom. is noted for its harbour or Cove, and its exts of provisions. The Cathedral, Customise, and Exchange, are handsome buildings. 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 livided nearly into two equal parts, Irish town English town. The latter is a complete island he Shannon. The Cathedral of St Mary's is enerable structure. Limerick exports great intities of provisions, and manufactures linen, llen, paper, and gloves. It contains 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 Carrickus Bay, at the mouth of Lagan Water, over ch is a bridge of 21 arches. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, cambric, canvas, glass sugar, and earthern ware.—Carrickfergus has good harbour and castle.—Londonderry, near the mouth of the Mourne, is a walled city, famous for its siege in 1689. It consists chiefly of two streets, which cross one another at right angles in the centre stands the Exchange. There is fine market-place, and a handsome church-Aghrin is noted for the decisive victory, gains in 1691, by the army of King William over the of James II.—Galway has a considerable foreign trade, a capacious harbour, and carries on a great salmon and herring fishery.

HISTORY.—Ireland was very little known history till the time of Henry II. who, in 117 landing near Waterford with a very small for most of the petty princes submitted to him, a 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 representing the King but is now united with Britain, under one Ki and one Parliament. This union took place the commencement of 1801. Britain and Irela are styled the United Kingdom of Great-Brita and Ireland, and the Parliament is called Imperial Parliament. The House of Commo is composed of 513 members for England, 45 Scotland, and 100 for Ireland; in all 658.

The task of the same of the sa

canvas, glassickfergus has inderry, near the ed city, famous chiefly of twat right ingles ge. There is some churches victory, gains Villiam over the siderable fores

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DENMARK.

DENMARK is bounded,—on the south, by Germany; every where else by the North Sea and le Baltic.

South Jutland. Sleswick, Gottorp, Flensburg, Tonnin-

North Jutland. Alburg, Wiburg.
Isles of Zealand, Copenhagen, Elsinore,
Funen, Anholt, &c. J. Odensee.

STRAITS.—The Sound, Great Belt, and Little

CAPE.—The Skaw.

To Denmark belong Iceland, and the Faro or roe Islands. In Iceland are the towns of Reirik and Skalholt, and Mount Hecla.—Denk also claims East Greenland or Spitzbergen, West Greenland, famous for the whale-ery.

DEFINARE is, in most parts, a level country, erspersed with gently rising hills, woods, and as. There are no considerable rivers: the der, in South Jutland, is the largest.—The orts are, timber, cattle, hides, tar, pitch, rosin, and their features are regular, their commons florid, and their hair inclining to yellow red. The manners of the superior Danes in very little from those classes in other parts. Europe. The peasantry, except those of the on, continue in a state of vassalage; and are, ourse, idle, dirty, and dispirited.

COPENHAGEN is the best built city of the North; and, in 1799, contained 83,618 inhabi. tants. 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 eque trian statue of that king, in bronze. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost composed of stately buildings; as, the ac demy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, th great botel, the artillery house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian Most of the buildings are of brick. It has 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 spin road, 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 su render of the ships of war in its harbour, to pr vent the French from getting possession of the Not being given up, the city was bombarded it surrendered; and all the vessels and stores ing sent off for England, the city was abandon by the British. Copenhagen is five miles in on pass, and is seated on the eastern shore of Z land.—Elsinore is a strongly fortified town, wh all trading vessels which pass through the Sou pay a toll.—The island of Anholt, in the Catte Sea, is in possession of the British.—The So is three or four miles wide. A superficial cum always sets through it into the ocean, while

t city of the 33,618 inhabi. y to a dreadful nd another in own, raised by on, containing s of hewn stone, to it in opposite rea is an eques nze. The new in the city, and ngs; as, the aca the theatre, the &c. and in the tue of Christia of brick. It has ock-yards for th tower, built b an observatory, g a single step ent is by a spire ; and one of the e up and down s were at peace, required the su s harbour, to pr possession of the was bombarded t ssels and stores city was abandon s five miles in con stern shore of Ze ortified town, wh through the Sou holt, in the Catte British.—The So A superficial cum he ocean, while

ater, at a considerable depth, keeps rushing in. he Baltic Sea neither ebbs nor flows.—The land of Iceland is famous for volcanoes, hot outing springs, and vast masses of ice floating out it. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants, o export dried fish, salted mutton, beef, train tallow, woollen stockings, feathers, quills, &c. e Icelanders are an honest, well-intentioned ple, moderately industrious, faithful, and iging. Theft is seldom heard of among them. ley have an inexpressible attachment to their n 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 red, barren, uninhabited islands, in many s eternally covered with snow and ice. One he mountains here is 1500 yards high. ds 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.

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, den recovered its independency; but Norway mued 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.

NORWAY.

Norway is bounded—on the east by Sweden every where else, by the Northern Ocean.

GOVERNMENTS.	TOWNS.
1: Aggerhus, or Chris-	Obstitute The line
2. Christiansand.	Christiansand, Are
3. Berghen.	dål. Berghen, Stavanger.
4. Drontheim, include	Drontheim, Christia

ing part of Lap sund, Wardhus.

BIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, DAYS, CAPES,

- 1. RIVERS.—Glomme, Dramme, Lowe.
- 2. LARES.—Mioss, Tyri, Rand-Sion, and Rund ...
- 3. MOUNTAINS.—Hardanger, Fille, Lang, Do &c. forming a vast chain of mountains town Sweden, which may be called the Norwey Alps.
- 4. Bays.—Those of Christiana and Dronthei
 - These rivers and lakes are in the government of Aggerts

CAPES.—The Naze and the North Cape.

Istants.—Bommel, Hitteren, Lofoden, Ver, Moskoe.—On the coast, in latitude 68, is a loted whirlpool, called Muelstrom, or Moskoetrom.

onway is particularly remarkable for mouns, lakes, forests, and a great variety of extrainary animals, particularly the rein-deer, elk,
, glutton, ermine, lemming, and beaver or
or—Its exports are, tallow, butter, salt, dried
timber; planks, horses, horned cattle, pitch,
rosin, Prussian blue, alum, furs, copper, iron,
The Norwegian peasants are of a robust conntion. They are frank, open, and undaunted
heir manners, yet not insolent; never fawning
heir superiors, but paying a proper respect to
e above them.—Lapland (the most northerly.

The rain-dear nearly resembles a stag, except its hanging the head ' a little, and the horns projecting directly forward : besides, . fore-part of the head, near the root of the large horns, are saller branches; so that they seem to have four horns. In: r, the Laplanders make use of the rein-deer in travelling: its either fresh or dried, is their chief food; and all their clofrom head to foot, consists of the skins of these animals. ein-deer also supplies its owner with a bed, with good milk, reellent cheese; and of the intestines and tendons, he makes and cordage.—The elk is a tall ash-coloured animal, in shape king at once of the horse and the stag. It is harmless, and winter social: the flowh of it tastes like venison.—The lynx... the cat kind, and has claws like a tiger. The glutton has resemblance to a long-bodied dog: it takes its name from its ous disposition. The skins of these two animals are highly d on account of their beauty. The ermine is also valuable on at of its fur.—The lemming is a little animal, between the f a rat and moase : vast numbers of these creatures assemble es, and, proceeding always in a direct course, devour all the and vegetables in their way. For an account of the heaver,

east by Sweden

iana, Frederic it, Frederic lt, Kongsberg. iansand, Are

ien, Stavanger. theim, Christia nd, Wardhus.

s, Bays, Capes,

ne, Lowe.

ind-Sion, and F

Fille, Lang, Dor f mountains town lied the Norweg

na and Dronthei

government of Aggerin

country in Europe) is divided into Norwegian Swedish, and Russian Lapland. The greater party of it is overspread with immense tracts of forest interspersed with numerous lakes, which about 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 complexion Agriculture is but little attended to in Laplan The inhabitants are chiefly divided into fisher and mountaineers. The former build their h bitations near some lake, from which they dra their subsistence. The others seek their subsis ence on the mountains, possessing herds of redeer, more or less numerous. They are excelled herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the fis ermen.

Christiana (esteemed the capital of Norwa because in it is the supreme court of justice) contains only about 10,000 inhabitants: it has excellent harbour.—Kongsberg is noted for a sexcellent harbour.—Bergh and Drontheim have a considerable commens Bergen is the most populous town in Norwa The castle and cathedral are remarkable edified About 68 miles S. E. of Drontheim, are the seportant copper mines of Roras.

History—Norway was formerly subject to ewn hereditary monarchs; but was united to crown of Denmark, in 1359, by the marriage Aquin, king of Norway, to Margaret, daught of Waldemar, king of Denmark. By a trest

into Norwegian The greater par tracts of forests s, which about nd affords son . The winter t nine months. l size, general ack hair, narro h cheek-bones, arthy complexion ed to in Laplan vided into fishe r build their h which they dra seek their subsis ing herds of rei They are excelled parison of the fis

capital of Norwa urt of justice) con bitants: it has is noted for a seron one.—Bergel lerable comment town in Norwa emarkable edificatheim, are the in

nerly subject to t was united to by the marriage largaret, daugh irk. By a treat 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 irresistible force brought inst them by the Swedes, the Norwegians were ged to submit in August 1814. The union lorway with Sweden was finally decreed in Norwegian diet at Frederickshall, 20th Octor 1814.

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SWEDEN.

Sweden is bounded—on the west and not by Norway; east, by Russia; south, by the litic.

DIVISIONS.

TOWNS.

1. Sweden Proper; including Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia.

ding East and West Gothland, Scania, &c.

3. Nordland; including West Bothnia, Gestricia, Helsingia, &c.

4 Finland; including Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Nyland, &c.

5. Swedish Lapland... Tornea, Kimi.

and, Gottenburg, La Carlscroon, Cala and, Nordkoping.

Gefle, Umea, Pitea

Abo, Nystadt, W Cajaneburg*.

weusi Lapianu... Tornea, Ann.

Finland is now subject to Russia: it was conquered by Russians in 1808.

BIVERS, LAKES, GULFS, AND ISLANDS.

RIVERS.-Dala, Gotha, Tornes.

AKES .- Maeler, Wenner, Wetter *.

ULFS .- Those of Bothnia and Finland.

LANDS.—Gothland, Oeland, Aland, and. Rugen.

TOWNS.

west and nor south, by the l

N.

kholm, Up ahlun, or Copp erg.

tenburg, La Carlscroon, Cala Fordkoping.

le, Umea, Pitea

o, Nystadt, W Cajaneburg

rnea, Kimi.

1. 1. "was

a: it was conquered by

PEDEN very much resembles the neighbour-Norway; but is less mountainous, and, in parts, much better cultivated. The northegions produce excellent rye; the southern, t, oats, and barley. The principal exports. copper, iron, masts, planks, pitch, tar, trainlum, pot ashes, saltpetre, gunpewder, salt, I fish, soap, and vitriol.—The men in Sweare commonly robust and well-formed, and omen slender and elegant. Under a simple nal appearance, the Swedes, in general, cona profound judgment, an acute and delicate is, and often an active and intropid spirit. first day of May and Midsummer are here. crated to mirth and joy. On the former, fires, announcing the natural warmth about cceed the severity of winter, are kindled in fields; around which the natives assemble, others go elsewhere to enjoy good oheer,. o banish care and sorrow. Midsummer-day

seler is at Stockholm; Wenner and Wetter are in the pro-

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

STOCKHOLM is situated on two peninsulas a some lands of the lake Maeler. The harb (an injet of the Baltic) is of such depth, that largest vessels can approach the quay, which is great length and breadth, and lined with space buildings and warehouses. At the extremity the harbour, several streets rise one above anot in the form of an amphitheatre; and the pala a magnificent structure, crowns the summit. generality of the buildings are of stone or br stuccoed white. Stockholm has a Royal demy of Sciences, and another of painting sculpture. It has manufactures of glass, ch silk, woollen, linen, gloves, &c. The water, wh divides the inhabitants of the different quan of Stockholm in summer, unites them in win for it then becomes an icy plain, which is traced by every body. The islands are islands longer: horses in sledges, phaetons, and vehi of all sorts, scour the gulf and lake by the of ships fixed in the ice. Men, women, and 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 for university; Fahlum, for a copper mine; Go burg, (on the Gotha), for its commerce, East dia Company, and herring fishery; and a

re festivity. 0
by day, the people ornamented with the desired women erect once till morning he by some hound, after imploring they against of joy.

wo peninsulas a er. The harbo ch depth, that e quay, which is lined with space t the extremity e one above anot re; and the pala is the summit. T e of stone or bri has a Royal A er of painting res of glass, chi c. The water, wh ie different quar ites them in win ain, which is tra ands are islands naetons, and vehi and lake by the en, women, and hrong. They w ong on skates. N Upsal is noted for copper mine; Go s commerce, East fishery; and a n or Carlscrona, for its harbour, docks, ships ar, and naval stores.

HISTORY.—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 suced by Gustavus Vasa, in 1523. In 1611, avus Adolphus ascended the throne. On acof his wonderful success against the Rus-Poles, and Germans, he was surnamed the t. Charles XII., that illustrious madman, to the crown in 1697. He was continually r 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. 192, at a masquerade in the opera-house, he hot by an assassin, named Ankerstroem, in quence of a conspiracy among some of the ntented nobles. He was succeeded by his Justavus Adolphus IV., dethroned lately by ncle, who has assumed the sovereignty, unhe title of Charles XIII. born in 1748.

RUSSIA.

Russia in Europe, or Moscovy, is boundedthe west by Sweden, Poland, and the Balle east, by Asia; south, by the Black sea; morth; the Frozen ocean *:

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

150	GOVERNMENTS.	ALL TOWNER
	Petersburgh, or In-	
	gria	/ Cronstadt.
2.	gria Revel, or Esthonia.	Revel, Baltic Port
3.	Riga, or Livonia,	Riga, Pernov.
4.	Wyburg, or Care-	Wyburg, Kex
	lia.	Fredricksham.
5.	Olonetz	Olonetz, Petrozav
6.	Archangel, inclu-	
1 9	ding Russian Lap-	Archangel, Kola.
7	Wologda	Wologda, Torma.
8.	Novgorod	Norgordi, Krestzi.
9.	Tver	Tver
	Moscow	Moscow, Kolomna
		Smolensko, Der
11.	SHAMEUSKA	bouz. w
12.	Orel	Orel, Briansk.
-	Kiow.	Kiow or Kiof, Osh
	Woronez	Woronez, Zadonsk
1:20	TY OLUMEA	· VV DIOGROLJ .Z/AUUIR

[•] The Russian empire includes also a great part of Asialength altogether is upwards of 9000 miles, and its breath

y, is bounded and the Ball ack sea; north

governments; encipal town.

TOWNE

ersburgh, Na Cronstadt. Jel, Baltic Port. M. Pernov. Yburg, Kexlar Fredricksham. Fredricksham. Fredricksham.

ologda, Torma.

Loscow, Kolomná molensko, Der

bouz. ... rel; Briansk. Clow or Kiof, Ost Voronez, Zadonsk

iso a great part of Asia

Ekatharinoslav; including Little Tartary and the Crimea or Fau-

Ekatharineslav or Catharinenslaf, Pultowa, Kherson, Oczaków, Kinburn, Perekop, Sympheropol, Caffa or Theodosia, Ascph **.

he other governments are those of—Plescov, tak, Yaroslawl, Kostromo, Viatka, Perme, hilev, Tchernigov, Novgorod-Sieverskoy, kov, Koursk, Kalouga, Toola, Riazane, imir, Nizney-Novgorod, Kazane, Sinbirsk, a, Tambov, and Saratov; each-having a town e same name.

RS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, GULFS, STRAITS,

EVERS—Wolga or Volga, Don, Dnieper, estern Dwina, Neva, Northern Dwina, Petora +.

AKES.—Ladoga, Onega, Peipus or Tchude, nen, Bielo-Ozero or White Lake.

IOUNTAINS.—The Semnoi-poyas or Ural buntains, bordering upon Asia; mountains

bese fifteen governments are all that need be particularly atto by pupils.

he Wolga runs a course of 1700 miles, and falls into the n 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 no less than 13 cataracts.

of Olonetz; and mountains of Taurida or the Crimea.

- 4. Gulfs and STEAITS.—Straits of Wayga White Sea, Gulfs of Finland and Riga, Sea Asoph, Straits of Caffa.
- 5. Islands:—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 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, m berries, almonds, prunes, pomegranates, figs, n walnuts, quinces, pears, apples, grapes, and lons.—The products of Russia, exported into different kingdoms of Europe, consist chiefly hemp, flax, tallow, hides, red leather, spil-ch linens, iron, timber, linseed, hemp-oil, train honey, wax, pot-ashes, tar, and pitch.—The R sians are, in general, a brave, hardy, and vigo people. Their complexions differ little from the of the English or Scots. The language is tremely difficult to pronounce, and not less d cult to acquire, as it abounds with extraording sounds and anomalies of every kind: the characteristics amount to no fewer than thirty-six.

f Taurida or

its of Wayga and Riga, Sea

in va Zembla.

e considered a reat variety of he northern reg at little fit for o ong and extrem thern regions itful, having m wood, marshes, here is mild l'aurida have a nd rivulets; the ces, by the hand ıms, cherries, n egranates, figs, n es, grapes, and a, exported into e, consist chiefly d leather, sail-ch hemp-oil, trainnd pitch.—The R hardy, and vigor iffer little from the The language is ce, and not less d s with extraordin y kind: the chara rty-six.

ETERSBURGH, or St Petersburgh, stands upon river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland; and is lt, 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, 230,000 inhabitants. It closed within a rampart, fourteen miles in mference. The streets, in general, are broad; reat 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 biralty, 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 112, its circumference was 26 miles, and it ined 250,000 inhabitants. The streets were, eneral, exceedingly long and broad: some hich were paved; others were boarded with s like the floor of a room: wretched s 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 apper. One of these bells weighed 336,000 ds, another, 432,000, being the largest in world. The French, under Bonaparté, ed Moscow 14th September 1812, on which, he two succeeding days, the Russians (according to the French account) burnt down greater of the city, and the French were forced evacuate it. On their retreat, the greater part the French army were frozen to death.—I cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mais the most magnificent church in Moscow; a the most noted of the public institutions is

Foundling Hospital.

Cronstadt (situated on a small island in gulf of Finland) is noted for its forts, do haven for ships of war, hospital for sailors, academy for marines and officers of the nave Narva is a fortified town, with a harbour, on river Narova. The houses are built of bri stuccoed white. Here Peter the Great was feated by Charles XII. in 1700.—Riga is si ted on the Western Dwina or Duna, about miles from its mouth. Next to Petersburgh is the most commercial town in the whole em Within the fortifications there are 9000 in tants, 15,000 in the suburbs, and a nume garrison in the citadel. Over the Dwina, t is here a floating bridge, 40 feet in breadth, in length.-Novgorod, or Novogorod, stands both sides of the river Volkhov, near lake Il It was, in former times, the largest city in Ru containing above 400,000 inhabitants; it contains scarcely 7000. A vast number of r 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 chi a castle, and a fortress.—Petrozavodsk is note iron-works, where small arms, cannons of iron, and other articles requisite for arming of war are made .- Archangel, or Archangel seated on the Northern Dwina, at 20 miles

urnt down gr n were forced e:greater part to death .- T the Virgin M m Moscow; nstitutions is

nall island in its forts, do l for sailors, rs of the nave a harbour, on re built of bri the Great was 10.—Riga is sh Duna, about to Petersburgh n the whole em e are 9000 inh s, and a numer r the Dwina, the leet in breadth, 🤉 ovogorod, stands ov, near lake Il argest city in Ru inhabitants; it vast number of r re melancholy m ficence.—Wologd ame name, is a e magnificent chi trezavodsk is note rms, cannons of hisite for arming rel, or Archangel ina, at 20 miles

It was long the only sea-port of mouth. ussia; but, since the building of Petersburgh. trade is greatly diminished .- Tver is a place of siderable commerce, carried on chiefly by ans of the Wolga, on which it is situated. It sists of an Old and New Town. The latter vell built; the houses are of brick, stuccoed te; the streets are broad and long, extending, traight lines, from an octagon in the centre. e principal buildings are the governor's house. episcopal palace, the court of justice, the exnge, the prison, &c. Here are also an eccletical seminary, and several academies. Inhants 15,000.—Smolensko, on the Dnieper, is ounded by walls 30 feet high, and 15 thick. s 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 Cathariaf, 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, 27th June , in which 8000 of the Swedes were killed 16,000 taken prisoners. Charles fled to Benn Turkey .- Ochzakow, or Otchakof, is a town fortress of considerable strength, at the h 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 ia, is a barren, rocky, inhospitable island in rozen ocean, frequented for the sake of killing sea calves, mountain foxes, and white bears; the traffic of which brings a considerable profit.

HISTORY.—THE chronicles of this countr reach no higher than the ninth century; and, the year 1450, the princes of Russia were of little About that time, John or Iwa Basilides subdued most of the petty states, an his prosperous reign of forty years gave a new a pect to the country. His grandson, Joh Basilowitz II. annexed the kingdom of Kasa and Astracan Tartary to the Russian dominions and, in 1490, he took the title of Czar, which, the Sclavonian language, signifies king. Up the death of John, the Russian succession w 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 Iwan, became, by the death of Iwan, sole monar of Russia. Though of a cruel disposition, he formed and improved his country to an astoni 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 soon deprived of his crown and life by his Catherine II. a woman of great abilities 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 *.

In consequence of his tyranny, Paul was put to death Wa subjects.

white bears; erable profit.

this country

itury; and, til ia were of little John or Iwa etty states, an s gave a new a grandson, John gdom of Kasa ssian dominion f Czar, which, fies king. Up an succession w princes, and the by civil wars. reat, who had gn with his broth Íwan, sole monar l disposition, he ntry to an astoni title of Emperor 1725, he was e, a woman of solely on account was followed by e title of Peter e emperor, but and life by his reat abilities and death, which hap vas succeeded by se, in 1801, his ereign (born in 17

Paul was put to death

POLAND.

st, by Germany and Silesia; south, by Huny and Turkey; north, by Russia, Prussia, and Baltic.

DIVISIONS.	TOWNS. 10
Masovia	Warsaw, Fraga, Lublin.
Western or Polish	Dantzic, Elbing, Culm,
Prussia	Thorn.
Great Poland	Gnesna, Posna or Pos
Little Poland	Cracow, Sandomir.
Red Russia or Ga-	Lemberg or Leopold
Podolia	Kaminiec.
Volhinia	Lucko or Lusuk.
olesia	Bressici.
olachia	Beilsk.
ithuania	Wilna, Grodno.
amogitia	Rosienne.
ourland	Mittau, Libau, W
The second of th	deta .

RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS:

vens.—Vistula, Warta, Niemen, Western wina, Dnieper, Dniester, Bog.

ly in Poland, and partly in Russia, on both sides of the is a country or district called the Ukraine, which significantier. The principal towns are Kiow and Czercassial a people called Cossacks. There are also, the Don on the banks of the Don; and the Yaik or Uralian on the banks of the Yaik or Uralian.

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.

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WARSAW is situated on the Vistula, and is said to contain 60,000 inhabitants. The public buildings are splendid; but the greater part of the houses are mean, ill-constructed, wooden hovels. The palace is a large 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 Vistula.—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 has many magnificent churches and public build

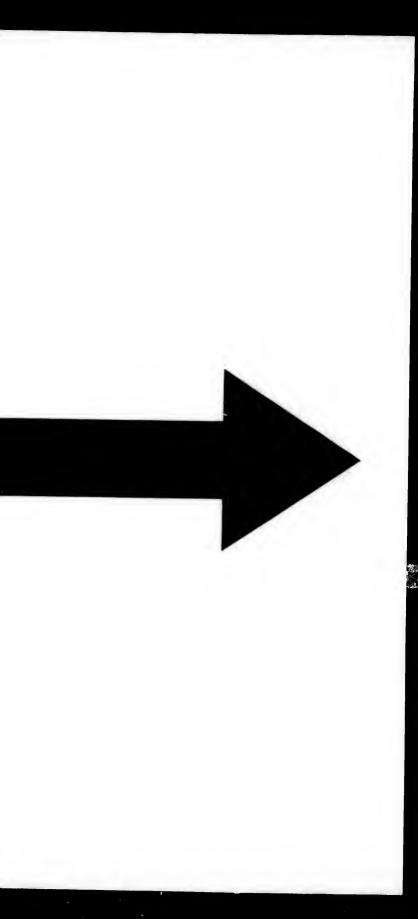
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ry. The quantities rts oxen, tar, turnes, nitre, in Podo-Poland and coal; village of which have The Poles on; honest,

ula, and is The public r part of the oden hovels. -Praga is a Vistula, has is large and carries on a n and naval Copernicus. over the Visral, the gates ss, curiously university, a on an island d on the Visuniversity. dels, and has 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.

History.—Poland was formerly divided into many small states or principalities, almost independent of one another; though they generally had some prince who was paramount over the rest. In the year 700, the people gave the supreme command, under the title 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, in 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 Poniatowski. or Stanislaus Agustus, who was elected in 1763. In 1772, a dismemberment of Poland took place, by which great part of that country became subject to Russia, Prussia, 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.





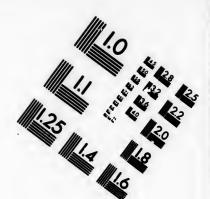
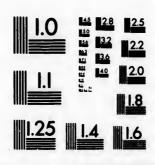


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STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA



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 Vistula.

To Prussia also belong the greater part of Silesia, with a considerable portion of Poland

and Germany."

According to a foreign paper, the Prussian dominions are to be divided into ten provinces. containing twenty-five districts or circles. The names of the provinces, with their capitals, are the following.—Eastern Prussia, Konigeberg: Western Prussia, Dantzick; Grand dutchy of Posen, Posen; dutchy of Silesia, 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 and Berg, Dusseldorf Selisia alone contains two millions of inhabitants; each of the other provinces from 700,000 to 1,000,000; in all, about ten millions. Each province is to have a university and the large Rendered the office the last the Company of the State of the Sta

THE kingdom of PRUSSIA is a level country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. Of animals, there are houses, sheep, deer, wild boars, and foxes. The rivers and lakes are

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well stored with fish; and amber is found upon its coasts. The woods furnish the inhabitants with wax, honey, and pitch; and there is plenty of pit-coal.

Koningsberg, on the Pregel, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It has a university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars. The town-house, exchange, and cathedral, are handsome struc-The tower of the castle has 284 steps to the top.—Pillau is the sea-port of Koningsberg; it has a good harbour, and is defended by strong fortifications. - Memel has an excellent harbour. and a very extensive commerce.—Eylau is noted for a most bloody battle fought between the French and Russians, 8th February 1807: and Friedland for another, 14th June 1807; in both battles the French were the victors.—Tileit is famous for the peace which followed the battle of Friedland.

Hisrony.—Prussia, from being only a dutchy, was erected into a kingdom so lately as 1701, when Frederic I. was dignified with the title of king of Prussia in an assembly of the states, and soon after acknowledged as such by all the powers of Christendom. His son, Frederic II. succeeded him in 1719, and died in 1740, leaving no less than seven millions sterling in his treasury; a sum which enabled his son Frederic III., by his wonderful victories, to become the admiration of Europe. Frederic III. was succeeded by his nephew Frederic IV. in 1786, who, dying in 1797, left the kingdom to his son Frederic V. the present sovereign, born in 1770.

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Prussian provinces, les. The pitals, are nigsberg; dutchy of tu; Grand chy of Pogdeburgh; dutchy of Cleves and tains two other proall, about ave a uni-

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BOHEMIA, SILESIA, MORAVIA.

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Artificial than solution between the contribution

THESE countries are bounded—on the east, by Poland and Hungary; every-where else by Germany. and the set we don't use a great flux

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

ne TOWNS 1. Kingdom of Prague, Egra, Konings

2. Dutchy of Si- Breshin, Glogaw, Schweidnitz, Glatz, Troppaw, Ralesia. tibor.

3. Marquisate of Ohmute, Brine of Moravia. Austerlitz, Iglaw.

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Charles I have the contract of the contract of

or of the second RIVERS AND HOUNTAINS.

- 1. RIVERS .- Elbe, Muldau, Eger, Oder, Moin the about the red brava. The best of the
- in the state of th 2. MOUNTAINS. The Giants, between Bohemia and Silesia; and Zotenberg, in the principality of Schweidnitz.

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PRA is a bri broad. sists of It is ab 80,000 Jews. structui Cathedi Eger, capital tains 6 built of ganttoy nitz is Breslau Olmutz sity. berg ; a -Auste near it

Bohemia is fertile 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, &c. It feeds a great number of cattle; there is plenty of game in the woods; and the lakes abound with fish.— Moravia 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 northern parts of Silesia belong to the king of Prussia.

PRAGUE is seated on the Muldau, over which is a bridge 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 the Eger, is noted for mineral waters.—Breslau, the capital of Silesia, stands on the Oder, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The houses are all built of stone. It has a university and an elegant town-hall: manufactures fine linen. - Schweidnitz is the handsomest town in Silesia next to Breslau: it has linen and woollen manufactures.— Olmuts (on the Morava or Moraw) has a university.—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

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Bussians in 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg. and the land of the same and the same of the

The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own princes, though the emperors of Germany sometimes imposed a king upon them, and at length usurped that throne themselves. In 1438, Albert II. of Austria received three crowns, the Empire, Bohemia, and Hungary, Since that, the House of Austria has retained possession of Bokemia.

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GERMANY.

GERMANY is bounded—on the east, by Bohemis, Poland, and Hungary; west, by the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and France; south, by Italy and Switzerland; north, by Denmark, the German Ocean, and the Baltic.

This country is divided into nine great parts, called Circles—Austria, Bayaria, Swabia; Franconia, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine; Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; each containing numerous divisions.

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L. Austria—containing the archdutchy of Austria; dutchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola; county of Tyrol, &c.

2. Bavaria—containing the dutchies of Bavaria and Nieuburg, palatinate of waria, bishopric of Pastau, archbishopric of Saltzburg, &c.

Vienna, Limtz, Gratz, Clagenfurt, Lay bach, Goritz, Triest, Inspruck, Brixen, Trent.

Munich, Landshut,
Hohenlinden, Ratisbon, Ingolstadt,
Nieuburg, Dodiwert, Blenheim,
Hochstat, Amberg,
Passau, Saltzburg.

The circle of Austria, Bohemin, Moravia, the southern partof Silesia, Hungary Proper, Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, and
part of Poland, are all subject to the emperor of Austria. The
circle of Bavaria had the title of Kingdom conferred upon it by Bonaparté. Germany being still in an unsettled state, the name of
its divisions are confinued the same as formerly.

CIRCLES.

TOWNS.

3. Swabia—containing the dutchy of Wirtemberg; margravate of Baden; Brisgaw; bishoprics of Constance and Augsburg, &c.

Stutgard, Tubingen,
Hailbron, Baden,
Rastadt, Kehl, Friburg, Constance,
Augsburg, Ulm,
Hall.

A. Franconia—containing the bishoprics of Wurtsburg, Bahaberg, and Aichstadt; marquisates of Cullembach and Anspach, &c.

Wurteburg, Bamberg, Aichstadt, Cullembach, Anspach, Nurember

graves of Hesse Cassel, Hesse Marpurg, and Hesse Darmstadt; counties of Nassau and Hainau; bishoprics of Worms and Spire; dutchy of Deux-ponts, &c.

Cassel, Marpurg,
Darmstadt, Needau,
Hainau, Worms,
Spire, Deux pouts,
Frankfort on the
Maine, Wetzlar,

6. Lower Rhine—containing the archbishoprics of Cologne, Ments, and Treves; palatinate of the Rhine,

Cologne, Mentz, Bonn, Treves, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Manheim

The detchy of Wistemberg is now a petty kingdom

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CIRCLES.

7. Upper Saxony—containing Saxony—and Bradenburg; landgravate of Thuringia; Misnia; marquisate of Lusatia; dutchy of Pomerania, &c.

8. Lower Saxony—containing the electorate of Hanover; dutchies of Brunswick, Magileburg, Holstein, and Mecklenburg, &c.*.

seus

9: Westphalia—containing the bishoprics of Munster, Osnaburg, Paderborn, and Liege; dutchies of Juliers, Cleves, Berg, and Westphalia; principalities of Minden and Embden; counties of Diepholtz, Lippe, Marck, &c.

TOWNS.

resden, Leipsic, Wittenberg, Berlin, Potedam, Frankfort on the Oder, Erfurt, Gotha, Jena, Bautsen or Budissen, Stettin, Colberg, Strahlaund. Hangver, Gottingen, Zell, Lunenburg, Lawenburg, Bremen. Brunswick. Wolfenbuttle, Megdeburg, Hallen, stadt, Hamburg, Altena or Altona. Gluckstadt, Lubec, Kiel, Schwerin, Strelitz

Munster, Osnaburg,.
Paderborn, Liege,,
Spa, Juliers, Arg.
la-Chapelle, Cleves,
Dusseldorf, Arensberg, Minden, Embden, Diepholtz, Lipstadt, Pyrmont,
Ham.

The Electorate of Hanover (subject to the king of England); somprehends the territories of Calenberg, Grabenbagen, Zeil, Lunenburg, Lanenburg, Bremen, Verden, Hoya, Diepholtz, containing 8000 square miles, and 800,000 inhabitants. It has now got the title of a kingdom.

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EIVERS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS:

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- . Margar Carpyally rife" 41 I. RIVERS. Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Inn, Maine, Moselle, Weser
- The state of the s 2. LAKES.—Czirnitz, Chiemsee, - Constance. Dummer, Muritz +. to be specificated the forester to the first
- 3. MOUNTAINS .- Part of the Alps, in Austria.

Fig. anies in This had before will GERMANY, if we except the circle of Austria, is a level country. The soil, in such an extent of surface, must be very various; but it is, in general, fertile, and produces plenty of corn, fruits, and wines. There are also mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, salt, coals, and quarries of marble. Rubies, and other kinds of precious stones, are found in many parts; and the forests abound in bears, wolves, wild boars, and game of all kinds.—The Germans are of a robust constitution, and make excellent soldiers: they are estentatious of their ancestry and titles, and are, in general, an honest and hospitable people. They are ingenious and expert in the arts and sciences, and famous for many inventions in mechanics. The French themselves scarcely talk faster, or are more communicative: applied in this in the

er to the district in the standard the standard VIENNA, situated on the Danube, consists of the city and suburbs. The former is surrounded by a strong fortification; between which and the

Its navigation is in-The Danube runs about 1500 miles.

terrupted, in some places, by cataracts.

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⁺ Czirnitz, noted for the sinking of its waters in summer, is in Carniola: Chiemsee, in Bavaria; Constance, in Swabia: Dummer, at Diepholtz; and Muritz, in Mecklenburg.

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auburbs 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 walls. The houses are generally built of brick, covered with stucco. Of public buildings, the principal are the cathedral, the imperial palace, the palace of Prince Eugene, that of Prince Lichtenstein. the imperial arsenal, imperial library, imperial museum, the civil and military hospitals, 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 bell of uncommon magnitude. The library is said to contain 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 as the place where all the emperors, stripped of the ensigns of power, of glory, and of triumph, are ranged side by side, within the narrow compass of a temb! At the distance of five or six miles, is the imperial palace of Schoenbrunn, a large and handsome edifice, standing in an extensive garden, containing long alleys, form, ed by shady trees, where the citizens of Vienna: are allowed to walk. The Proter and the Augurten are places of amusement for persons of all ranks on horseback or on foot. Vienna has manufactures of silk stuffs, lace, tapestry, lookingglasses, &c, - Munich, on the Iser, is large, pleasant, and populous. The palace is said to contain 11 courts, 20 halls, 19 galleries, 2660 windows, 6 chapels, 6 kitchens, 12 large cellars, 40 apartments as out-buildings, and 300 large chamters, richly furnished and adorned with fine

paintings: one of these chambers is 110 feet long, and 52 broad. There are also a cabinet of curiosities, a library, and an arsenal, with fine gardens. The cathedral has 25 chapels and 80 altars.—Near Hohenlinden the French gained a decisive

victory over the Austrians in 1800.

Ratisbon, on the Danube, is noted for its magnificent town-house; in the hall of which the general diets of the empire were held.—Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz, is surrounded 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, maps, prints, musical and mathematical instruments, clock-work, &c. - Frankfort on the Maine, is divided into two parts by the river Maine, over which is a bridge. The streets are spacious and welk paved. The houses are built of brick. The chief structure is the town-house, 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 principal steeple, and play some very solemn airs with trumpets. This is accompanied by vocal psalmody, performed by several men, who always attend the female trumpeters for that purpose. Inhabitants: 50,000.

Cologne, on the Rhine, is noted for its university, numerous churches and monasteries; and Mentz (on the same river) for its strong fortificateations. Mentz lays claim with Harlem, to the invention of printing.—Dresden is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New towns. The houses are of free-stone. It is noted for the palace, a university, bridge over the Elbe, porcelain ware, and lace. Inhabitants 50,000.—Wittenberg, on

the Elbe, the Pleys and three versity, a near it in in which

BERLI is seated habitants long; an squares. superb bi sructure : there are and hosp On a stor statue of piece of v of silk, co blue, por battle of palace. noted for Oder, for fairs .- H tain 100 city, and It is divi well forti thedral o

I uther was born at sanguinary the French, town was to

the Elbe, is noted for a university; Leipsic (on the Pleysse) for a university, citadel, exchange, and three great annual fairs.—Jena has a university, and is famous for a general action fought near it in 1806, between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated.

BERLIN (the capital of the Prussian dominions) is seated on the Spree, and contains 140,000 inhabitants. 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 opera-house is an elegant sructure; and, besides a magnificent cathedral, there are numerous churches, several academies and hospitals, and an astronomical observatory. On a stone bridge over the Spree, is an equestrian statue of William the Great, esteemed an exquisite piece of workmanship. Berlin has manufactures of silk, cotton, wool, linen, camels hair, Prussian blue, porcelain, &c. In 1806, ten days after the battle of Jena, Bonaparté held a court in the palace.—Potedam (on the Spree and Havel), is 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 contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a free imperial city, and the most commercial town in Germany. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and is well fortified. The town-hall, exchange, and cathedral of Notre Dame, are elegant. This town

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^{*}I.uther began the Reformation at Wittenberg in 1517. Hewas born at Eisleben in 1483, and died in 1546.—After several, sanguinary battles fought in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, in which the French, under Bonaparté were defeated with immesse loss, the town was taken by the alles 20th October 1813.

suffered much from the French, who first took possession of it in November 1806, but were forced finally to evacuate it in 1814.—Liege is noted for its university and numerous churches. Spa and Pyrmont, for mineral waters; and Aix-la-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; though occaaionally connected by a military union, for defending themselves against such enemies as threatened the liberties of them all. At the beginning of the ninth century, Charlemagne, king of France, united this country with great part of Italy and Spain to his kingdom. His posterity inherited the empire of Germany until the death of Louis IV. in 912, when Conrade, Duke of Franconia, 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 has, with little intermission, continued in the House of Austria ever since. The famous Charles V. was elected in 1519, and resigned the crown in 1558.—Francis II. emperor of Austria, was born in 1768, and succeeded his father Leopold II. in 1792.

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

PROVINCES	Amsterdam, Rotter-
	dam, Delft, the Hague, Leyden,
1. Holland	Harlem, Sardam, Alkmaar, Briel, Hel-
	voetskiys, Dordrecht or Dort,
2. Zealand	Middleburg, Flushing.
3. Utrecht 4. Guelderland	Utrecht, Amersfort, Nimeguen, Amplicim,
5. O sryssell	Zutphen, Gueldres. Deventer, Campen.
6. Friesland 7. Groningen	Leewarden, Francker. Groningen, Winsche-
in the sale of the	ten.

BIVERS.

Old channel of the Rhine, Waal, Leck, Yssel; Vecht, Maes or Meuse.

THE UNITED PROVINCES afford a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering almost every disadvantage of situation. The air and water here are almost equally bad; the soil produces naturally.

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 valuable 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 low 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 cleanliness 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 the canals are crowded with all ranks of people.

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The art of most striking ys moist, and calculated for extreme cleanastreets; even nen display a strast with the villages. In susement, and iks of people,

from the senator to the milk-maid with her pail, and the peasant with his eggs.

AMSTERDAM is situated on the Amstel and Wye, and contains 240,000 inhabitants. 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 Bonaparté, the Prince of Orange, Stadtholder, after 19 years absence, entered it 2d 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 Town-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.—Harlem is also noted for its siege in 1573, for the invention of Printing about 1440, and for

mile and a semantific that the

the largest organ in Europe.—Usrecht, on the Old Channel of the Rhine, is a beautiful 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 Anne.—Delft is noted for earthen ware; Sardam, for ship-building, wind-mills, and magazines of timber; Alkmaar, for cheese and butter; Helvostsluys, for packets to and from Harwich; Dort, for its salmon-fishery, Franker and Groningen, for their universities.

HISTORY.—The United Provinces are but 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 German 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 title 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 Bonaparté, 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.

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THE NETHRELANDS, or Low Countries, are bounded-on the north, by the United Provinces; south, by France; east, by Germany; west, by the North sea or German ocean *.

PROVINCES. M TOWNS. 1. Flanders Lisle, Dunkirk, Douay, Tournay, Courtray, Ipres, Oude-nard, Dendermond, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Sluys. 2. Artois Arras, St Omer, Agincourt.

3. Cambresis... Cambray

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Valenciennes, Conde, Mons, 4. Hainault ... Malplaquet, Jemappe.

5. Namur Namur, Charleroi.

6. Brabant Brussels, Louvain, Mechlin, Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Bois-le-Duc, Ramillies, Genappe, Waterloo.

7. Limbourg ... Limburg, Maestricht.

Luxemburg, Thionville. 8. Luxemburg

THE STREET TRANSITIONS.

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

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

The provinces here named the Netherlands are sometimes talled Flanders or Belgium: and the United Provinces are also called Holland or Batavia. The United Provinces, with the greater part of Belgium, now form (as has been been already obberred) the kingdom of the Netherlands.

also excellent pasturage. Flanders is almost perfectly flat. The other provinces consist of little hills, valleys, woods, enclosed grounds, and champaign fields. The manners of the Flemings partake of those of their neighbours, the Dutch and French; the phlegm of the one being tempered by the vivacity of the other.

Liste, 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-The citadel is one of the best works of Vau-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.—Ostend 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.—Valenciennes, 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, and cambrics.—Brussels, on the Senne, is about seven miles in circumference, and

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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 celebrated for its lace, camlets, and tapestry.-Louvain, on the Dyle, is noted for its 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, 22 feet deep. The public buildings are very handsome and numerous. Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the Royal Exchange in London, from the Exchange here. The cathedral is a fine structure, 500 feet long, 230 broad, and 466 to the top of the spire. The town-house is a grand piece of architecture.-Bergen-op-Zoom is famous for its strength; as are also Breda, Bois-le-Duc, &c .- Agincourt, Ramillies, Oudenard, Mulplaquet, and Jemappe, are noted for battles fought near those places, in 1415) 1706, 1708, 1709, and 1792. - Waterloo (a village about ten miles south of Brussels) will be ever memorable in history for a sanguinary conflict, 18th June 1815, between a French army, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparté, and a combined force of British, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops, under the Duke of Wellington, in which, after fourteen hours of constant fighting, the French were totally defeated. OH in the Miller of

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FRANCE 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.

49.50	PROVINCE	18. A	TOW	NS///
1	Isle of Fr	ance - W	Paris Ver	mastus milles. Abbeville, e, Calais,
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PROVINCES.	TOWNS.
17. Languedoc	Towns. Toulouse, Narbonne, Montpellier, Nismes.
18. Lyophois	LVODS.
19. Dauphiny	Grenoble, Valence,
20. Provence	Aix, Marseilles, Toulon.
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Other inferior divisions are Soissonnois, Berry, Nivernois, Bourbonnois, Marche, Limousin, Angoumois, Saintonge, Aunis, Bresse, Venaissin, Lower Navarre, Foix, and Rousillon.

RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS.

- 1. Rivers,—Seine, Loire, Somme, Garonne, Gironde, Rhone, Saone,
- 2. Mountains.—Pyrenees or Pyrenean mountains, part of the Alps, Jura, Cevenues, Vosges ...
- 3. CAPES, La Hogue and Barfleur.
- 4. IsLANDS.—Ushant, Belleisle, Rhe, Oleron, Hieres.—Corsica, in which are Bastia, St Fiorenzo, Calvi, Corte, Ajaccio, and Bonifacio.

The Pyrences separate France from Spain; Mount Jura is towards Switzerland; the Covennes are in Languedoc; Venges in Lorrain. The highest elevation of the Pyrencen chain is Mount Perda, near the centre, being 11,060 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains called the Alps, are partly in Italy, partly in the south-eastern part of France, partly in Switzerland, and partly in Austria.

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At the Revolution, the National Assembly decreed that France, and the then French Netherlands, should be divided into the following circles and departments.

1. Circle of Paris.—Scine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, Eure and Loire, Loiret, Yonne, and Aube.

2. Circle of the Coasts of the Channel.—Calais Straits, Somme, Oise, Lower Seine, Eure,

Orne, Calvados, and Channel.

3. Circle of the North-East.—North, Aisne, Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, and Meurthe.

4. Circle of the East.—Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Vosges, Upper Marne, Upper Saone, Doubs, Jura, and Cote d'Or.

5. Circle of the South-East.—Saone and Loire, Ain, Isere, Rhone and Loire, Puy-de-Dome, Cantal, Upper Loire, and Ardeche.

6. Circle of the Coasts of the Mediterranean.—
Lozere, Gard, Herault, Droine, Upper Alps,
Lower Alps, Vaucluse, Mouths of the
Rhone, Var, and Corsica.

7. Circle of the South.—Aveiron, Lot, Tarn, Aude, Eastern Pyrenees, Upper Pyrenees, Lower Pyrenees, Arriege, Upper Garonne,

Gers.

6. Circle of the South-West.—Landes, Lot and Garonne, Gironde, Dordogne, Correze, Upper Vienne, Charente, Lower Charente, Two Sevres, and Vendee.

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Most of the Departments are named from rivers; some from mountains. It is not necessary to get all these names by heart.

9. Circle of the North-West.—Sarte, Maine, Maine and Loire, Lower Loire, Isle and Vilaine, Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, and Finisterre.

10. Circle of the Centre.—Loire and Cher, Indre and Loire, Vienne, Indre, Cher, Nievre, Allier, and Creuse.



THE face of the country in France is beautifully diversified; and the soil produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, with many of its luxuries, particularly some of the most delicious wines. Besides wine, it exports brandy, oil, ailks, cambries, prunes, &c.—Its situation is extremely favourable to commerce.

The French are, in general, rather of a lower stature than their peighbours: they are sprightly, volatile, and loquacious, always cheerful, and remarkable for their politeness and freedom of manners. On the other hand, ancient and recent events conspire to affix a sanguinary stain on the national character, which one would little expectamid 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 among the most striking features of the late Revolution.—The French language 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; but it wants force and dignity, and still more sublimity.

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PARIS is seated on both sides of the Seine: and is supposed to contain 600,000 inhabitants. The houses are of stone. "It is surrounded with ramparts, 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, &c. 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 demolished by the people, 14th July 1789. The university consists of four faculties, divinity, law, physic, and the The royal observatory is built entirely. of freestone; neither iron nor wood has been employed in its construction. The botanical garden is worthy of its appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, the Palais-Royal, and the Luxembourg. The principal hospitals are, the Hospital-General, Hospital de la Pietie, the Hotel-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 rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The principal bridges are, the Pont Notre-Dame, Pont au Change, Pont 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 Russia, Prussia, and Austria, 30th March 1814.

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Persailles is noted for its fine palace *; Amiens, for the treaty of peace, 27th March 1802; Calais, for packets to Dover; Konen (70,000 inhabitants); for its commerce, bridge of boats over the Seine, cathedral, and exchange; Rennes (on the Vilaine); for its superb town-hall; Nantes (80,000 inhabitants), for its great commerce, fine buildings, bridges over the Loire, brandy, &c.; Brest, for its harbour, extensive quay, citadel, ships of war, naval stores, &c.; 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 clock, showing the motions of the eun and planets, days of the week, hours, &c.; its tower is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps.—Orleans is remarkable for its trade in cornwine, brandy, &c., its bridge over the Loire, and its siege in 1426, which Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, compelled the English to raise +; Tours, for its cathedral; and Blois, for its palace. -Poitiers 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 Garonne, exchange, castle called the Trumpet, &c.; Bayonne, for hands and chocolate; Bagneres and Bareges, - for mineral waters.

Toulouse contains 60,000 inhabitants: it has a superb town-house, and a fine bridge over the

Other palaces or seats of the kings of France are, Marly, Vincennes, St Germain, St Cloud; Complegne, Fontainbleau, &c. + North of this tewn is the forest of Orleans, which covers 15,000 acres.

Garonne *. - Narbonne is noted for honey; Montpellier, for its healthy situation, liqueurs, perfumed waters, &c. - Nismes, for Roman antiquities.—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 amphitheatre, 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, magazines, 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 chesnuts; 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.

HISTORY.—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

to the The f reign crowne many, death, the nor in 106 of Wil was co VIII. Charles reign treache named and wa streets . The su XIII. who be 1643, 1 XVI. W nuary 1789, t after vai a bloody of gover chief ob overturn sumed t continue fortune, France a

There is a communication between the Garonne at Toulouse, and the Mediterranean, by a canal 180 miles in length, 130 feet, broad, and 6 feet deep.

The G empire, ca western par Erance (Fr

ont-. to the Goths, the Burgundians, and the Franks*. oer-. The first Christian monarch was Clovis, whose quireign commenced in 481.—Charlemagne was the crowned in 800, and became also master of Gerabimany, Spain, and part of Italy. Soon after his the. death, the Normans, a fierce warlike people, from phithe north of Europe, subdued part of France, and y of in 1066, gave a king to England, in the person ockof William duke of Normandy. Francis I. who e, is was contemporary with Charles V. and Henry. ths: VIII. of England, mounted the throne in 1515. uity, Charles IX. became king in 1560, in whose ulon, reign 50,000 French Protestants were mostuild-. treacherously murdered. Henry the IV, surnamed the Great, came to the crown in 1589. Calland was assassinated in his coach, in the streets of Paris, by Francis Ravaillac, in 1610. The succeeding kings of France were, Louisnean, XIII. Louis XIV. Louis XV. and Louis XVI. who began their reigns, respectively, in 1610, onds. 1643, 1715, and 1774. The unfortunate Louis lead; XVI. was publicly beheaded in Paris, 21st Ja-Corte, nuary 1793, in the 39th year of his age.—In is. 11-1789, the French Revolution commenced; and, after various changes of fortune, in the course of

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The Goths, Vandals, Huus, &c. who overturned the Romans empire, came from the northern parts of Europe, and northwestern parts of Asia.—The Franks, from whom the name of France (Frankenland) is derived, were a people of Germany.

a bloody and destructive war, the republican form

of government (to establish which had been the

chief object of the contest) has been completely

overturned in France. Napoleon Bonaparté as-

sumed the title of Emperor of the French, and

continued to reign, till, by a wonderful reverse of

fortune, he was forced to abdicate the thrones of France and Italy, 11th April 1814, and retire to

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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 To the astonishment of all Europe, Bonaparté quitted Elba, and landed in France near Antibes, 1st March 1815, with little 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 months after this, in consequence of the defeat of Bonaparté at the battle of Waterloo, he abdicated the throne of France a second time, and Louis. returning, made another public entry into Paris on the 8th of July. Such measures had been taken to prevent the escape of Bonaparté, that, on the 15th of July, he was obliged to deliver himself up to the British, and he went on board the ship Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, then lying off Rochefort, from which he was conveyed to the coast of England. He was not suffered to land; but he, and 12 of his suite, were transferred to the Northumberland man of war, which soon aftersailed for St Helena, the place fixed on for his future residence. Thus, in all probability, is terminated the political career of this most extraordinary personage. Bonaparté or Buonaparté. was born 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 November 1815.

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SPAIN.

Spain is bounded—on the North, by France and the Bay of Biscay; south and east, by the Mediterranean; west, by Portugal and the Atlantic.

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PROVINCES.	CONTOWNS.
I. New Castile	Madrid, Toledo, Talas
Duly	vera, go
2. Old Castile	Burgos, Valladolid, Se-
Ays Openio	govia. fu Sa
3. Leon	Leon, Astorga, Salaman-
Those May are Pill	Mca, Eiudad Rodrigo.
4. Estremadura	Badajoz, Merida, Alcan-
En De la lance	tara, Albuera.
5. Biscay	Bilboa, St Sebastian,
6. Asturia	Fontarabia, Vittoria. Oviedo, Santillana, St
ASTORIA MANAGERIA	Andero or Santander.
7. Gallicia	Compostella, Corunna;
6 Carried	S Ferrol, Vigo. Vis
8. Upper Navarre	Pampeluna, Estella.
9. Arragon Soul	Saragossa, Huesca.
10. Catalonia	Barcelona, Tortosa, Ge-
The state of the s	rona, Roses, Figueras,
	Marragona.
11. Andalusia	Seville, Cordova, St Lu-
	car, Tariffd, Cadiz,
	W Gibraltar.
12. Granada	Granada, Malaga
13. Murcia	Murcia, Carthagena, Al-
14 Valores	Manza.
14. Valencia	Valencia, Alicant, Peni-
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RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS

- 1. RIVERS. Ebro, Guadalavier, Guadalquiver, Segura, Tinto, Guadiana, Tagus or Tajo, Douro.
- 2. MOUNTAINS.—Pyrenees, mountains of Biscay, and Asturia, Montserrat in Catalonia, Sierra Morena, and the Hill of Gibraltar.*
- 3. CAPES.—Ortegal, Finisterre, Trafalgar, Europa Point, Gates or Gata, Palos, and Martin.
- 4. ISLANDS.—Majorca, with a town of the same name.—Minorca, in which are Citadella and Port Mahon.—Ivica or Iviza, with a town of the same name.

Spain 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, quicksilver, saltpetre, &c.

The Spaniards have a swarthy or olive complexion, with glossy black hair and sparkling eyes. The men are of an elevated, but uncultivated genius, patience and income their we eating short as of paint their ne old. T with sle versions and their a large

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The hill of Gibraltar was formerly called Calpe; which, and mount Abyla, on the opposite share of Africa, were called the Files.

genius, and are admired for their constancy and patience in adversity; they are proud, haughty, and indolent; slow in determining, but true to their word; and extremely temperate in their eating and drinking. The Spanish ladies are short and slender; and their indiscriminate use of paint, not only upon their faces, but also on their necks and arms, soon makes them appear old. The men wear little round hats, waistcoats with sleeves, and a large mantle. The grand diversions in Spain are the cruel-ones of bull-feasts; and there is in almost every town in the kingdom a large square for the purpose of exhibiting them.

or a find which is a support the control of the support of the sup MADRID is seated in a large plain surrounded by mountains. Near it is the river Manzanares,. which, though small, 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, adorned 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 Prado, which is the public airing-place, is shaded with rows of poplar-trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. 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

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Madrid, with fine gardens and pleasant walks. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, intended as a retreat in the heat of summer.— Fifteen miles N. W. of Madrid is the famous palace 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 cathedral; 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 Virgn. Mary, consisting of gold, large diamonds, and other jewels. The vessel which contains the consecrated 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, enriched with jewels. Toledo has a university, and manufactures silk and wool.

Rurgos and Leon are noted for their cathedrals; Valladolid, for its university; Segovia, for the best Spanish cloth, paper, mint for coining money, and a stupendous Roman aqueduct; Salamanca, on the Tormes, for its university and cathedral; Badajos, 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 Portuguese troops, January 19. 1812.—Silboa, is noted for sword-blades; Oviedo, for a university; Compostella, for a university, and a cathedral, in which, it is said, St Iago or St James was interred; Corunna, for

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Besides the Escurial, there are also the royal palaces of Aranjuez and St Ildefouzo:

packets to and from Falmouth; Ferrol, for its harbour and ships of war.

Saragossa has a university, and contains many magnificent churches. The finest church is that of Nuestra Signiora del Pilar, in which is animage of the Virgin Mary, the ornaments of which are of inestimable value. There are here two bridges over the Ebro.—Barcelosa is very extensive and populous, has a university, a strong fort, a palace for the viceroy, an exchange, &c. 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 above another. There are also a university; a royal palace, an exchange, town-house, mint, foundery, &c. The suburb of Triano (in which is the house of Inquisition); 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, &c. 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. Cadiz is scated on the isle of Leon, which has a communication with the main land by a bridge. It is strong both by nature and art; but was taken by the English, under the Earl of Essex and Lord Effingham, in 1596

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This port is the centre of the Spanish commerce 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 discomfiture of the united forces 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 pulace of the kings of Spain, and another of the Moorish Kings; Malaga for wine and fruits; Murcia, on the Segura, for a superb cathedral, with a steeple, the stairs of which are so contrived, that a person may ride to the top of it either on horseback or in a coach.—Carthagena is noted for its excellent harbour, docks, and magazines; Valencia, for its university, cathedral, and manufactures of cloth and silk; Alicant, for its castle, harbour, wines, and fruits; Corunna, Salamanca, Talavera, Albuera, Barossa, and Vittoria, for battles, in which the French were defeated chiefly by the British; Bodajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Gadiz, Tariffa, Saragossa, Gerona, Tarragona, Figueras, Valencia, Peniscola, Pampeluna, St So-Bastian, and Burgos, for sieges during the late contest; Almanza, for the defeat of the British and Dutch troops by the French and Spaniards in 170700 ! This open to be the to be made which This is

The islands of Majorca and Minorca are mountainous, but produce corn, fruits, wine, and honey; Ivica is noted for salt.

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History.—Spain was long an circle of contention between Rome and Carthage; till at length: the Roman arms prevailed. It became next a prey to the Goths and Vandals, and afterwards to. the Saracens or Moors, from Mauritania in Africa. The Moors established themselves in the southern. provinces, which they held about 700 years. La the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, about the end of the 15th century, they were finally expelled out of Spain. Charles V. Emperor of Germany, came to the throne in 1516; and, on his resignation, in 1558, his son, Philip II. became king. Charles II. 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 endeavoured to fix his brother Joseph on the throne, instead of the hereditary heir Ferdinand VII. In consequence of the 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 1784, and succeeded his. father Charles IV. who had abdicated the crown.

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PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL is bounded—on the north and east by Spain; south and west, by the Atlantic,

PROVINCES.	JO TOWNS VI
1. Estremadura	Lisbon, St Ubes, Vi-
L'Allen	miera, Abrantes,
	Syl Santarem. &
2. Beira	Coimbra, Guarda, Al-
	meida.
3. Entre-Douro-e-	Braga, Oporto, Viana,
Minho	
4. Tra-los-Montes	. Miranda, Braganza,
666	Villa Real of The
5. Alentejo	Evora, Elyas, Porta-
	Mylegre 13
6. Algarva	Lagos, Faro, Tavira.

RIVERS AND CAPES

All the series of the state of the

1. RIVERS .- Tagus or Tajo, Guadiana, Mondego, Douro, Minho.

2. CAPES.—St Vincent, Roca or the Rock of Lisbon, Mondego.

PURTUGAL, like Spain, is very mountainous, The soil is not very productive, either with regard to corn or pasture; but there is great abundance of oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, almonds, nuts, and olives; with mines of iron, tin, lead, and marble. The principal production of this country is wine, known by the name of Port; of which vast quantities are exported.

In general, the Portuguese are an elegant race, with regular features, an olive complexion, and

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LISBON its mouth. theatre, or bour (wh greatest s city is also citadel; a squeduct. s large a (which is 40 parish tribunal of of inhabit Amsterda mercial to destroyed 1. 1755 The numl timated at of Great-1 event, im relief of th cember 18

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dark expressive eyes. They are represented as a treacherous, revengeful, and biguted people; but they have displayed much courage and patriotism in the defence of their country against the French. The women are rather below than above the middle 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 seven hills. The entrance to the harbour (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 squeduct. The royal palace, fronting the river, is large and magnificent. Besides the cathedral (which is ancient and gloomy) there are in Lisbon, 40 parish churches, 50 convents, a university, a tribunal of the Inquisition, two theatres. Number of inhabitants, 200,000. Next to London and Amsterdam, Lishon is reckoned the most commercial town in Europe. Great part of it was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, November 1. 1755; 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 December 1807, this city was entered by the French, who evacuated it in August 1808.

St Ulbes, or Setuval, 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; Elvas, for its castle, and a cistern so large, that it will hold water sufficient to

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ntainous, with reeat abunalmonds, tin, lead, n of this Port; of

gant race, tion, and serve the town for six months.—Near Vimiera, the British defeated the French, in 1808.

History.—Portugal, as a part of Spain, partook of the vicissitudes which followed the decline of the Roman empire. In 1139, Alphonso VI. gave that part of Portugal which he possessed, with his daughter, in marriage, to Henry of Burgundy, 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 1640, the Portuguese rendered themselves independent of the Spanish crown, and placed the Duke of Braganza on the throne, by the name of John IV. -- Maria-Frances-Isabella, present queen of Portugal, was born 1734, and began her reign in 1777. This Princess being disordered by religious melancholy, the government of the country rests with her son, John-Maria-Joseph-Louis, 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, and on December 1st sailed for Brasil, escorted by four British men of war. A regency was previously appointed; but no attempt was 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 Vimiera; 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 that country. the a letter of the letter in

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ITALY.

Traly is bounded—in its northern parts, by France, Switzerland, and Germany; every where else by the Mediterranean. -30 1 to mortalie . 35] [

TOWNS.

1. States of the Church, Rome, Tivoli, Fresogti, or the Roman State Civita Vecchia, Vi
— comprehending terbo, Perugia, LoSt Peter's Patrimo retto, Ancona, Ri ny, Campagna di-Roma, &c.

mini, Ravenna, Bos logna, Ferrar

2. Kingdom of Naples, ____comprehending Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo, Principato, Calabria, &c.

Naples, Capua, Benevento, Amalfi, Saler no, & Manfredonia. Canosa, Bari, Brinranto, Maida.

3. Dutchy of Tuscany, vinces of the Florentino, Pisano, and Siennese.

containing the pro- Florence, Pisa, Leghorn or Livorno, Sienna. 6.

4. Dutchies of Modena, Mirandola, and Mantua. Mantua. Matt 10 10 at a

Modena, Mirandola.

5. Dutchy of Parma ... Parma, Placenza.

6. Dutchy of Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, Tortona, Alessandria or Alexandria, Marengo.

7. Dutchy of Montferrat Casal, Acqui or Asti.

8. Principality of Piedmont.
9. Dutchy of Savoy

and County of Nice.

County of Chamberry, Aix, Nice

10. State of Genoria.

Genoa, Savona. Lucca, St Marino.

11. Republics of Lucca and St Marino.

Venice, Padua, Vicen. za, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo.

12. Venetian Territory.

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 called 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.

MIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, GULFS, STRAITS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS

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- 1. RIVERS.—Po, Adige, Adda, Tesin or Tesino, Mincio, Fiumicino or Rubicon, Arno, Tiber, Teverone Volturno, Offanto.
- 2. LAKES.—Maggiore or Locarno, Lugano, Como, Isco, Garda, Perugia, Bolsena, Celano.
- 3. MOUNTAINS.—Part of the Alps, Mount Blance

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5. CAPES

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ITALY,

Mount the Alps, by Genoa, and tremities of ing mountain Naples.—It stroyed the coen discover years after.

Mount Rosa, Great and Little St Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Viso, the Appenines, Mount Gargano, Mount Vesuvius

- 4. Gulfs and Straits,—Gulfs of Venice, Manfredonia, Tarento, Salerno, Naples, and Genoa.—Straits of Messina and Bonifacio.
- 5. CAPES.—Spartivento, Leuca or Finisterra.
- 6. Islands.—Sicily; in which are Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, and Mount Etpa, or Gibello.—Isles of Lipari; principal/Lipari, Stromboli, and Volcano.—Sarding, in which are, Cagliari and Sassari.—Corsica,—Capri,—Ischiu,—Elba,—Malta; in which is Valetta.

ITALY, in its figure, bears a striking resemblance to that of a leg or boot. It is a fertile and beautiful country, and produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk; corn of all sorts, but not in great plenty; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chesnute, &c. It contains also mines of iron, lead, alum,

Monat Blanc (in Savoy) is the highest arountain, not only of the Alps, but of Europe.—The Appenines begin at the State of Genoa, and pass through the middle of Italy to the southern extremities of the kingdom of Naples.—Vesuvius is a famous burning mountain or volcano, about ten miles southeast of the city of Naples.—Its first eruption (which happened in the year 79) destroyed the cities of Herculaneum and Fompeii. These cities have been discovered again the former in 1713; the latter about forty years after. Vesuvius has had about 40 eraptions.

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BTRAITS

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sulphur, copper, antimony, and marble. Italy is very mountainous, especially in its northern parts. Calabria is particularly subject to earthquakes, 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 devout. 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 street called the Corso is the most frequented. There are several other very noble streets; but, in general, Rome exhibits 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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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, consisting 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.—The amphitheatre 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. 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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Florence magnificen leauty of The most ing, among statue calle renzo, desi Medici; a Ponte dell rence has a contains So

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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 merchandise, 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 marble. Their macaronic 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 who contribute little to the welfare of the community. The lazzaroni alone have been rated at 40,000. 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 Canne, 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

Florence (called the Fair) is celebrated for the magnificence of its churches and palaces, and the beauty of its situation and buildings in general. The most noted edifices are—the palace, containing, among numerous other curiosities, the famous statue called Venus 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 contains 80,000 inhabitants—Livorno or Leghera

(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 inhabitants. 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 high. The governor's palace is also magnificent. The manufactures here are, silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, 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. -Genoa (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 terrible siege; 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

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oontains y canals, principal of which is called the Rialto, 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 Piazzo di St. Marco, in which are, 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 manufactures of this city are, silk, scarlet-cloth, mirrors, &c.—Verona, on the Adigé, is noted for its amphitheatre, built by the Romans.

Sicily is divided into Val di Demone, Val di Noto, and Val 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 cruptions, 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, &c.—Stromboli is a constant volcano, and is therefore called the light-house of the Mediterranean.—Sardinia produces corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives; and has mines of lead, sulphur, and alum.—Corsica has 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, Porto-Ferrajo and Porto-Longoné. Elba is also remarkable for being the place assigned by the allied 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 France 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, but 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, not only over all Italy, but to the greatest part of the known world. Julius Cæsar 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. The 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 feeble government of his successors, Italy was divided into different states.

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France,

FERDINAND IV. King of Naples and Sicily, for 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, brotherin-law 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. and the second of the second o

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SWITZERLAN

SWITZERLAND OF SWISSERLAND, or the Helvetic Republic, is bounded—on the south by Italy; north and east by Germany; west by France

Switzerland Proper consisted of thirteen divisions, called Cantons; of which, and the principal towns, the following are the names:

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CANTONS.	TOWNS.
	world of the
Horn	Bern.
rriburg	Friburg.
Soleure	Soleure.
Reela	Basle. W.
S-h-Mh-	
	Schaffhausen.
Zurich	Zurich.
Zuodia	Zug garage
I more to	Lucern.
	Lucerii.
	Schweitz.
Glaris	Glaris,
	Appenzel
TY 1	2x ppennes.
Uri	Altorf.
	CANTONS. Bern. Friburg Soleure Basle Schaffhausen Zurich Zug Lucern Schweitz Glaris Appenzel Underwald Uri

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. Appenzel, Argau, Basle, Bern, Friburg, Glaris, Grisons, Lucern, St Gall, Schaffhausen, Schweitz, Soleure, Tesin, Thurgay, Underwald. Uri, Vaud, Zug, and Zurich.

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Countries in Alliance with the Swiss.

1. Country of the Grisons.... Coire or Chur. 2. Republic of Valais..... Sion or Sitten. 3. Republic of Geneva.... Geneva. 4. 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 which are, Chiavenna and Bormio;

Countries Subject to the Swies.

DATELIEWICKS.	TOWNS.
1. Baden	. Baden.
2. Thurgau	
3. Rheinthal	. Rhemeck.
4. Maggia	
5. Locarno	
6. Lagane	
7. Bellizoné	Bellizoné.

RIVERS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS,

- 17 Rivers Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Reus, and
- 2. LAKES.—Those of Geneva, Neufchatel, Thun, Brientz, Zurich, Zug, Lucern, Wallenstadt, and Constance.

Pays de ausanne. cantons, Priburg, fhausen, derwald.

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Italy;

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3. Mountains.—Part of the Alps; Mount St. Gothard, in the canton of Uri; Mount Pilate, at lake Lucern; part of Mount Jura.

SWITZERLAND 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 pasturegrounds. 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 studded 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, flax, hemp, 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, except on particular occasions; silk, lace, and several other articles of luxury, are totally prohibited in some of the cantons; and even the headdresses of the ladies are subject to regulations. The cottages convey the liveliest image of cleanliness, ease, and simplicity. Many of them have their little territory, generally consisting of a field or two of fine pasture-ground, frequently skirted with trees, and well supplied with water: it is no wonder, therefore, that the Swiss peasant should be attached to his country. The police is well regulated. The punishment of death is almost fallen into disuse. Instead of being subjected to capital punishments, felons are imprisoned in the house of correction ...

BERN, 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 libraries and collections of natural curiosities. 'The adjacent country is rich and fertile; 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 celebrated 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 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high, and the steeple 70 feet high:

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The above was the character of the Swiss, previous to the French Revolution.

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the whole performed by one man and his servant in 25 years.—Basle is situated on both sides of the Rhine, over which is a handsome bridge, The cathedral is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing the tomb of the great Erasmus; and the university has produced many illustrious men. The clocks here are always set an hour too fast; because the town-clock went so on a day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. Geneva is seated at the south-west extremity of the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone into two unequals parts. The houses are lofty, and the situation is delightful. It has a university, and is noted for watchmaking. Inhabitants 26,000.—Baden is noted for baths; and Schauffheusen for a cataracte of the Rhine near it, at Lauffen.

Hisrory.—Smitzerland was subdued by the Romans about 60 years before Christ. Germans and Burgundians took possession of it. in 395; to whom it continued under little more than a nominal subjection till about the year 1300; when the emperor Albert treated them with so much rigour, that they petitioned him against the cruelty of his governors. This served only. to redouble the hardships of the people; and oneof Albert's Austrian governors, Grisler, in the wantonness of tyranny, set up a hat upon a pole, to which he ordered the natives to pay as much respect as to himself. One William 'Tell, being observed to pass frequently without taking noticeof the hat, and being an excellent marksman, the tyrant condemned him to be hanged, unless her clove an apple upon his son's head at a certain. istance with an arrow. Tell had the dexterity.

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to cleave the apple, without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving he had another arrow stuck in his belt, asked him for what purpose? To which he boldly replied, "To have shot you "to the heart, if I had had the misfortune to kill "my son." The enraged governor ordered him to be imprisoned. But he soon made his escape; and his rellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Grisler, who was shot to death by Tell; and the independency of Switzerland under a republican form of government, took place immediately.

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HUNGARY (including Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia) is bounded—on the south and east, by Turkey; north, by Poland; west, by Austria and Moravia.

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DIVISIONS.	Mount
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and Lower Hun-	Tockay, Temeswar,
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gary.	Cremnitz, Schemnitz.
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	Wesney Dogger
3. Sclavonia	Marsacon, at osega, 1
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A. C. S.	Carlstadt, Agram or
4. Croatia	Zagrah *

RIVERS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS.

- I. Rivers-Danube, Drave, Save, Teyss, Maros
- 2. LAKES .- Lake Balaton or Platten-sea, Lake Pelso or Neusidler-sea +.
- 3. MOUNTAINS.—Carpathian or Krapack moun-

HUNGARY is, in general, 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-

+ Lake Balaton is south-west of Buda and Pelso, south-west

f Presburg.

Most of the towns in Hungary have two .. ames; the one German, the other Hungarian. Thus, Presburg or Posen; Buda or Offen; Agria or Erlau, &c.

Sclavonia, th and east, by Austria

uda, Pest, Fran, Agria, Temeswar, Schemnitz.

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country, and asturage, and rapes. There copper, antiled opal is pe-

mes; the one Ger-Posen; Buda or

Pelso, south-west

that hunting is allowed to all. Hungarian horses are highly esteemed. The greatest part of Hungary Proper is a vast plain: Translyvania, Sclavonia, 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 horsemen are called hussars.

PRESEURG, 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 Buda 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 family it has continued ever since.

TURKEY.

Turker is bounded—on the north, by Hungary and Poland; south and west, by the Mediterranean; east, by the Archipelago, Straits of the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Straits of Constantinople, and the Black Sea *.

PROVINCES.	TOWNS.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	G. D. St.
1. Romania	Constantinople, Adrianope,
200	Gallipoli:
2. Macedonia	Salonica, Contessa, Philippi.
3. Albania	Scutari, Durazzo, Chimera,
	Larte .
A Thesaly	Larissa, Janna or Joannina,
2 1 liquoliy	Pharsa or Pharsalia, O
Constitution of Superior	Athens, Thive or Thebes, Li-
	vadia, Delphi or Delphos,
5. Livadia	Marathon, Cheronea, Le-
	pento.
The state of the state of	Corinth, Argos, Napoli, Mi-
Morea	sitra, Coron, Meden, Na-
	varino, Patras, Belvidere.
	(Sophia, Widden, Nicopoli,
7. Bulgaria	Silistria, Karnas
11 6	Bender, Akkerman or Bel-
8. Bestarabia	
13.6	gorod, Ismail
J. Moldavia	Jassy, Choczim.
10. Walachia	Buccorest, Tergovist.
11. Servia/./	Belgrade, Semendria

The Dardanelles are two eastles situated at the south-westentrance of the straits to which they give name; the one, called Sestos, is in Romanis; the other, called Abydes, is in Natolia. 12. Bosn

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south-wesk one, called atoliaREVERS, MOUNTAINS, GULFS, CAPES, AND

- 1. RIVERS.—Danube, Save, Pruth, Dniester, Mariza.
- 2. Mountains.—Parnassus, Helicon, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, Pindus, Athos, Rhodope, Hemus †.
- 3. Gulfs.—Those of Lepanto, Napoli, Engia, and Salonica.
- 4. CAPES.—Matapan, Malio, Skylleo, Colonni.
- Lesbos or Mytilene.—Scio.—Samos.—Patmos.—Negropont or Egripo.—Naxia.—Delos 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.—Several of these islands might be considered as
 Asiatic.

TURKET in Europe is, in many parts, very mountainous. To the north-west of Constanti-

The greater part of Dulmatia is now subject to Austria.

[†] Parnatsus and Helicon are in Livadia: Olympus, Ossa, Pelien, and Pindus, in Thessaly: Athos or Monte Saato, Rhodona, and Honus or Costaguazzar, in Macadonia.

nople there is a plain of vast extent. The soil is extremely rich; but agriculture is greatly ne. glected. 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. Turkey marble is the best in Europe.—The Turks, in general, are tall, of a grave and solid turn of mind, proud, courageous; but little acquainted with arts and sciences. They sit cross-legged on mats. Drinking of wine is forbidden; but they drink much coffee, chew opium, and smoke tobacco. They breakfast as soon 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. Polygamy extends to four wives at a time, and no 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 Turks in 1453. The houses are, in general, mean, and constructed of wood; and the streets are narrow, hadly paved, and dirty. It is very subject to

fires and vaccinati to be a r lace, cal rounded towers. The pri Gate · r the Lurk phia, ere into a mo tain 100, mosques, them, ma are large goods, w is a mar about for city, is th urbs Ga where th houses of is a char is surrou 250 towe side; the The castl the sea

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fires and the plague; but, against the latter evilvaccination, 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 30 feet high, flanked with towers. It is of great extent, but very irregular. The principal entrance to it is called Capi, the Gate r. D. t, a name used frequently to express court or empire. The temple of Sothe Larks phia, erected in the sixth century, 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 bazars, 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 winole 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 pleasantly situated on a fine plain, near the river Mariza. It is eight miles in circumference.—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 Rompey, in 48, B. C. and Philippi for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, in 42, R. C.—Athens (cal-

led by the Turks Setines) contains now only 15,000 inhabitants. 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 tobacco-pipes are made, that dries naturally, and becomes as hard as stone.—Delphi, was famous for the oracle of Apollo.—Near Lepanto, Don John of Austria obtained a famous, victory over the Turkish neet in 1571. - Murathon is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 120,000 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, &c. 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. It 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.

Render, on the Dniester, 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 22. 1790), its brave garrison, to the number of 30,000 men, were massacred by their barbarous enemies.—Betgrade, on the Danube, is famous for its strength and sieges.—Ranusa is the capital of a small republic. It is

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The Islands, in general, are beautiful, and produce the most delicious fruits.—Lemnos is particularly noted for its mineral earth; Samos, for being the birth-place of Pythagoras; Patmos, for a grotto, in which it is said St John composed the book of Revelation; Paros, 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 flect by the Grecians.

History:-In ancient times, 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 Chaeronæa, 337 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 philosophers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. On the death of Alexander, 324 years before Christ, the Grecian empire was divided among his great general officers, and Greece continued in a very convulsed state for many years, till it was subjugated by the Romans, who established here what was called the Eastern Empire. This continued till it was overturned by the Turks, a people originally from Tartary, who, under Othman, about the year 1229, had possessed themselves of some of the finest provinces of Asia, and, in 1357, got a footing in Europe. Bajazet I. one of Othman's successors, received, in 1402, a notable defeat in Asia, by Tamerlane, a Tartarian Prince, in which it is said 340,000 men were killed: Bajazet himself was taken prisoner. In 1453, Mahomet II. took Constantinople from Constantine Paleologus, the last 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 Turkish empire.—The present emperor of the Turkish Mahomet VI., born in 1786, who succeeded Mustapha IV., deposed in 1809 *

OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND RELIGIONS IN EUROPE.

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BRITAIN and Ireland are governed by a King, a House of Lords, and a House of Commons †.— Switzerland is a Republic —Russia and Turkey are Empires —Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sardinia,

The Turkish Sovereign is styled the Sultan, the Grand Signior, Grand Turk, or Emperor of the Turks. His prime minister of state is called the Grand Vizier: his chief secretary, the Reis Effendi: the Chief Priest, the Grand Mufti: the governors of Provinces, Pachas or Bashaws, also Beglerbeys or Hospodars: the judges Cadis: the commander in chief of the army or navy, Captain Pacha. The council of state, consulted by the Sultan in matters of importance, is called the Divan. The Turks are also called Othmans or Ottomans, from their leader Othman: and the Court of Constantinople is sometimes called the Ottoman or Sublime Porte. The name Turks or Turkomans, signifies Wanderers.

+ The House of Commons consists of six hundred and fifty-eight members: of whom, 513 represent England; 45, Scotland; and

160, Ireland.

Bohemia, these may Hanover,

The rein Turkey denomina Church, France, I destantism dominions Sweden, a and Switze Protestant Greek Churche followers.

Bohemia, and Hungary, 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, Christianity, under one or other of its denominations. - Popery, or the Roman Catholic Church, predominates in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary. Protestantism is the prevailing religion in the British dominions, United Provinces, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Prussia. The divisions of Germany and Switzerland are, some of them Popish, others Protestant.—The religion in Russia is called the Greek Church .- The Turks are Mahometans, or the followers of Mahomet. att of the to in the way that it a con it is

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ASIA.

Asta is bounded—on the west, by Europe, the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, Archipelago, Levant Sea, Egypt, and the Red Sea; east, by the Pacific Ocean; south, by the Indian Ocean; north, by the Northern Ocean.—It is situated between the equator and 80 degrees can longitude.—Its length, from west to east, is shown 3000 miles; and its breadth, from wanth to north, 5000.

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PRINCIPAL BEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.

Red Ses of Arabian Gulf, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Ormus, Gulf of Sindy or Gutch, Gulf of Cambay, Bay of Beneal, Straits of Malacca, Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Careum, Yellow Ses, Sea of Corea, Sea of Okotsk, Sea of Kamushintka or Northern Archipelago, Bay of Oby, Behring's Straits †

[&]quot;The Levant Sea means the outlers part of the Mediterranean.

+ Behring's or Bearing's Straits, between East Cape (the most easterly point of land in Asia) and Cape Prince of Wales (the most weekerly extractity of America) are only about 40 calls in

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Engraved for Scotts Geography



Bankson, Published by Peter Hill & C. Print





ASIATIC TURKEY.

This country is bounded on the south, by Arabia; east, by Persia; north, by Tartary and the Black Sea; west, by the Sea of Marmora, Archipelago, and the Letzal Sea?

DIVISIONS.

TOWNS.

1. Natolia including
Natolia Proper
Caramania, Ala
dulia, and Ama

Smyras, Ephesus, Scuturi, Bursa, Isnic or Nice, Kiutaja or Cupia, Cogni or Konich, Angora, Amalat, Tokat, Trebia tond, Satalia, Tarsus or Terasso.

2. Syria — Paleating

Aleppo, Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, Antioch, Tripoli, Siden, Tyre, Acre, Dandacus, Jerusa-Bethlehem, Na-Bethlehem, Na-Bethlehem, Jaffa or Jericho, of Balbec and

breadth—Captain Casto passed through this strait in 1779, but found the sea, in few degrees north, of it, impracticable on account of the ice.

For the latitude and lengitudes, length and breadth of coasttries, in Asia, Africe, and America, see the Appendix.

1975

DIVISIONS.	TOWNS
3. Irac-Arabia	Bagdad, Bassora.
4. Diarbec or Alge-	Diarbec, Mosul or
zira, in the time of the	Mousil
5. Curdistan	Betlis or Bedlis, Van.
6. Armenia or Turc-	Erzerum, Arbil or Ar-
mania.	bela.
7. Georgia	Teflis.
· Mile Miller	White had been with a

RIVERS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS.

- 1. RIVERS.—Euphrates, Tigris, Aras or Araxes, Kur, Kizil-Irmak, Sacaria, Granicus, Sarabat, Meander, Orontes, Jordan *.
- 2. LAKES.—Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea, Lake Van, Ulabad †.
- 3. MOUNTAINS,—Taurus, Olympus, Ida, Ararat, Lebanon ‡.

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ATT TO STREET !

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

The Euphrates runs a course of about 1400 miles, the Tigris, 800.

† The Sea of Galilee, is also called the Lake of Tiberius or Genezareth; and the Dead Sea is also called Lake Asphaltis or the Sea of Sodom and Gomorran; both these lakes are in Palestine. Lake Van is in Aurdistan.

‡ The mountains of Taurus (semetimes named Taurus and Anti-Taurus) are said to extend from the western part of Natolia, through Persia to India. Mount Olympus is at Bursa; Ida is near the Dardanelles; Ararat, in Armenia; and Lebanon or Libanus, is the name of mountains in Syria, distinguished into Libanus and Auti-Libanus.

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SMYRI and carri carpets, Greek ch 120,000temple of the Wor Bursa or Olympus, elegant m for its hot also noted (anciently of antiqui walls built porphyry. inhabitant most valua hair of a p A great tr finest stuff -Tocat is noted for per vessels the birth-p Aleppo o

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, or fee, myrrh, frankincence, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, dates, a variety of aromatic herbs and drugs, and abundance of silk. Its exports are, cottons, carpets, leather, fruits, drugs, coffee, &c. Of animals there are lions, tigers, hyenas, wild boars, antelopes, goats, camels, &c.

SMYRNA or Ismir, is a large commercial city, and carries on a great trade in camlets, cottons, carpets, drugs, &c. It contains 19 mosques, 2 Greek churches, 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 noted 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. -Tocat is the centre of trade in Natolia. It is noted for Turkey leather, sewing-silk, and copper vessels. Inhabitants 60,000. Tarsus was the birth place of St Paul. " !! that is marked that

Aleppo or Haleb, contains about 250,000 inha-

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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

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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 reckoned 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 Turks 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 structure, with a round nave, which has no light but

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large plain. le of which ber of inhat is famous ful mosques of damask, ufactures of ardens and d .- Antioch, arge towns, ruins.—Acre e Crusaders when Bona-Sir Sidney

niles in cirruins of anby the Royears after took it from retook it in ens in 1217, and call it y supported ome to visit large strucno 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 Sepulchre, in a chapel so small that it will 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. Before the gate of the sepulchire is a silver lamp, so

large that two men cannot fathom it.

Bethlehem is famous for being the birth-place of Christ, and Nazareth, for being his residence in the early part of his life -Ascalon is noted for its siege by the Crusaders 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 magnificent.—Bagdad extends along the east bank of the Tigris about two miles. It has a considerable trade with the caravans of Aleppo, Smyrna, &c. and is defended by a strong castle.—Bassora (or Bussorah 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 two sources of the Euphrates, is surrounded by a double wall, and contains 25,000 inhabitants.—Teflis is large and populous, but meanly built.—Georgia has at present a 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.

HISTORY.—The Turks, so early as 1037, had seized upon Armenia, and, by degrees, possessed themselves of the whole of Asiatic Turkey. Upon the declension of the Caliphate, or empire of the Saracens, they made themselves 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 Crusades, 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, Ninevel, on the Tigris, supposed to have been nearly where Mosul now stands; and Babylon, on the Euphrates, in Frac-Arabia. Scarcely any vestiges of these great cities are now to be seen. The Assyrian empire lasted upwards of thirteen hundred years *.....

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Ninevel, built by Ninus, is said to have been 60 miles in circumference. The walls were 100 feet high, and so broad, that three chariots could go on them abreast. They were defended by 1500 towers, 200 feet high.—Babylon was in the form of a square, each side of which was 15 miles. The walls were of great height and thickness, but ancient authors differ very much concerning their dimensions. There were 100 gates, 25 on each side, all of solid brass, from which straight streets ran, intersecting one another across the whole city, and dividing it into squares. The Euphrates ran through the middle of the city.—The accounts we have of these two cities, Ninevel and Babylon, and other places of antiquity, are, probably, much exaggerated beyond the truth.

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ARABIA is bounded—on the north, by Asiatic Turkey; south, by the Indian ocean; east, by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; west, by Egypt and the Red Sea or Arabian gulf. her washing the news to be missing the set of the second of the

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- 1. Arabia Deserta..... Mecca, Sidon, Medinal 2. Arabia Petrea Tor, Midian.
- 3. Arabia Felix...... Saana, Mocha, Aden, Mascat, Lachsa.

TO THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, WALLES AND A

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Sinai and Horeb, in Aarabia Petres. There are no considerable rivers or lakes.

really by the true and the state of the thirty bearings.

ARABIA PETERA, or Stony Arabia, is mountainous and barren. Arabia Deserta, or Desert Arabia, is saudy and desert. Arabia Felix, or Happy Arabia, is fertile and pleasant; and produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, pomegranates, dates, gum-Arabic, aloes, and prodi-gious 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 from

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their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder, to which they are extremely addicted. The dress of the Arabs 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 to get on horse-back. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and wander about from place to place with their flocks and camels.

MECCA, the birth-place of Mahomet, is seated in a valley, surrounded by little hills. It is the best built town in Arabia, and is chiefly supported by the annual resort of thousands 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 Arabia. The houses are of brick; and it is surrounded by brick walls, in which are seven gates. - Mocha is particularly famous for coffee.—Mascat is a considerable town, with an excellent harbour. The horses, cattle, and sheep here are, it is said, accustomed to eat roasted fish; notwithstanding

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which, the beef and mutton are both good.— Lachea is large and well built. Seventy miles north-east of it, in the Persian Gulf, is the isle of Babrin, celebrated for a famous pearl-fishery.

History.—The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, and (excepting towards the north and the coasts of the Red Ses, where they are in some measure subject to the Turks) they have ever remained 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 or M ors. They are now governed by petty princes called Sheiks and Imams. Their religion is Mahometanism, the doctrines of which are contained in a book called the Koran.

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Exert is a mountainous country, and bounds an extensive directs; but produces core, viscocit, and clearly oranges, dates, mot as, groper, and pistorials outs; it produces also came, incluent, and various therefore and is sometime of the country and wought sille, motion, carpots leather, and represent and silver lace—The Persian horse are desired for their branty; and there are all carries, but their branty; and there are all or carries, but their branty; and there are an orbital goats; but their livers in Yersia are small

PERSIA.

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Pensia is bounded—on the west, by Asiatic Turkey, and the Persian Gulf; east, by India; morth, by Tartary and the Caspian Sea; south, by the Indian Ocean.

1.5	PROVINCES. THE TOWNSHIP TOWNSHIP
	Irac-Agemi Ispahan, Casbin.
2.	Aderbijan Tauriz or Tebriz
	Farsistan or Fars Shiraz. wait made
4.	Kerman Gomren Ormus
5.	Mekran
6.	Segistan Dergasp. wages of and
.7.	KorasanMesched or Efferain.
8.	Candahar Candahar.

Other provinces are—Cushistan, Korgan, Esterebad, Mazenderan, Ghilan, Shirvan, and Dag-kistan.

Persia 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

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and unimportant; as are also the lakes, except the Caspian Sea. Of rivers may be mentioned the Aras, Kur, Zeindeh, Mend, Zenderoud, Bundamir, and Hinmend; of lakes, Urmia, Zereli or, Durra, and Baktegan. The principal mountains

are in chains of great length and height.

The Persians pride themselves in universal politeness, and are hospitable, not however, without the expectation of presents in return. Both rich and poor are generally gay; and immoderate mirth will succeed the most violent quarrels. The general complexion is fair, somewhat tinged with olive: The men are strong and robust, and are inclined 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 remarkable for cleanliness, both 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, &c.

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

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abounds wine, oil, ates, meluces also s, and is ts chiefly s, leather, an horses are also panthers, are small supplies the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, contains 160 mosques, 1800 caravansaries, 260 public baths, and a vast number of coffee-houses. The number of inhabitants was formerly computed at a million, but is now much reduced. The streets are not paved; in some of them are canals, planted 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, Ispahan carries on an extensive 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 550,000.— 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 north-east 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: descried. - 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 partly in India.

Assyrian or Babylonian, and lasted from the reign of Cyrus, 556 years before Christ, to the time of Darius, who was conquered by Alexander,

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329 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, l'amerlane; whose posterity was supplanted by an ancestor of the Sophi family, who pretended to be descended 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 age, regretted by all his subjects. After his death, several competitors for the crown appeared, particularly two, Jaafar Khan and Akau Mahomet Khan, whoreigned over different parts of the kingdom. Jaafar perished by an insurrection in the year. 1792.

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INDIA or Hindoostan (formerly the Empire of the Great Mogul) is bounded—on the west, by Persia and the Indian ocean; east, by the Eastern Peninsula and the Bay of Bengal; north, by Tartary; south, by the Indian Ocean.

The SOUTHERN REGION. THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

DIVISIONS. TOWNS.	
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(Madras, Arcot, Por	ndi-
1. Carnatic, on the Co-J cherry, Tranquel	
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Madura.	12
2. Mysore Mysore, Seringapata	am,
Bangalore.	1:
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MIDDLE REGION.

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Elephanta.	the Maria and the
	Aurungabad, Burham-
Candeish.	pour.
10 115	Amedabad, Cambay, Su-
4. Guzerat	rat. The
5. Berar and Orissa	Nagpour, Cattack,
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NORTHERN REGION.

Calcutta Chandernagore, Plas-Moorshedabad 4 1. Bengal. sey, Muxadabad. Dacca. 6 Patna, Benares. 2. Bahar and Benares Lucknow and Bereil 3. Oude and Rohil-Pleund. 4. Allahabad Allahabad, Ougein. Malwa. // Och Delhi, Agra. 5. Delhi and Agra 6. Agimere / and Agimere, Boogebooge Cutch of MAN Tatta, Hydrabad. 7. Sindy 8 Moultan and La- Moultan, Lahore. hore hore 9. Cabul and Cash-Cabul, Cashmere. mere. While the 10. Naraal and Boo Catmandu,

RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

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1. Rivers.—Ganges, Sanpoo or Burrampooter or Megna, Junha, Soane, Nerbudda, Indus or Sinde, Puddar, Tapty or Surat river, Godavery, Bain, Kistna, Cavery +.

The Southern Region (which is south of the river Kistna) is called the Peninsula; greater part of the Middle Region (between the rivers Kistna and the Nerbudua) is called the Deccan; and the Northern Region is sometimes called Hindostan Proper.

† The Ganges and the Sanpoo of Burrampooter are said to issue from opposite sides of the same ridge of pountains in Tibe-tian Tartary, and flow in different directions, till they are 1200

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2. MOUNTAINS.—The Gauts or Balagat mountains or Indian Appenines; extending from the Tapty to Cape Comorin, the most southerly point of land in India.

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This vast tract consists chiefly of extensive plains, fertilized by numerous rivers and streams, 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 various quarters. The products of India are, rice, maize, sugar, cotton, millet, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa nuts, &c. and it has mines 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, silk, 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 together about 40 miles from the sea: after each has run 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 its course.—The extreme mouths of the Ganges have formed many islands, called the Sunderbunds, overgrown with tall bamboos, and other luxuriant vegetation, the impenetrable haunts of tigers and other leasts of prey.

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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 insurmountable 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 adhere invariably to the profession of their forefa-Most of the Hindoos are idolaters. Their temples or pagodas are magnificent, and the transmigration of souls is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their food consists chiefly of rice, ghee. (a kind of butter) milk, vegetables, and spices. The horrid custom 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 margin 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-India Company's possessions are governed. 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 side. It stands in the middle

of the White or English town, which has three straight streets to the north, and the same number to the south of the fort. The houses are covered 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 together 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.— Pondicherry was the principal settlement of the French in India,—Tranquebar, a seaport 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.—Negottam, also in the country of Tanjore, was taken 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 Euin pean single per the capital single per the

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popean shipping; which happened in 1498, when the Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, discovered it.—Goa is a Portuguese settlement. 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 from the church to the fort, and is pleasantly laid out in walks planted with trees, round which the houses 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 glare of the sun.

The island Elephanta, near Bombay, is remarkable for the figure of an elephant, and a stupendous temple, both hewn out of the solid Salsette 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 Mahometans, 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 Tapty, 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 ani-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, &c. *- Cambay is noted for embroidery.-Amedabad is beautifully situated, and is one of the best fortified towns in India.

Calcutta (situated on the western branch of the Ganges, called Hoogly river, at about 100 miles from the sea) is the capital of the British dominions 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, at a greater number 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, &c. form a diversified and

curious scene. The quarter inhabited by the

English is composed entirely of brick buildings,

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The trade of Surat consists of diamonds, pearls, silks, cottons, drugs, spices, &c.

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many of which have more the appearance of palees 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 also extensive and populous. It is fortified with a wall and citadel.—Benares is charmingly situated on the Ganges, and is the most compactly built of any city in Hindoostan. It is chiefly celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning.

, is a later of some or f' 4.00. Delhi, 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 numher is very low, and it is in a very ruinous state; but there are 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 entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and the plunder amounted to sixty-two millions sterling -Agra, also on the Jumna, was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and still exhibits most magnificent ruins. In the 17th tentury the Great Mogul frequently resided here, whose palace was prodigiously large. There were above 700 mosques, 800 baths, and 60 caravanaries.—Ougein is about six miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, with round towers.— Tutta is noted for manufactures of silk, cotton, and wool.—The province of Cashmere is a valley 60 miles long, and 40 broad, surrounded by lofty mountains; and is celebrated for its romantic

beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature 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.

History.—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 Tamerlane, 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 himself 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 sterling. When Nadir had raised all the money he could in Delhi, he reinstated the Mogul, Ma hommed Shall, in the sovereignty, and returned कार है की देश देशक के किए हैं।

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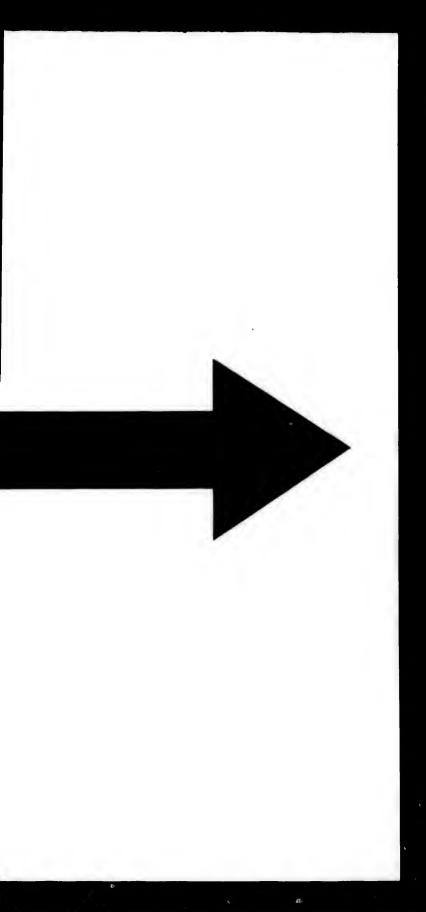
26 Bat 1 m time immeers. The first Alexander of tarian prince, 21, and made is said to have . sovereigns of d, till the time a in the year net with no rey the military with which he se slaughter of ed himself lord he Archipelago cessors in India e of their own ors, by which orn in pieces; e, a great and inion over the in his stead, er his death in

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.

main er erre Mig et Birken ing fried men in In 1756, a most unhappy event took place at Calcutta. The Indian nabob or vicerov 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 nabob's generals was substituted

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 Mahrattas—the Berar Mahrattas—the Soubah of the Deccan, and the Seiks.—The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, part of Allahabad and Orissa, the Circars, a Jaghire in the Carnatic, part of





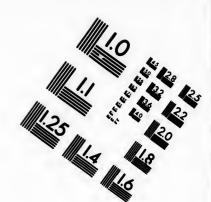
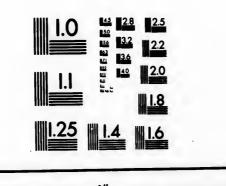


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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TOUR PRINTER PRINTER OF THE PRINTER



Mysore, Callicut, Tellicherry, Bombay, and Sal. sette, &c .- To the Mahrattas belong Visiapour, Candeish, Malwa, the principal part of Guzerat, Agimere, Berar, and Orissa. The Soubah of the Deccan is sovereign of Golconda, principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar .-The Scike possess 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. of the control of the first of the control of the c

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Meckley, Arracan, Ava, and Pegu, form what is called the Birman empire.

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Sanpoo or Burrampooter, and Ava, Pegu, Siam, and Cambodia rivers †.

The proper name of Arracan is Yee-Kein: and Pagu is caled by the natives Bagoo.

† The Ava river is also called the Irrawaddy: the Simm river.

Meinen and the Cambodia river, the Mecuae

THE EASTERN PENINSULA 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 rich in all the productions of the eastern countries. At the same time, it is subject to the most dreadful calamities from floods, volcanoes, earthquakes, tempests, and rapacious

and poisonous animals.

THE BIRMANS 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 tobacco, indigo, cotton, and the 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 descrip-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. THE STREET STREET, BUTCHEST &

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 ancient capital, has been permitted to

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mink into ruin, since the recent founding of Ummerapoora, which, with its spires, turrets, and lofty obelisk, denoting the royal presence, seems, like Venice, to rise from the waters, being placed between a lake on the south-east, and the river Irrawaddy on the north-west. There is a fort of an exact square, with a gilded temple at each 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 rebuilt.—One of the chief ports of the Birman empire is Rangoon, on the southern coast; which, though of recent foundation, is supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants.—Prome, considerably to the north, is still more populous.—The houses in the kingdom of Siam are small, and constructed upon pillars to guard against inundations, which are common in that country. Its 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.—Malacca is a commercial town of no great extent, possessed by the Dutch.

Hisroar.—Little was known concerning these countries till the sixteenth century; about the middle of which, the Birmans, a brave and war-like 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 former territories. The Birman empire is supposed to contain upwards of 17,000,000 of inhabitants.

CHINA.

CHINA is bounded—on the south, by the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; north and west, by Tartary; east, by the Pacific Ocean.

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10. Fokien	Foutchou.
11 Quanatona	Canton
11. Quangtong	Overline
12. Qualign	···· Anchinia
13. Yunnan	
14. Queytchou	Queyang.
15. Setchuen	Tchingtou.
16. Lyautong	Mougden.
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Of the towns, the most noted are, Peking, Nan-king, and Canton *.

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Hoan-Ho, or Yellow-river; Kian-Keu, or Blueriver; and Ta, or river of Canton. Ti tary

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The Chinese names of Peking, Nanking, and Canton, 'are, Chua-ting-fou, Con-ding-fou, and Quang-tcheou-fou. Peking means the Northern Court, and Nanking, the Southern—China is by the natives called Tchon-koue, which signifies the centre of the parth.

The Peninsula of Corea is a kingdom tributary to China.—Its capital is Kingkitau.

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the second of the state of the CHINA is one of the finest countries in the world. It is, in general, beautifully diversified the ground is highly cultivated, and the population 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, &c. Of animals, there are elephants, tigers, dromedaries, camels, horses, sheep, gouts, hogs, &c. and there are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, tin, iron, and coal.

Several trees 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 varnish; 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 paste they even construct houses of it. But the most

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ad Canton, 'are, u-fou. Peking thern—China is the centre of the remarkable production of this country is tea, of which above thirteen millions of pounds are annually exported in British vessels. China is also famous for its procelain; though little of that article is now exported, it being so well imitated in several countries of Europe. Besides tea and porcelain, China exports silk, cotton, nanking, calico, Indian ink, &c.—On the north, China is separated from Tartary by the great Chinese wall; which, it is said, is 1500 miles long, 25, feet high, and 24 broad, and has lasted above 2000 years.

THE CHINESS are, in general, 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. The females have delicate features, and are remarkable for their little feet.—The character of the Chinese is mild and tranquil. Marriages are conducted solely by the will of the parents, and polygamy is allowed. The dress is long, with large sleeves, and a flowing girdle of silk. The head is covered with a small hat in the form of a funnel.

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

Prince 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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The tea-plant is about five feet high. The leaves are narrow, and indented on the edges. It blessoms from October to January. The several sorts of tea known in Europe are all produced from the same plant; but gathered at different times, and propared in different ways.

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millions of inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall 30 feet high, and 10 broad at the top. Each 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. htticed gates, shut during the night, while the principal streets are constantly guarded by soldiers, armed with swords and whips, to quell any disturbance. The private buildings are no more than one story high, and are built chiefly of wood. The imperial palace is surrounded by a high wall, seven miles in circumference.

Nanking is said to be fully as extensive and populous as Peking. It was formerly the residence of the emporors, and had a magnificent palace, which is now destroyed. It is noted for silk and porcelain manufactures, for the stuffs commonly called nanking in Europe, and 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 height, 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 bouses seldom rise above one story, and are built of wood and brick. The shops have their fronts.

fancifully ornamented. The inhabitants within the walls are estimated 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.

HISTORY.—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 reign 2500 years before the birth of Christ. They reckon twenty-two dynasties, or different families, who have accomied the throne, and 236 emperors, down to the present. The annals of these emperors contain little that is very interesting. They had frequent wars with the Eastern and Western Tartars; the latter of whom conquered the country about the year 1278, but were expelled in 1368. 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 Christianity made a considerable progress in China, under Popish missionaries; 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 two gountries, at least for a considerable time.

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TARTARY.

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

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TOWNS.

- 1. Tibetian Tartary... Lassa or Tonker.
- 2. Eastern or Chinese Tcitaicar.
- Samarcand, Bokhara, Balk.
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 A Russian Tartary.

 Oufa, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk.

RIVERS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS.

1. Rivers.—Sanpoo or Burrampooter, Amur or Saghalien, Oxus or Gihon or Amu, Wolga, Oby, Irtis, Tobol, Enissey, Lena †.

Tibetian Tartary is divided into great and little Tibet: It istributary to China.—Eastern Tastery contains the Mandshurs, Manchoe, and Mongul Tartary.—In Western or Independent Tartary, are the Usbeck Tartare, the Kalmucks, &c.—Russian Tartary comprehends Siberia, Astracan Tartary, and Circussia.—In Siberia are the Samoides, the Tangusia, the Kamtschatkadalas, &c.—Russia in Asia is now divided into the five governments of Caucasus, Oufs, Kolyvan, Tobolsk, and Irkoutsk.—Russia in Asia is equal in extent to all Europe.

† The Oby is said to run a course of 2000 miles: the Kaissey, 1800: the Lens, 1600: and the Amur 1800.

- 2. Lakes.—Terkiri, and Jamdro or Palté in Tibet, Caspian Sea, Aral, Baikal.
- 3. MOUNTAINS.—Himmaleh, Caucasus, Altay mountains, Oural mountains.

In a country of such extent, the soil, air, and productions, must differ very much.—Tibet is the most elevated region in Asia. It is rough and sterile, but the inhabitants are said to have made a considerable 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 dust, diamonds, pearls, musk, rock salt, borax, &c. The other parts of Tartary are, in general, inhabited by tribes who have few towns or settled places of abode, but prefer a wandering life with their flocks and herds. There are vast tracts of sandy deserts, as those of Cobi and Shamo.-Siberia is a flat tract of land, declining imperceptibly towards the Icy Sea. Some parts of it are fruitful, but the greater part of it consists of impervious woods, sand, and marshes. It is very thinly inhabited. The winter is intensely scvere, and continues about nine months; during which the natives in general take up their abodein subterranean huts. is reinstational continued

The Tartars are generally strong-bodied, with broad faces, flat noses, and black eyes. The Circassian women are reckoned 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

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through the vast tract which stretches from the hanks of the Wolga to Cores. He is not only the sovereign Pontiff of the Tibetians, the vicegerent of the Deity on earth, but, by the more remote Tartars, he is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. When the Grand Lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, the opinion is that his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better, and is discovered again in the body of some child 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 banks of the Sanpoo, about seven miles east of Lassa. The Tibetians assemble in chapels, and unite together in prodigious numbers, to perform their religious service, which they chant in alternate recitative and chorus, accompanied by an extensive band of powerful instruments. Great part of Tartary is totally unknown to Europeans, which of hor mental delight with the Miller of the territories and the

LASSA OF LAHASSA; called also Berontholo or Tonker, is not a large city, but is well built. Sumarcand (on the Sogd) is an ancient, large, and populous city, capital of a kingdom 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 built of stone: there is an academy of sciences; and it carries on a tradein excellent fruits. - Bokhara, on the same river; is large and populous, but meanly built. Balk is a distinguished city on the river Dehash, which flows into the Oxus.—Astracum is built 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 and salt. There are in it twenty-five Russian churches, besides places of worship for the Armenians, Lutherans, and Papists, and a temple for the Hindoos.—Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, is seated on a hill, at the confluence of the Irtis and Tobol. The houses are low and mean. The Chinese caravans pass through this town, and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought to it, and theree forwarded to Moscow. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners here.—In the neighbourhood of Kolyoan there are silvernines.

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HISTORY .- Though it is certain that TARTARY. formerly known by the name of Scythia, peopled the northern parts of Europe, and furnished those amazing numbers, who, under various names, destroyed the Roman empire, yet it is now but very thinly peopled, and some of the finest parts of it, where learning and the arts resided, are now scenes of horror and barbarity. The country of Usbeck Tartary was once the seat of a more powerful empire than that of Greece or Rome. It was not only the native country, but the favourite residence of Zinghis or Jenghis Khan, and of Tamerlane the Great, the conqueror of Bajazet, Persia, and India. When the vast dominions of Zinghis Khan fell to pieces under his successors in the 16th century, the Tartar hordes, who had formed one empire, again separated, and have since continued distinct. They pay a tribute or acknowledgment of their dependency upon one or other of their powerful neighbours. Life Sale, of many has principled to the college of the sale.

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U teral fibros in si identeral di frata aria risanti odora 🗀 CEYLON : in which are, Candy, Columbo, and Trincomalé. The Maldives and Lackadives. The Nicober and Andaman islands.—Prince of Wales island or Penang.—Sunda islands; principal, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. In Sumatra are Achen and Bencoolen; in Java are Batavia and Bantam; and in Borneo, is a town of the same name. Celebez : in which is Macasser. Timor - The Moluccas or Spice islands; principal, Gilola, Ternat, Tidor, Makian, Ceram, Banda or Lantor, and Amboyna .- Philippine islands: principal Luconia or Luzon and Mindanao. In the former is the town of Manilla Pelew or Palos islands.—Caroline isles.—Ladrone or Marian islands; principal, Guam and Tinian.-Hainan and Formosa Japan islands; principal Nipon, in which are Jeddo and Miaco.—Isles of Jesso or Yesso.—Saghalien.—Kurili islands.— Islands in the Northern Archipelago; the principal group of which is called the Fox Islands. derive (hib del) plante de de la feri de la la della catala

Ceylon, or Serendib, is separated from the S. E. point of Hindoestan by Palk Strait and the gulf of Mansar. It is 280 miles in length, and 140 in its greatest breadth, resembling a ham in shape, the narrow part towards the north. The flat tracts on the coast, covered with rich fields of rice.

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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 hills, 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; On its top is a large flat 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 are the Malivagougaand the Mulivaddy. In some places 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 tribes: this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in the Indies; and it abounds with buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkeys, tigers, and bears +. It has a great variety of birds, some of Colu

The cinnamon-tree is from eight to ten yards high. It has two or three barks, which form the cinnamon.

⁺ The elephant is the largest of all terrestrial animals; but the height of the largest is only between ten and eleven feet, though some travellers have asserted that it is fourteen. The most remarkable part of this animal is his probocis or trunk, which is generally about eight feet long, and serves all the purposes of a hand-

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dich are peculiar to the country; also very dangrous serpents; and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The natives of Cevion are of two kinds, the Cingalose and the Vaddahs. The later are still in the rudest state of social life, and live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains, and subsist chiefly by hunting. The Cingalese appear to have been a race of Hindoos; 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 worship only inferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. Their houses are small md low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly overed with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimneys, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools. Their food is generally rice; 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 island is a famous pearl fishery. The divers descend from five to ten fathoms, and remain under water about two minutes, each bringing up about a hundred oveters in his net.—The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled in Ceylon; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves in the principal places along the coast. In 1796. birds, some of Columbo, the Dutch capital, surrendered to the British, who are now possessed of the whole island. Candy, the capital of the native prince, was seized by them, 14th February 1815; and, on the 18th, the king himself was taken prisoner.—Candy is seated near the centre of the island. The principal street is long and broad, and has many small streets branching out from it: at the upper

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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 pature 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, &c. - Trincomalé, on the east coast, is chiefly noted 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 Malaccar 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 mountains 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 limbs slight, but well-shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, by rubbing their chins, while boys, with a kind of quick-lime Their complexion is yellow. The rites of man riage consist chiefly in joining the hands of the

of great extent. e and populous, ints. It is nearrs by two prines run parallel, em. The fort. e, stands on the strong both by l for the propaand a botanical g more than an are, cinnamon, x, honey, coral, st coast, is chiefed the finest in two forts. The Columbo, but of houses, and

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Great part of which form an are, in general, re; their limbs icularly small at it is strong, and beardless; great so, by rubbing and of quick-lime the rites of manne hands of the

parties, pronouncing them man and wife, and iving 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 Pagans. The inferior animals are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, monkeys, aligators, buffaloes, a small kind of horses, 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 storks of a prodigious size, parrots, ducks, wood-pigeons, doves, and numerous kinds of small birds 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, &c. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil-wood, the bread-fruit-tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. The forests contain many valuable kinds of wood, as ebony, 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 kingdoms, the chief of which is Achen. In the south-west part are the British settlements of Bencoolen and Fort Marlborough.

Java 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 thereare 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 barbarous, proud, and fierce people; of a brown complexion, short black: liair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eye-brows. They paint their teeth jet-black, except two middle ones, which they cover with 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. Those that live near the coast are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos. This island has some very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the south 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 salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits. Here also are hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame animals. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East-Indies. The serene season 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 sugar.

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the sugar.

and rice begin to ripen; but September and Octobrare the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country; these afterwards unite, and has through Batavia, which was the principal settlement of the Dutch in India. In 1811, this hand was reduced by the British, in consequence of a decisive victory obtained over the Dutch and French troops on the 20th of August.—Batavia has an excellent harbour, a strong fort, an hospital, and arsenal. There are canals in the principal treets, planted on each side with trees; but it is very unhealthy.—Bantam is a poor place, but has two forts; and a river runs through it.

Burneo, next to New Holland, is reckoned the largest island in the world; but is little known to Euppeans. It is 900 miles long, and 600 broad. The inland country is mountainous; but the sea-coast is hwand marshy. It produces rice, pepper, sago, beesvaz. diamonde, gold, pearls, camphor, edivie birda nests, canes, and sandal-wood. The oran-outang (the most striking though hideous resemblance of the human race) is a native of Borneo. There is town of the same name on the north coast, which has a palace, and is surrounded by a high wall with a ditch. The Dutch have some settlements in Borneo-Prince of Wales Island, or Penang, in the straits of Malacca, belongs to the English, East India Company. It has a settlement called George-town. Address tages post county we was to

Celebes is 560 miles from north to south, but very irregular in its breadth. It produces cotton, maize, rice, sago, cocoa nuts, pompions, black pepper, beans, melons, plantains, oranges.

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 coasts, 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 one 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 " I so live the ser, let

man that the strain as a manual trade to The Philippine Islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and conquered by the Spaniard ing. gree in the reign of the tyrant Philip II. after whom The they were named. They are said to be 1100 in spaniard number, but great part of them are very small ope, below This extensive group presents many volcanic apprecked pearances, and is subject to violent earthquakes. Wilson for thunders, and rains. The air is hot and moist delicate is and the soil is fertile in rice, bread-fruit, and lisposition never the he department the bing of

many of otton is md r cocc The tree fruits all itable, bundan of a tav kind of s vomen i beautiful of bambo food is ri in the isl Philippir called St of wood. the Euro the Engl urchbisho

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The clove tree grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet, will spreading branches and long pointed leaves. The nature to grows to the size of a pear tree, the leaves resembling those the laurel, and bears fruit from the age of ten to one hundre years. The nutmeg, when ripe on the tree, has a very curious and beautiful appearance. It is about the size of an apricot, w pearly of a similar colour, with the same kind of hollow mark is paniard; round it. When perfectly ripe, the riad over the mark opens, a monarch discovers the mace, of a deep rad, grawing over the thin shell sumber, the nutmer, which is black.

unds with ell stocked gs, horses, f excellent d, copper, stout, and w. Their iealous and settlements lacassar, a hole island. mace, and English had Dutch two atter forged s and liberdeath with

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many other useful vegetables and fruits. The otton is of peculiar beauty, and the sugar-cane, and cocoa-nut trees, are particularly cultivated. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. The natives are affable, hositable, 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 romen is chiefly a large mantle : their black and leautiful hair is of great length. The houses are f bamboo, covered with palm leaves. The chief food is rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish.—Manilla, in the island of Luconia, is the capital of all the Philippines. It is well fortified, and has a castle alled 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 ster-Spaniards ling, great part of which has never been paid.

after whom The Pelew Islands were discovered by the be 1100 in spaniards; but were little known till the Antevery small ope, belonging to the East-India Company, was volcanic ap wrecked upon one of them in 1783. Captain Wilson found the natives simple in their manners, and moist delicate in their sentiments, and friendly in their defruit, and disposition—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 the islands suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to be the islands suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to be the islands suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to be the islands where this hopeful outh unfortunately died of the small-pox in December 1784.

The Caroline Islands were discovered by the spanish monarch opens, and monarch opens, and

Islands, besides other fruits natural to the soil and climate, contain the bread fruit tree in abundance.—Hainan and Formosa produce many valuable commodities, and are partly subject to the Chinese.

The Japan Islands form a powerful and popul lous empire; and are deserving of particular at tention. Besides many smaller isles, there are three of great extent-Nipon, Kiusiu, and Sikok, which are divided into provinces and districts The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 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, and produces in great plenty, rice, (which is the chief grain), wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, &c.; there are also vornish and camphor trees, the vine, the cedar, the teatree, the bamboo, cotton shrubs, and mulberry trees, which last feed abundance of silk-worms. In Japan are also mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal. It is remarkable, that neither sheep nor goats are found in the whole empire, and there are few horses, cattle, or swine. The food consists almost 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 a 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 short. They display great diversity of character, but their virtues far predominate over their vices. They use great varieties of food and sauces. The master or mistress of

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are oblong, and are of a Their heads short; their he use they not flat, are ny great difar predoeat varieties mistress of

the house is not harassed with the trouble of carring, the meat being previously out 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 consists of trowsers; and loose robes of silk or cotton are universally worn by both sexes.—Stockings 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 lurned 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 litenture 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 silk and cotton; and in varnishing of wood they are unequalled. Glass is also common; and they even form telescopes. The porcelain is deemed superior to that of China. Their swords display incomparable skill; 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

tower, consisting of several stories richly decorated, and most of the roofs are ornamented with golden dragens. The pillars and ceilings are of cedar, camphor, and other precious woods; but the only furniture is white mats fringed with gold. The whole city is said to be sixty miles in circumference, and contains two millions of inhabitants. Miaco contains half a million. It is the most commercial city, and is celebrated for the principal manufactures.—The houses in Japan are of wood. coloured white, so as to resemble stone, and never exceed two stories in height; the upper serving for garrets. Each house forms but one room; which may be divided into apartments at pleasure. by moveable partitions. They use neither chairs 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.—'I'he inland commerce is very considerable, and is exempted from imposts. The harbours are crowded 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 in Japan 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 the Portuguese produced a persecution, in which it is said 37,000 Christians were massacred. Since that time Christianity has been held in supreme detestation.—'I'here are two emperors, one called the Kubo, or secular emperor, who holds the chief sway; the other, called the

Dairo, court at it is said head. I must he He nev nails; at vessels.

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Dairo, or spiritual monarch: the former has his ourt 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 exposed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his pails; and all his victuals must be dressed in new vessels.

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 Archipelago contains four principal clusters 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 laws nor punishments.

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Polytheism, me Being. try by the d in 1549; 638, when e produced Christians stianity has will groupe with the reference to the ere are two ar emperor, called the

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	DIVISIONS.	TQW	Magni-
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The boundaries of many countries in Africa and America not being well accretioned that part of my plan; but some knowledge of them may be acquired by maps.

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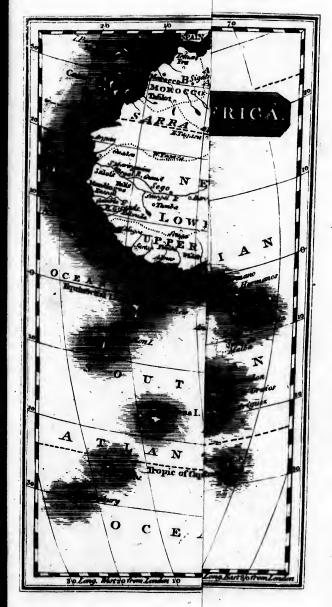
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Benin, Cape-coast-castle, Christianburg, Fredericksburg, Freetown.

Other divisions of Africa, laid down in maps, re, Biledulgerid, Sahara or the Great Desert, fezzan, Bornou, Negroland or Negritia, Sene-ambia, Senegal, Manding, Tombuctoo, Houssa, Vangara, Darfoor, Adel, Ajan, Lower Ethiopia, fonomotapa, Sofala, Caffraria, Mataman.

RIVERS, LATES, MOUNTAINS, BAYS, STRAITS,
CAPES, AND ISLANDS.

RIVERS.—Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Rio-Grande, Sierra Leone, Zaire *.

The Nile, according to Mr Bruce, rises in latitude 10 deg. min. N. and lengitude 20 deg. 55 min. E. and runs a course-bout 2000 miles. It overflows its banks, regularly, every year, a the middle of June to the middle of September; upon which fertility of the country depends. This inundation is caused by periodical rains which fall between the tropics, and particularly abyssima. A little below Cairo, it divides into two great aches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form an island, and the Delta: this name (Delta) is also applied to tracts of formed by the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, &c.—The source termination of the Niger are unknown to Europeans: but it is certain that its course is from west to east.

- 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, Gulf of Guinea †.
- 5. CAPES.—Spartel, Blanco, Verd, Good-Hope Guardafui.
- 6. Islands.—Madeira, and Porto Santo. In 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; principal, Comora, Hinzuan or Johanna.—Isla of Monsia, Zanzibar, and Pemba.—Bou bon.—Isleof Franceor Mauritius.—Socotar

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+ The Straits of Gibraltar are 24 miles in length, and 15 breadth. A strong current always runs through them from

Atlantic into the Mediterranean.

Lake Zambre and Lupata mountains are to the west of Zaguebar: 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 remainimentains are at the Cape of Good Hope.

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Africa is an immense peninsula, united to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 120 miles The whole of Africa is so much under 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 hot, 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, nothing 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 here 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.

Barbary (which includes Morocco, 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, &c. 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 of

Tunis, and that of Tripoli, the Bey. The Algerines 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 subject to the Romans; afterwards to the Saracens or Moors, who were forced for a long time to submit to the Turks, but 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 I2 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, &c. 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 gemeral in Egypt:

HISTORY.—The princes of the line of the Pharaches sat on the throne of Egypt in an uninterrupted succession, till Cambyses II. king of Per-

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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 Alexander, it fell to the share of Ptolemy, and again became an independent kingdom, about 300 years. before Christ. His successors 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.

NUBIA is partly subject to the 'Turks, and partly to the king of Sennar. Great part of this country consists of wild deserts, and the people are deceiful 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 fund 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 Hottentors is the most southern division of Africa, The natives are, in their manners, little superior to the brute crea-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 way 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 difficulty 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 disagreeable 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.

LOWER Congo, I the coast 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 H coast, are wars amon tion, kidna off as slav Parliamen pany calle express pu other trop land purch blacks who colonyap flourishing

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LOWER GUINEA comprehends the kingdoms of Congo, Loango, Angola, and Benguala. the coast the soil is fertile; producing various kinds of fruits, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. 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 Leor e; the Grain Coast, the Tooth or Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, Dahomey, and the kingdom of Benin. Grain Coast takes its name from its trade in. Guinea corn; the Tooth Coast, 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. 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 people; but the Europeans, who have factories on the coast, are said to promote feuds, frauds, and civilwars among them, that, by every means 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 satisfactory or 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 government.—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 Nigritia is a vast extent of country south of Zahara, containing several kingdoms, of which Tombuctoo is one of the most remarkable. 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, Anzico, Mujak, Gingiro, Alaba, &c. of which little is known but often visit their names.—Monomotapa or Mocoranga and Sofala, are famous for gold. The latter is thought by many to be the Ophir of the ancients. Its king is tributary to the Portuguese.—Caffraria strength, is divided into Caffraria Proper and the country appearance of the Hottentots. The Caffres are an industri-one anothe ous courageous people. The country is fertile; mole of the and they have large herds of cattle, which are he most c very small and docile, coming at a whistle.

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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 ennuchs. who are cleanly dressed, and have scymiters covered with wrought silver. The houses are pia com-good, but the streets are exceedingly narrow. Mujak, The women live in the upper apartments, and nown but often visit each other from the tops of the houses, and So- which are flat .- Sallee has been long noted for its thought pirates.—Ceuta and Oran belong to Spain.

nts. Its Algiers or Algier is a town of very great

Caffraria strength, and very populous. It makes a fine country appearance from the sea, the houses rising above industri- one another in the form of an amphitheatre. The s fertile: mole of the harbour is 500 paces long.—Tunis is which are the most civilized town in Barbary It is three miles in circumference, and has manufactures of velvets, silk, linen, woollen stuffs, &c. Not far

to the north-east of Tunis are the ruins of Carthage. Tripoli has a commodious harbour, but the houses are low and mean, and the streets narrow, dirty, and irregular.

CAIRO OF 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 tains at 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 being ex it. There is a castle built on a rock. Joseph's -Axun well (so called from the Grand Visier who, about known 700 years ago, had the care of the work) is 60 feet in circumference at the mouth, and 276 feet the Por deep.—Alexandria was first built by Alexander ropean the Great, about 333 years before Christ. It was The nu long esteemed the finest city in the world next to bique is Rome, but now consists chiefly of one long street from the facing the harbour, and does not contain above possessi 12 or 14 thousand inhabitants. Its Pharos or built, a watch tower, was one of the seven wonders of the convent world; and its library, destroyed in 642, consist. Cape ed of 700,000 volumes. Near Alexandria is streets Pompey's pillar, built of marble, and 110 fee other at high.—Rosetta stands on an island formed by the built of west branch of the Nile: it is one of the pleasant hind the est towns in Egypt. - Damietta is situated at on tains. of the eastern mouths of the Nile. It has a good the sout harbour, several squares, various mosques, and yards, v public baths faced with marble,—Suez is seated tia,—S

at the 1 and a Egypt, is abou a consid

Senn five mil inhabit flat-room lace is ed by b Nile, co situated chiefly of a cor

Melin

ns of Carrbour, but streets nar-

s of three he Port of be about side of the nd a court, rt; and pretreet. The tains many is about 20 work) is 60

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 considerable 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 and 276 feet 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

nders of the convents, and a strong fort or castle

Cape Town, on Table Bay, is well built: the lexandria is streets are broad and regular, intersecting each of 110 fee other at right angles; and the houses are mostly med by the built of stone, and white-washed. The ground bethe pleasant hind the town rises on all sides towards the mountated at one tains. It is protected by two strong forts. To the south-east of Cape Town are some small vineuses is seated tia.—St Salvador is seated on a craggy mountain.

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 settlement 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 the higher mountains with astonishing profusion; grapes, the level which are as large as our common plums, and re. far from markable for their peculiar flavour. In Madeira rered wi are made the finest sweatmeats in the world; all fertile val kinds of fruits being here candied in the most examd plant quisite perfection. But what this island is print coats. A cipally celebrated for, is its excellent wine, which upon the keeps best in the hottest climates, and of which quantities vast quantities are exported. The number of in-m agrees habitants in Madeira is computed at 64,000, of description which the town of Funchal contains 11,000.—The air is rem Canary islands (seven in number) belong to Spain, place is a and are famous for sugar-canes, wine, excellent ituated, fruits, silk, and Canary-birds. The Peak of Temodious-neriff is one of the highest mountains in the world, governor and is a volcano. The population of these islands arrounded. is said to be 140,000, of which 64,000 belong to ended by Teneriff.—Cape Verd islands, (ten in number) are st Helena

subject tainous, (one of at prese St Thon

Ascens safe harl wuch fo 1200 mil America 6, and c the Port Afterwar they wer Dutch're by the E belonged Portuguese enin, on a The shops as well as ; and the women.nt: Chriselonging to the settlehas three t stands on

ear its en-

the Portuin fruits of rts, lemons s, peaches, wild in the ; grapes,

subject to Portugal. They are, in general, mountainous, but produce various kinds of fruit: Mayo (one of those islands) is noted for salt.—Gorce 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 till 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 2690 feet above the level of the sea. The country, however, is ms, and re. far from being barren. The little hills are co-In Madeira vered with rich verdure, and interspersed with world; all fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, he most ex and plantations. It feeds cattle, sheep, and some and is prin goats. A great variety of excellent fish is taken vine, which upon the coast, and sea-fowl deposit immense d of which quantities of eggs around the island, which form mber of in- in agreeable article of food. Vegetables of every 64,000, of description abound, but no grain is sown. The 000.—The ar is remarkably salubrious. The only landingig to Spain, place is at St James's valley, in which the town is e, excellent ituated, consisting of three streets of decent com-Peak of Te modious-looking houses, with a church, and the the world, governor's residence, called the castle, which is hese islands turrounded by a strong wall. The island is de-belong to ended by various fortifications and batteries. umber) are it 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 800 miles, an 200 in breadth. It is said to contain two hun dred millions of acres of excellent land, waters by rivers and rivulets, from a long chain of mour tains which pass in the direction of the island from north to south. The natives are rather above the middle stature, and are mostly of an olive con plexion: some are tawny or copper-coloured. The chiefs are known by their red caps. Their a 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, per 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 kind of gold, with topazes, sapphires, emeralds, an spotted jaspers, commonly called blood-stones.

The Comora Islands produce a great variety fruits, rice, honey, &c. The East-India shi 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, excelent tobacco. There is here a noted volcano. The French colonized this island in 1654. The chi town is St Denys.—The Isle of France was fit possessed by the Dutch, who abandoned it 1712; soon after which it was settled by the French. It is particularly remarkable for indiand ebony; produces wheat, Indian corn, at

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0 miles, an in two hur nd. watere ain of mour e island from er above th n olive con loured. Th

Their at en are livel ight of the sugar-cane cotton, per the manage of the land to the second of the se bergris, ric pples, tame r, cinnamo neep aboun ts, or horse three kind meralds, an od-stones. eat variety and should have been been a significant to the -India ship of actions of the first of the second ents. The the transfer of the and Pemb

rtcular, exce to also were to be the second volcano.. Th The chi ance was fir ndoned it ttled by the ble for indigental an corn, at

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

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NORTH AMERICA.

North America is bounded—on the south, the isthmus of Darien and the Gulf of Mexico north, by the Northern Ocean; east, by the Alantic Ocean; west, by the Pacific Ocean.—far as it is known, it is situated between 8 at 72 degrees north latitude, and between 50 at 170 degrees west longitude.—Its length so fa from south to north, is about 4400 miles; and breadth, from west to east, 3600.

AMERICA was first discovered in 1492, be Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the service of Spain. It was, however, named after Americas Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, who some time atter, sailed to South America, an published an account of his voyage, in which he insinuated that he was the first who made the discovery.—The known parts of North Americancy be divided into—the British Dominions,—United states of America,—and the Spanish Dominions.

If we consider West Greenland to part of America, (which is now the general opinion), the first discovery of America mube ascribed to the Norwegians in 982, which is said to have be followed by that of Labradov and Nowfoundland in 1008. Pas of the coast of North America was discovered in 1497, by Joh Cabot, a Venetian in the service of Henry VII.

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MIVERS,

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These take Ontario are dicular.—T as high as a wide at it

BRITISH DOMINIONS

DIVISIONS.

TOWNS.

Acadia or Nova Sccua; including Nova Scotia Proper, and New Brunswick.

Halifax, Annapolis, Shelburne, St John's, Frederick'stown.

Canada, Lower and Upper.

New Britain; including Labrador and New North and South Wales Quebec: Montreal,
Trois-Rivieres or
Three Rivers, York.
Prince of Wales or
Churchill Fort, York
Fort, Severn Fort,
Albany Fort

RIVERS, LAKES, BAYS, STRAITS, AND CAPES.

RIVERS.—St Lawrence, St John's, St Croix, Churchill, Nelson, Severn.

LAKES .- Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario .

BAYS and STRAITS—Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St Lawrence, Straits of Bellisle, Hudson's Bay and Straits, James Bay, Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay.

These takes are partly in the United States. Between Eric Ontario are the falls of the river Niagara, about 150 feet perdicular.—The river St Lawrence is navigable for ships of the
as high as Quebec, which is above 400 miles. It is minety
as wide at its mouth, and five miles in breadth near Quebec.

4. CAPES.—Sable, Charles, Sedley, Farewell.

Nova Scotta, 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 pre per for ship-building. Its coasts abound wit

cod, herring, and other kinds of fish.

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

CANADA was discovered by John and Seba tian Cabot in 1497. It was settled by the French in 1608: but was conquered by the British 175 be destined In 1791, it was divided into Lower and Uppe to the botto Canada, of which Quebec and York are the cap the bank.

The property of inhabitants in Lower Canada bank the cap the bank the ban tals. The number of inhabitants in Lower C nada is not less than 250,000. In Upper Canad which they 80,000. The winter is very long and severe, the constinue of ice on the rivers being often 3 or 4 feet thick surface of t but the climate is healthy. The uncultivate vided into parts are almost a continued forest; but the land The walls a that has been cleared is fertile, and the vegetation rapid. The country abounds with coal; and not from their Quebec is a valuable lead mine. Canada turped place for a time is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities than 100 years. There are numerous tribes of original natives

dians; b ring, it i us liquo ost usefi Canada ut was co ar which

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hind part pounds. proportion s small an ith paws for ed like the t paddle, and six in the scaly skin, ided over e plours, black ellent cloth lown trees, e month of hundred, o quented part the banks that the t they place r the third at

arewell.

ost a cont e now cult ing. In g produce remely pre

Scotia wa

l natives

dians; but their population has much decreased, ring, it is said, to the immoderate use of spirious liquors. Of the inferior animals here, the ost useful and most sagacious, is the beaver *. Canada was settled by the French in 1608; ut was conquered from them by Britain, in the ar which terminated in 1763.

A large beaver is about twenty-eight inches in length, from bound with hind part of the head to the root of the tail, and weighs 60 or pounds. The head is shaped like that of a rat, and is small proportion to its body : its snout is long, its eyes small, and its Scotia was an all and round. Its legs are about ave inches in length, bir William with paws formed like a man's hand: but the hind feet are websine. Since the solution of a goose. The tail is shaped like the blade of paddle, and is four inches broad where it joins to the body, five one privaters in the middle, and three at the extremity: it is covered with reach to the scale skin, the scales being near a quarter of an inch long, and blade over each other like those of a fish. Beavers are of different clours, black, brown, white, yellow: of the furs are formed excellent cloths, gloves, stockings, and hats. These animals cut lown trees, build houses, and form themselves into societies. In the month of July they assemble together, to the number of 4 or 5 hundred, on the border of some deep river or lake in an unfreers small and round. Its legs are about five inches in length, bhundred, on the border of some deep river or lake in an unfreand Seba in the banks by grawing them at the bottom, and contrive it so the Frence is that the trees may fall into the water. Some are employed in cutting down the trees, others in conducting them in the water to the destined place, where they are cut into piles. Others descend to the bottom of the water, and dig holes at proper distances from the bank. They then raise the piles up, force them into the holes, and bank them round with a stiff clay. The piles being thus fixed, they place rafters on them, and plait them over with the branches, per Canada which they place with clay. Their habitations consist of these severe, the sometimes of four stories. The first story is nearly even with the surface of the water; the second at the height of the bank; and the third at a convenient height shove. These stories are such distinct. ancultivate vided into apartments of an oval form, from 4 to 6 feet in breadth. out the lan The walls are plaited and plaistered. There are two doors to each e vegetatio apartment, one towards the water, another towards the land. This seems 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 consists of at least 300 piles.

NEW BRITAIN, is remarkable for the extreme severity of the cold in winter; which is greater 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. summer there is here, as in other places, 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. 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. far as is discovered, Labrador is generally hilly, and even mountainous. The natives are mounng. whe taineers and Esquimaux: the former resembling cept son gipsies; the latter resemble the Greenlanders.

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

glish to the E d the w the nar dson m second ered the was pi rsue his red upo thful to the sea n were rest of npt tow e was n d anoth ich pro bable shed. vain, b Captair In 1770 r Hearr n if it tean ove minatio

> HALIF. ieto bay ousand enchme

ck-yard

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 . At passing over a vast extent of land from the north and west before it reaches those parts; another cause is the uncultivated state of and the country.

he extreme h is greater in the same then, eigh solid mass ath falls on hoar frost * close, soft. from Eng. y, have, on eir appear fter, thicker had. landers.

l the neigh-

glish to discover a north-west passage to China the East Indies. In 1585, John Davis vid the western coast of Greenland, and explothe narrow sea called Davis's Straits. dson 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 sue his discoveries, when his crew mutinied, red upon him and seven others who remained thful to him, and committed them to the fury the seas in an open boat. These unhappy n were never heard of more; but the ship and r places, a rest of the crew returned home. Another atal animals appropriate animals and severy of a north-west pas-lasts only a was made in 1614, by Baffin and Fotherby; he livery of d another in 1746, by Captain Ellis; both of ind most of ich proved unsuccessful; and it is not now bable that this discovery will ever be accombined. The shed. A north-east passage was also attempted, vain by Sir Hugh Will and I and Fotherby; vain, by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553, and Captain Phipps (late Lord Mulgrave) in 1778. In 1770, the Hudson's Bay company employed r Hearne (an officer in their service) to ascernif it was practicable to reach the Northern tean over land. He traced the continent to its mination in about 71° 20′ N. lat. and 123° W. are mounted and the sea appeared to be entirely frozen, tept some parts about the coast cept some parts about the coast.

npts of the 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 enof North Ame-under the same to be the wind and west before the character of an analysis of the character of every tivated state of ad.—Aunapolis, on the bay of Fundy, has a

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most excellent harbour.—Shelburne (at the he of a bay called Port Roseway) is large and poplous, 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 La rence. The streets are, in consequence of t situation, irregular and uneven; many of the The houses are of stone, and are narrow. The governor resid fortifications are strong. in a citadel, which covers the town, and is be regular and handsome. The cathedral of Catholics is a plain building. The Jesuits of 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 buildings, erected on the site of a n nastery destroyed by fire in 1796. The ser nary of the Catholics, the Hotel Dieu, and convent of the Ursulines, are also deserving a tice. On the north side of the town is an ediff above 500 feet in length, containing the office ordnance, an armory, barracks for the royal ar lery, storehouse, and workshops. A new jail been 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 by the Brit in 1759, but with the lamented death of Gene Wolfe in the moment of victory, 12th Septemb

MONTREAL is situated in an island of the sa

e Jesuits content into be ant Metrop courts of la site of a man The service, and the deserving man is an ediffication of the royal are new jail he Hospital, and excelle commodicing are severe are severe the severe man into the service of the serv

e are sever . I with the land a land of the land of the y descripti ted. Inha by the Briti th of Gene th September a series and series are series and series and series and series and series are series and series and series and series are series and series are series and series are series and series and series are series are series and series are series are series and series are series d of the sa

(at the hearne, in the river St Lawrence. The streets are barbour. Edual ascent to what is called the Upper Town, which are the cathedral, the English church, ower Tow and the Government house. It is nearly as po-a limesto alous as Quebec, and is rapidly improving. The he eminent and is 30 miles long, and 7 broad.—The town land is 30 miles long, and 7 broad.—I ne town iver St La lled Three Rivers stands on a river of the same ience of tame, which, before its junction with the St Lawner, and the is but a small place.—York is the capital of ernor residual per Canada. It is situated on the north-west and is but a flourishing state.

UNITED STATES.

	STATES.	TOWNS.
1.	Massachusets	Boston, Lexington, S
	Bay *	lem, Cambridge.
. 4 .		Hartford, Newhave
Z.	Connecticut	New London.
3.	Rhode-Island	Newport, Providence.
4.	New Hampshire-	Portsmouth.
	Vermont	Bennington, Windsor.
2	NI NI	New York, Hudson, A
₩.	New York	bany, Saratoga.
17	Story Tonnor	Trenton, Burlingto
1.	New Jersey	Perth-Amboy.
ж,	F.	Philadelphia, Germa
8.	Pennsylvania	Town, Lancaste
		York, Carlisle.
^	Delamone	Dover, Wilmingto
9,31	Delaware	Newcastle.
10.	Maryland	Annapolis, Baltimore.
		Washington, Ric
11	Vincinia	mond, Norfolk, Wi
11.	Virginia	liamsburg, You
		Town.
I2 .	North Carolina	New-Bern, Edenton.
13.	South Carolina	Charleston, Columbia.
14.	Georgia	Augusta, Savannah.
15	Kentucky note.	Frankfort, Lexington Louisville.
19.	Trentucky	Louisville.
11		17
	T 41 C 4 1 1 1 1	the test to be At a Dis-

To this State belongs a division, bordering on New Bru and trees twick, called the Province of Main, the capital of which is Po ent. The I land.—The first five States are divisions of what was formed ripal stream called New England.

Tennas Ohio .

To these Indiana effy inha ch of the Lately, the Louisian was cede w Orlean

VERS, LA

RIVERS.
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and L
Delawa
mac, S

The source Turtle lake, sindings, the tat. 45 dendicularly dendicularly deriver are and trees hent. The I cipal stream runs a cours in the wo

STATES. TOWNS. Tennassee Khoxville. Chillicothe, Marletta, . Cincinnati.

To these divisions may be added the territories 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 d important increase of territory by the cession LOUISIANA, sold to them by France, to whom was ceded by Spain.—The principal town is w Orleans.

VERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, BAYS, AND CAPES.

RIVERS.—Mississipi, Missouri, Ohic, Kentucky, Cumberland, Tennassee, Illinois, Great and Little Miami, Connecticut, Hudson's, Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Potomac, Savannah, St Mary's *.

The source of the Mississipi is said to have been traced to Turtle lake, in lat. 47 deg. 40 min. near Red lake. Including windings, the length of its course may be about 2000 miles. Lexington at lat. 45 deg. the whole river, more than 250 yards wide, falls endicularly about thirty feet, forming a most pleasing cataract, d the Falls of St Anthony. Unfortunately, the mouths of this le river are not navigable for large vessels, on account of the on New Brut and trees brought down, and lodged there by the force of the of which is Potent. The Missouri, which joins the Mississipi, is in fact the at was formed ripal stream, and has been ascended above 2000 miles.—The runs a course of 1183 miles, and is one of the most beautiful rs in the world.

NS. ington, S ridge.

Newhave

ovidence.

Windsor.

Hudson, A

Burlingto

Wilmingto

Baltimore.

orfolk, W

Edenton.

vannah.

Columbia.

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You

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- 2. LAKES.—Champlain, George, Michigan, at part of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, a see banks o Ontario.
- 3. Mountains.—Allegany or Appalachian mou tains, Cumberland mountains, and Blana have a mountains.
- 4. Bays.—Those of Chesapeak and Delaware.
- 5. CAPES .- Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatter at well tur Lookout, Fear.

The territory of the United States is happeness idolated variegated with plains and mountains, hills a result valleys; and the soil may, in general, be said the follow be equal to that of any country in the work taken from The products are Indian corn, rice, wheat, reges we call barley, oats, potatoes, carrots, turnips, and bin ours, which spricots, pectarines, quinces plums, goosehors and when apricots, nectarines, quinces, plums, gooseberrien, when currants, strawberries, &c. In some parts then old; the mines of coal, iron, and copper. Of animals, the arment is are buffaloes, panthers, opossums, polecats, square is no forels, porcupines, racoons, beavers, rattlesnak compel obtained. alligators, humming birds, &c.

In the western parts of the United States, the ving the m are numerous tribes or nations of the Aborigin the groun or native Americans, called Indians; as the Cree the childs Chactaws, Chicasaws, Cherokees, & . These sterity the ver intelligent people, fond of liberty, quickness emplo reliension, sudden in execution, and subtileunted natu business. They are of a very gentle and amia ent occasion disposition to those whom they think their frien quired gre but implacable to their enemies. They live em. The

ons of Inc bsist, toge g, fishing, thin nose, ; the cou e ears larg rk, lank, r colour, a Their ard, owing out by the

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hey live em. The old men sit in the foremost ranks,

rsed in small villages, either in the woods or one banks of rivers, where they have little plantaons of Indian corn and roots, upon which they bsist, together with what they procure by huntg, fishing, and fowling. The Indians of Ameand Blara have a very small forehead, little black eyes, thin nose, small ...d. iding towards the upper ; the countenance brand; the features e arse; e ears large and far from the face; the hair very ack, lank, and coarse. Their limbs are small, it well turned; the body tall, straight, of a copr colour, and well proportioned, strong and ac-Their faces are smooth, and free fromard, owing to a custom among them of pulling, out by the roots. A great part of them are oss idolaters, and worship the sun, moon, and

, be said The following remarks concerning these people the worde taken from Doctor Benjamin Franklin.-Sawheat, reges we call them, because their manners differ ps, and on ours, which we think the perfection of civirs, peach y; they think the same of theirs. The Indian. poseberrien, when young, are hunters and warriors; e parts den old; they are counsellors; for all their goimals, the rnment is by the counsel or advice of the sages: ecats, squere is no force, there are no prisons, no officers attlesnak compel obedience, orinflict punishment. Hence ey generally study oratory; the best speaker States, the wing the most influence. The Indian women Aborigin the ground, dress the food, nurse and bring s the Cree the children, and preserve and hand down to These sterity the memory of public transactions. ty, quick hese employments of men and women are acnd subtile unted natural and honourable. Having freand amia ent occasion to hold public councils, they have heir frien quired great order and decency in conducting

the warriors in the next, and the women and chi dren the hindmost. The business of the wome is to take exact notice of what passes, and impri it in their memories (for 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 out ad lead writings, we always find exact. He that wou scant dw speak, rises. The rest observe a profound silence hey are p When he has finished, and sits down, they leavent to hu him five or six minutes to recollect, that, if he havers are omitted any thing he intended to say, or has at feary; at thing to add, he may rise again and deliver i pare of v To interrupt another, even in common convers the strangtion, is reckoned highly indecent. How differer this is from the conduct of a polite British House of Common where scarce a day passes without some confusion, that makes the speaker hoarse is fers of scalling to order; and how different from the mode of conversation in many polite companies ourney; Europe, where, if you do not deliver your ser tence with great rapidity, you are cut off in the middle of it by the impatient locusoity of the residue of the middle of it by the impatient locusoity of the residue. middle of it by the impatient loquacity of thos Louis you converse with, and never suffered to finis al count it!

When any of them come into our towns, our ope. people are apt to crowd around them, to gaz is rice, n upon them, and incommode them. This the my in the esteem great rudeness, and the effect of the war Mississip of instruction in the rules of civility and goods particumanners. "We have," say they, "as much curio to. Indi "sity as you, and, when you come into ou Louisian towns, we wish for opportunities of looking a ginning vou; but, for this purpose, we hide ourselve he Spar " behind bushes where you are to pass, and never rance. "intrude ourselves into your company."

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Their manner of entering one another's vilges has likewise its rules. It is reckoned uncivit
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it ravelling for strangers to enter a village abruptwithout giving notice of their approach. Thereire, as soon as they arrive within hearing, they
be and hollow, remaining there till invited to
note. Two old men usually come out to them,
and lead them in. There is, in every village, a
acant dwelling called the stranger's house. Here
hey are placed, while the old men go round from
at to hut acquainting the inhabitants that straners are arrived, who are probably hungry and
reary; and every one sends them what he can
be arrived and skins to repose on. When
he strangers are refreshed, pipes and tobacco are
rought; and then, but not before, conversation
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red to finis all country, producing spontaneously whatever is ich and rare in the most desirable climates of Euem, to gaz as rice, may be produced; the timber is as fine as This the any in the world; and the neighbourhood of the of the war Mississipi furnishes the richest fruits. The soil ty and goods particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobac-nuch curio co. Indigo is, at this time, a staple commodity.—
ne into ou Louisiana was settled by Louis XIV. in the bef looking aginning of the eighteenth century, and ceded tode ourselve he Spaniards in 1763, who resigned it lately to s, and neve 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 burder may come quite close. On an island in the bar is a strong fort, called Fort William. The street of Boston are handsome; and, on the west side o the town, is the Mall, a beautiful public walk number of inhabitants, 20,000 .- Salem is noted for ship-building, and Cambridge for a university ty .- New London, Newport, and Portsmouth, have excellent harbours.—New York is situated on the south-west part of York island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers. The island is joined to the main land by a bridge called King's bridge treets rule to the main land by a bridge called King's bridge treets rule. 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 part of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill It is famous for the regularity of its plan, and the beauty of its buildings. The two principal streets including Market-street and Broad-street, intersect one another at right angles, and are each a 100 feet wide which leave of the place of their intersection there is a square of ten acres. Most of the houses are built of brick wide. The

of ten acres. Most of the houses are built of brick wide. and have a small garden and orchard. The espective wharfs are fine and spacious; the warehouses are quares or large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks All the for ship-building are well adapted to their pur In the year poses. The state-house is a magnificent building gress, at and there is an elegant court-house; as also public office university and medical school. In 1792, Phila to this city delphia contained 40,000 inhabitants.—The plat he Congi of Annapolis, in Maryland, is a circle; the stadt he 24th house, a very elegant building, being in the centre defeating

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WASH general) it is a ne Potomac four miles partly in convenier

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the bottom and the streets, like radii, diverging thence in differ-2000 fee ant directions.—Baltimore is large and commercial.

est burder in the bay

WASHINGTON (so named after the celebrated The street est side o general) is the metropolis of the United States. It is a new city, seated at the junction of the riversplic walk Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about m is noted four miles up each; and is partly in Virginia, and a university partly in Maryland. The plan combines not only touth, have convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and ted on the a free circulation of air, but every thing grand confluence and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. d is joined It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by g's bridge treets running due north and south, and east g's bridge streets running due north and south, and east and, in the house plan; however, from the ground-work of the blan; however, from the capitol, the president's louse, 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 gravel-walk of 30 feet, planted with trees on each side, feet wide which leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages is a square the rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet alt of brick, wide. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union. The squares or divisions of the city amount to 1150. In the year 1800, after the adjournment of Contract building gress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the building gress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the as also public offices, records, and property, were removed 92, Phila to this city; and here, on the 22d of November, The plantine Congress assembled for the first time.—On the stadt he 24th of August 1814, a British force, after the centre of the centre of the stadt here. the centre defeating a superior number of American troops

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near Bladensburg, entered Washington, and de stroyed by fire, the capitol (including the senate house, and house of representation), the ar senal, the dock-yard, treasury, war-office, pre sident's-palace, rope-walk, and the great bridge across the Potowmac. A frigate nearly ready to b launched, and a sloop of war, were also consumed A vast quantity of cannon and warlike store was taken. Having accomplished this work of destruction, the British troops were immediately withdrawn, and re-embarked on board the ships

Charleston is situated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper; the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 mile above the town; and the banks of the rivers ar adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks interspersed with rows of trees, which make this town very agreeable. The principal building are the exchange and the state-house. In 1761 Charleston contained 8700 white inhabitants, and 7700 negroes. The people of Charleston are ad mired for their affable and easy manners. - Co 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.—The United States were formerly British colonies; but, thinking themselves age 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 by Gulfs. France, Spain, and Holland, they were declared to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent, in treaty which was signed at Paris, by British and American commissioners, 30th November 1782 . CAPES.

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DIVISIONS. Florida, East and St Augustin, Pensacola, Mobile.

New Mexico, including New Biscay,

New Navarre, &c.

Old Mexico or New Spain; including Mexico Proper,

New Leon, Tlas-Yucatan, Guatimala, Honduras, Mosquitoshore, &c.

the State on a remember of the state of the

-Santa Fe, Acoma.

New Albion and Ca-) Montery, St Juan, Loretto.

> Mexico, Acapulco, La-Vera-Cruz, Cara peachy, Guatimala, Truxillo.

RIVERS, LAKES, GULFS, AND CAPES.

1. RIVERS,—Rio Bravo, Colorado

N.N. W. Carlotte and the first of the second

selves age. Lakes.-Lake of Mexico, and Lake Nicaragua.

joined by 3. Gulfs.—Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Florida or Bahama Channel, Bay of Campeachy, Bay of Honduras, Gulf of California.

per 1782 4. CAPES.—Florida and St Lucar.

FLORIDA is a fertile country, producing two coduces Incrops of Indian corn in a year, rice, garden as, pine-ap vegetables, oranges, lemons, &c. in great abundance and perfection. It produces also indige us country cochineal, copper, quicksilver, pit-coal, iron-or cedar, pine, mahogany, &c.—Florida was fire colonised by the Spaniards, but ceded to Britai lortes in 1: in 1763. In 1783, it was restored to Spain. I orses, and was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497 heir other

New Mexico is beautiful and pleasant; the Spanish face of the country being agreeably varied with ST Augustalians intersected by rivers, and gentle eminence of an oblon covered with various kinds of trees. It is inharcossing on bited by a great number of people, whose laried, and h guages and customs are very different.—New A acola standbion, (so named by Sir Francis Drake), is mountains a con tainous; but there are extensive plains and val The city leys of luxuriant soil, though they have not bee arge plain turned to any great advantage. The Spaniard mountains, have divided it into four jurisdictions, named was forme from their chief towns, Montery, St Diego, Show the us Barbara, and St Francisco.—California abound royal audie with extensive plains, pleasant valleys, and excel it enjoys a lent pastures. There are many sorts of grain of all the and several trees and fruits peculiar to the coun Europe, try. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the coun East-Indie try, without acknowledging any chief. Ead part of th father is a prince over his own family; but hi mulattoes, power ceases when the children are able to pro them all. vide for themselves. A girdle and piece of line estimated round the body, some ornaments for the head ous harbo and a chain of pearls, serve them in general fo stated pe dress and finery.

OLD MEXICO contains mines of gold, silver Commod iron, copper lead, alum, vitriol, marble, &c. and Acapulco

heir other

return fo and othe

ucing two roduces Indian corn, cabbage-trees, indigo, copa, garder a, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, fruits, sugar,
eat abur ums, and drugs. In general, it is a mountainso indigo as country, intermixed with many rich valleys.

Honduras is famous for logwood and mahogany.
Was firs the empire of Mexico was subdued by Fernando
to Britai cortes in 1521, with no more than 600 men, 18

Spain. I orses, and a small number of field-pieces. The
in 1497 ruelties committed by the Spaniards, in this and
heir other conquests, are an eternal disgrace to

sant; the Spanish name, aried with ST Augustin is situated on the coast, and is eminence of an oblong form, divided by four regular streets, it is inharrossing one another at right angles. It is fortivhose lautied, and has a castle called Fort St John.—Pen—New Accola stands on a bay of the same name, which is mountains a commodious harbour safe from all winds.

is and val The city of Mexico stanos near a lake, in a e not bee arge plain, environed, at some distance, by high Spaniard nountains. It is very extensive and populous; s, named was formerly the abode of the emperors; and is Diego, Snow the usual residence of the viceroy: it has a Aaboundroyal audience, a university, and an inquisition. and excellit enjoys a prodigious commerce, being the centre of grain of all the trade between Spanish America and the coun Europe, and between Spanish America and the the coun East-Indies. The Spaniards do not make a tenth. f. Each part of the inhabitants, the rest being negroes, ; but hi mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of le to pro them all. The number of inhabitants has been e of line estimated at 150,000.—Acapulco has a commodithe head ous harbour and a strong castle. It sends, at eneral forstated periods, vessels with silver to Manilla, in return for which, they bring back spices, drugs,

and other commodities of the east. In 1743, ld, silver Commodore Anson took a galleon bound from Acapulco to Manilla, valued at L. 300,000.

1743

Vera Cruz is the centre of the treasure and mer chandise of Mexico. An annual fair is held her for the commodities of the Old World.—Guatimala has a university. It stands not far from the site of the former town of that name, which was 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 They are inhabited by various tribes of uncivilized natives. The principal rivers are, the Copper Mine river, and Mackenzie's river, both falling 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 vellow 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 Cape Prince of Wales; and in lat. 49° 33' 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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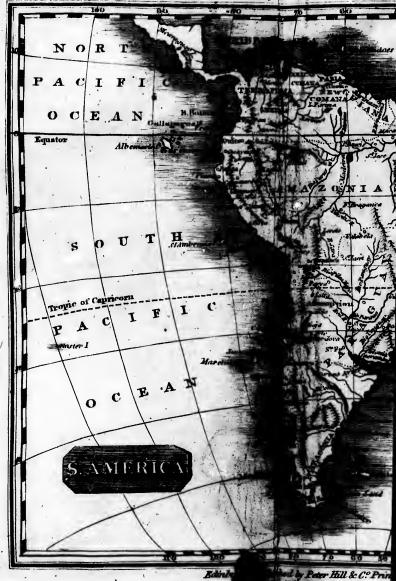
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SOUTH AMERICA.

Scort AMERICA is bounded—on the north, by Moxico and the Caribbean See; south, by the Southern Ocean; east, by the Atlantic; west, by the Pacific Ocean. It is situated between 12 degrees north and 56 degrees south latitude, and between 34 and 82 degrees west longitude.—Its length, from north to south, is about 4500 miles; and its breadth, from west to east, 3300.

DIVISIONS.

TOWNS.

Terra Firma, -including the provinces of Darien. Carthagena, St Martha, Venezuela, Caraccas, Cumana, New Andalusia. &c.

Panama, Porto-Bello*, Carthagena, Tolu,... Venezuela, Maracaybo, Leon de Caraccas, Cumana, St. Thomas.

.. Santa Fe. Popayan 2. New Granada ...

3. Peru, - including Lima, Truxillo, Paita, the provinces of Lima, Quito, and Los-Charcas.

Quite, Cusco, Po-

A line drawn from Panama to Porto-Ballo (or rather a little to the west of these towns) is the proper limit between North and South America. The isthmus of Darien or Panama is here only 60 miles in breadth.

DIVISIONS.

TOWNS.

4. Chili, — including St Jago, St Juan, Val-Chili Proper and divia or Baldivia.

b. Paraguay, — including the Provin-Buenos-Ayres, Sacraces of La-Plata, mento, Monte Vi-Paraguay Proper, deo, Assumption.

Parana, &c.

6. Brasil, — including the governments of Bahia, Fernambuco, St Schaller, Co, Rio-Janeiro, &c. Paramaribo, Cayenne.

8. Amazonia and Patagonia.

BIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, BAYS, STRAITS,

- 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 composed chiefly of the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana.

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3. MOUNTAINS.—Andes or Cordilleras, Chimborazo, Cotopashi *.

- 4. BAYS AND STRAITS.—Bay of Panama, Gulf of Darien, Gulf of Venezuela, Bay of All Saints, Straits of Magellan, Straits of Le. Maire.
- J. CAPES.—Orange, North, St Roque, St Thomas, 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 painful. 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 slowness of his motion. Monkeys are very numerous, keeping together, twenty or thirty in. company, and rambling over the woods, leaping from tree to tree. This part of America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, to whom it still belongs.

The Andes extend almost the whole length of South America; and, in some parts, rise from 15 to 20 thousand feet above the level of the sea.—The chief summits are near the equator, not far from Quito. Three other chains of mountains of great height proceed, from west to east.

NEW 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 temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that 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 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.—Chili is also claimed by Spain; but, excepting a narrow tract near the coast, it is still possessed by the natives. Here, not only the tropical fruits, but wheat, and every other species of grain, come to the greatest perfection. Chili wine is reckoned as good as Madeira; and there are mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead,

Paraguay, or La Plata, was discovered 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 counprov Her past and man

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covered by hey foundpart of this veral hunlucing cotl the herb this country, and the infusion of which is drunk in all the provinces of South America, 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 lattermany 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, ebony, fruits, and drugs. The mines of gold and diamonds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling annually, 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 beingsent 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, and the ibibaboka, a serpent twenty-one feet long, and eighteen inches in circumserence, whose bite is almost instant death. No country, can produce a greater number of beautiful birds; in particular, the colibri, which is not much larger than a maybug, and sings as harmoniously as a nightingale.—The natives, who inhabit the inland parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no 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 immode. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple in marrying their nearest relations. They,

have huts made of the branches 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.

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Guiana is situated between the rivers Amazon and Oronoko. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining to the river Amazon; the French, the colony of Cayenne, consisting chiefly 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, tobacco, drugs, and Cayenne pepper. Surinam abounds with game, and singular 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 are verdant all the year. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and

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lakes have plenty of fish, but are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of beautiful 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 arrows, 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 small 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 clothed 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.—Porto-bello (or the Fair Harbour) consists of one prin-

cipal street, with others crossing it: it has a great fair, at which time it is extremely populous. It is well defended with several forts, but was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739.—Carthagena has one of the best harbours in America, the entrance to which is so 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 of 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 Calloa:-Cusco was the residence of the Incas or Emperors of Peru. 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 frequented. It was plundered by Commodore Anson, 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 Buenos-Ayr lence of the Plata, 50 le is seven lea considerable fortified. . chandise of Spain. Bu tish in July it soon afte cessful attac lous city, s Paraguay.

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The earthquakes at Lima have been very numerous. Some of the most terrible happened in 1630, 1637, 1746.

the world, though it is said, now, to be almost 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 palace.—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 mouth, 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.—Assumption is a populous city, situated in a fertile country on the river Paraguay.

of All-Saints. It is large, populous, and handsome. The streets are, most of them, so steep as to be impracticable to wheel-carriages.—St 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—There are in South America many savage and un-

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AMERICAN ISLANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, in which are St John's fort and 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 Havannah and St Jago; Hispaniola or St Domingo, called also Hayti, in which are St Domingo, Cape Town, St Nicholas, and Port-au-Prince; Porto-Rico, in which is St Juan; Jamaica, in which are Kingston, Port Royal, St Jago or Spanish-town, and Savannah-la-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 is Charlotte-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; Tobago, in which is Scarborough *.- Curação, in which is St Peter. -Tortuge .- Margarita - Trinidad, in which is Port d'Espagne. -- St Catharine's -- Falkland islands, in which is Port Egmont.—Terra del Fuego.—Staten island.—Chiloe, in which is Castro.—

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The islands from Tobago to the Virgin isles, inclusive, are sometimes called the Caribbee islands, which are divided into Windward and Leeward islands; the Windward ending with Martinico, the Leeward reaching from Dominica to Porto-Rico.

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 mountainous, 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 Bahama 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 no less then 1,162,822 pounds. One of these islands (called Guanahani, St Salvador, or Cat island) was the first land discovered by Columbus, 12th October 1492.

The climate of all the West-India islands is nearly the same. From their situation in the torrid zone, they are subject to a degree of heat which would be intolerable, if the trade-wind did 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 begins to be perceived, which blows smartly from the centre of the land towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once. The rains in the West-Indies (and we may add in the East-Indies) are by no means so moderate as with

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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, attended 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 sugar-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 stubble: 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, &c.—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 Spaniards 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 hills run through the middle the mountains. of the island, its whole length from east to west: but 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 built of stone; the churches are magnificent, and the harbour is capable of containing a thousand vessels. The place is strongly fortified. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763.

Hispaniola 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 in 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, &c. amounted

The blacks and whites who perished in this hurricane were computed at 4326, and the damage at L. 1,320,500.

to L. 4,765,129 sterling. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. Spaniards had possession of the whole island 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 took place among the negroes, many of the white inhabitants were massacred, and the plantations destroyed. Troops sent from France in 1802 fell victims 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 Town 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-Rico 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 Juan 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 settled 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, in the centre; Surry, in the east; Cornwall, in

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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 sugars are conveyed upon many of them in canoes to the sea-side. The mountains, and a great part of the island, are covered with many different kinds of trees, such as lignum-vitæ, cedar, mahogany, &c.: always green; and, in the valleys, are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But, to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers, and snakes and other noxious animals in the mountains. 'The houses are generally 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 1692, 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

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earth opened, and swallowed 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 houses, 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 above 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 distance of a mile. The city was rebuilt; but it was a second time, ten years after, destroyed by a great The extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted the people to build it once more; and once more it was laid 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 30 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

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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 fetch 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 here extremely 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 miles

long, and one broad. Tobago is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce

to any island in these seas.

Curação 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 corn, fine tobacco, and fruits: it was taken by the English in 1797.—St Catherine's is exceedingly 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 winds; 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 broad. 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,

was left captain, was disc proceedi brated pr Crusoe." cumferer ked rock with woo sides of made by part of t defended a fine va house: h vines.— Spaniard inhabited provision excellent Quadra

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Sir Joseph Banks and Doctor Solander went ashore in Terra del Fuego, January 1768, which is the height of summer in the southern homisphere, and experienced a degree of cold unknown terms in the middle of winter,

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was left on shore in this solitary place by his captain, where he lived for several years, till he was discovered in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings in this island gave rise to the celebrated production, "The Adventures of Robinson. Crusoe." 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, at the north and highest part of the island, at Cu perland 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. Queen Churlotte's isles, and Quadra and Vancouver island, are situated near Nootka Sound.

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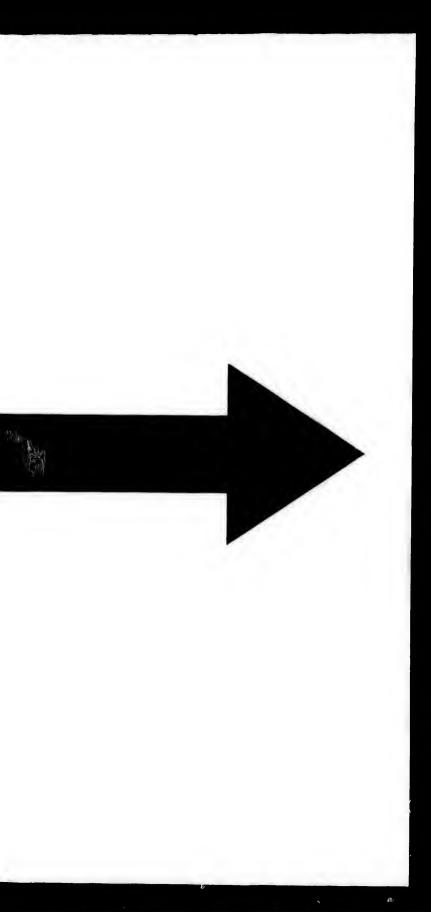
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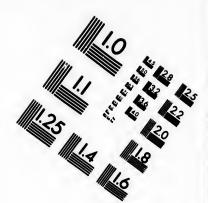
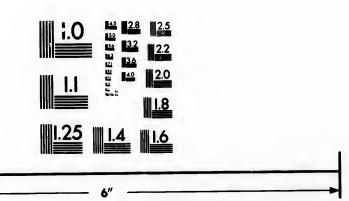


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CONTINENTS.

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THE Agores or Western Islands; principal, Tercera, St. Michael, Fayal, and Pico.—New Holland: in which are New South Wales, Botany Bay, Port Jackson, and the settlement of Sydney or Sydney Cove.—Norfolk island.—New Guinea or Papua.—New Britain.—New Ireland.—Solomon's isles.—New Zealand.—New Caledonia.—New Hebrides.—Friendly islands; principal, New Amsterdam.—Society islands; principal, Otaheitee.—The Marquessa.—Sandwich islands; principal, Owhyheei

THE AZORES (nine in number), are subject too Bortugal. They enjoy a clear sky and salubrious air; are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and breed great numbers of cattle. Pico has a mountain of remarkable height.

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New Holland is the largest island in the world. The eastern coast is denominated New South Wales, which is pleasingly diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. The soil is found to produce coal in vast abundance, salt, lime, very fine iron-ore, timber fit for all purposes,

admirabl healthy, the sumn defects o vers. T discovere twenty n Wales go a deep ch vation of chief sub their can nets. In and stout unpleasa men, an through disgustin lent for i ledge of them .-entirely i able of the species There a a black its bill or settle was heg 1778; t per for was first a promi twelve m finest ha fourteen

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excellent flax, and a tree, the bark of which is admirably adapted for cordage. The climate is healthy, notwithstanding the prodigious heat of the summer months. One of the most insuperable defects of New Holland is the want of large rivers. 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 culti vation of the ground they have no notion. Their chief subsistence is fish; which they strike from their canoes with spears, or catch with hooks or nets. In their persons they are active, vigorous, and stout. The features of the women are not unpleasant; but the black bushy beards of the men, and the bone or reed which they thrust through the cartilage of the nose, 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 extremely fierce. There are many beautiful birds; particularly a black swan, its wings edged with white, and its bill tinged with red. Sydney is the town or settlement of the British convicts, which was begun to be erected at Port Jackson in 1778; that situation being judged more proper for the purpose than Botany Bay, where it was first intended to be made. It has at present a promising appearance - Port Jackson (about twelve miles north of Botany Bay) is one of the finest harbours in the world, extending about fourteen miles in length, with numerous creeks

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and coves. The town of Sydney is said to contain 10,000 inhabitants, of which number 8000 have been sent from Britain as convicts. It is now laid out in regular streets, and divided into districts, with constables, watchmen, &c. 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 clothed 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 noted for the bird of paradise, elegant parrots, and the great crowned 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, among 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

he gave mountain much be liere ever fruits, we There a straitest any kind rats. Catry, and are stou women a

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

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two large islands, separated by a strait, to which he gave his own name. The southern island is mountainous and barren: the northern has a much better appearance. It is supposed that here every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flourish 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 poultry, and 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.

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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.—Otaheitee (discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767) consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-

These two islands are said to be each above 500 miles longs, and 150 broad.

fruit trees, palms, cocoa-trees, plantains, mulberry-trees, sugar-canes, &c. The land is level on the coast, but rises in high ridges towards the 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 stated meals, but eat five or six times a day, or oftener.

The Sandwich Islands (discovered by Captain Cook in 1777) are twelve in number . getable 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 islands 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 misunderstanding.—In most of the newly discovered islands the natives have some kind of religion, and some ideas of a future state; many of them are cannibals; and human sacrifices are not unfre-

quent.

BATTTUDE

COUNT

England Scotland ireland : Denmark Norway. Sweden Russia Poland 7 Prussia Bohemia Germany United Pr Netherlan France Spain Portugal Italy: Switzerla Hungary Turkey

Tables situated 6 deg. Wand long tomary, tables are and other

La Perouse says they were first discovered by the Spaniards is 1542, and called by them King's Islands.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

BATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

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CONTRACT THE	1000 C \$1845 . 1000	100 年 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
COUNTRIES.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.
line least mini	Carlotte Carlotte	of wined in
England -	50° N.—56 °N.	6° W.— 2° E.
Scotland : - 1 1	54 N.—59 N.	1 W.— 6 W.
Ireland -	51 N56 N.	6 W.—11 W.
Denmark	54 N.—58 N.	8. E.—18 E.
Norway -	58 N.—72 N.	5 E.—30 E.
Sweden	56 N.—69 N.	10 E.—30 E.
Russia	45 N.—72 N.	23 E.—60 E.
Poland IL	47 N.—57 N.	16 E.—34 E.
Prussia /	58 N.—56 N.	19 E.—24 E.
Behenia Orin	48 N.—52 N.	12 E.—19 E.
Octmany	20 TIO 1	5 E.—18 E.
United Provinces	51 N.—54 N.	3 E.— 7 E.
Netherlands -	49 N52 N.	2 E.— 7 E.
France 3 - 1	42 N.—51 N.	5 W.— 8 E.
Spain	36 N.—44 N. 37 N.—42 N.	10 W.— 8 E. 7 E.—ro W.
Portugal •	38 N.—47 N.	6 E.—19 E.
	46 N.—48 N.	6 E.—11 E.
	46 N. 50 N.	15 E.—26 E.
	96 N49 N.	16 E.—31 E.
	W. Hieunold Un.	Santin Aresto.
Parket and the American Control	No. of Same Same and Albert	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF

Tables I. and III. are to be read thus.—England is situated between 50 and 56 deg. N. lat. 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 these tables are, consequently, some of them a little above. and others a little below, the exact truth.

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TABLE II.

LENGTH, BREADTH, AREA, AND POPULATION: OF THE SAME.

Countries.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
England	345	340	50,000	9,000,000
Scotland	270	150	28,000	1,600,000
Ireland	280	150	30,000	3,000,000
Denmark -	240	110	15,000	2,000,000
Norway -	1000	200	150,000	750,000
Sweden	1000	500	220,000	3,000,000
Russia	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

The population of countries, and even of towns, is not easily ascertained; but the above numbers are perhaps pretty near the truth.—In these tables, Bohemia includes Silesia and Moravia; Switzerland includes the country of the Grisons, &c.; and Hungary includes Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia. That part of Sweden called Finland is now subject to Russia.—The Prussian dominions contain altogether about ten millions of inhabitants.—The whole population of Europe may amount to about 160 millions. That of the other quarters of the world cannot be determined with any degree of precision.

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Asiatic Tu

Arabia Persia Hindoosta East, Pen China Tartary Barbary Egypt Nub & Al Zangueba Nova Sco Canada United St Florida New Mex Old Mexi Terra Fir Peru -Chili Paraguay Brasil -Guiana

TABLE III.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF COUNTRIES

- Countries.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Asiatic Turkey	30° N44° N.	27° E.—48° E.
Arabia	12 N.—33 N.	32 E.—60 E.
Persia -	25 N.—40 N.	45 E.—70 E.
Hindoostan -	7 N.—35 N.	66 E.—93 E.
East. Peninsula	Equat. 27 N.	92 E109 E.
China	20 N.—42 N.	97 E125 E.
Tartary	26 N.—80 N.	40 E190 E.
Barbary	28 N.—37 N.	11 W.—28 E.
Egypt	23 N.—32 N.	28 E.—36 E.
Nub & Abyssinia	6 N.—23 N.	25 E,-42 E.
Zanguebar	3 N.—18 S.	34 E.—42 E.
Nova Scotia -	43 N.—49 N.	60 W.—67 W.
Canada	45 N.—52 N.	62 W.—80 W.
United States -	31 N.—46 N.	67 W.—25 W.
Florida -	25 N.—32 N.	80 W.—91 W.
New Mexico -	23 N.—43 N.	93 W125 W.
Old Mexico.	8 N.—30 N.	80 W110 W.
Terra Firma -	Equat.—12 N.	60 W.—80 W.
Peru	Equat.—25 S.	60 W.—82 W.
Chili	25 S.—45 S.	65 W.—75 W.
Paraguay -	15 S.—37 S.	50 W.—70 W.
Brasil	Equat. 35 S.	35 W.—60 W.
Guiana de - Hara V.	2 N 8 N.	51 W61 W.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE IV.

LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE SAME IN

Countries.	Length.	Bread th.
Asiatic Turkey	1000	1000
Arabia	1500	1000
Persia	1200	1000
Hindoostan	1900	1500
Eastern Peninsula	1800	1000
China .	1300	1000
Tartary	5000	3500
Barbary	2500	750
Egypt	600	300
Nubia and Abyssinis		800
Zanguebar	55 C	1,00
Nova Scotia	1300	300
	350	300
Canada	600	-200
United States	. 1200	1000
Florida	600	130
New Mexico	1500	1200
Old Mexico .	2000	600
Terra Firma	1400	700
Peru .	1700	500
Chili	1400	300
Paraguay.	1500	1000
Brasil	2400	700
Guiana	700	400

Hindoostan is said to contain sixty millions of inhabitants. The population of China, according to the account 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 589 millions of acres of land; and, in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5,305,638. LATITUDE, PRINCIPAL

Town

Abbeville Aberdeen Adrianople Agra Aleppo Alexandria Algiers Alicant Amiens Amsterdam Andrew's, Antwerp Archangel Astracan Athens Ava Augsby August Bagdad ! Barcelona Basle Bassora Bath Belfast Belgrade

TABLE V.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Towns		L	titude	* ARO:	L	ongitud	1. s (M 10. d)ya
Abbeville Aberdeen	too bus	50° 57	07' 06	N.	01° 01	55' 50	E.
Adrianople Agra -	Ara Park	41 27	45	N. N.	26 08	27	E. E.
Aleppo -	(Egypt)	35 30		N.	37 31	20	E. E.
Algiers - Alicant -	Walter Constitution	36 38	49 24	N. N.	02	18 00	E.
Amiens Amsterdam		49 52	23	N.	02	28 50	E. E.
Andrew's, S Antwerp - Archangel -	STA.T	56 51 64	18 18 34	N. N.	02 04 39	45 28 00	W. E. E.
Astracan - Athens -		46 38	22 05	N.N.	47	40 57	Ē. E.
Ava Augsburg		21 48	00 27	N. N.	96 11	30 04	E. E.
Augusta, S Bagdad -		29 32	53 20	N. N.	81 43	10 52	E.
Barcelona Basle /- Bassora -	50 75	41 47 29	26 45 26	N. N.	02 07 44	13 34 52	E. E.
Bath Belfast	the Mark	81 54	22 46	N. N.	02	22 52	E. W.
Belgrade		45	00	N.	21,	20	E.

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APPENDIX.

Tówns.	T.	Latitude			Longitude.		
Berghen	- 60°	11'	N.	050	45'	E.	
Berlin	52	82	N.	13	31	E.	
Bern	- 46	. 52	N.	07.	20	E	
Birmingham -	- 52	30	N.	01	50	W.	
Bologna -	- 44	30	N.	IT.	26	E.	
Bombay -	- 18	58	N.	72	38	E.	
Boston (New Eng.)		25	N.	70	38	W.	
Bourdeaux	- 44	50	N.	00	. 30	W.	
Breslaw	- 51	03	N.	17	14	E.	
Brest	- 48	22	N.	04	26	W.	
Bristol	51	28	N.	02:	86	W.	
Bruges	- 51	12	N.	03	05	E.	
Brussels	- 50	51	N.	04	28	E.	
Buda	47	25	N.	18	22	E.	
Buenos Ayres	34	35	S.	58	26	W	
Bursa	39	22	N.	29	05	E. W.	
Cadiz	- 86	31	N.	06	06	4 54	
Cairo	- 30	08		31	23	E.	
Calcutta	22	1 2 4 5 50	eN.	88	68	E.	
Cambridge -	- 52	13	N.	00	09	E	
Canterbury	- 51	19	N.	01	04	E.	
Canton -	23	08	N.	113	00	E.	
Carlisle	- 54	56		02	53	W.	
Carthagena (Spain)		38	N.	00	26	W.	
Carrickfergus -	- 54	43	N.	06	08	. 65.5	
Chamberry -	- 45	35		05	50	E. W	
Charleston -	- 32	50	N.	79	30	W.	
Chester	53	19	N.	03	03	Z' and I	
Christiana Cologna /#/-	- 59	55	N.	10	80	E.	
Constantinople -	50	55	N.	07	10	E.	
Copenhagen -	41	00		28	59	E. E.	
	55	41	N.	12	40	E. W	
Cock	51	54	N.	08	23	W.	
Coventry -	- 52 50	28	N.	20	28 16	E.	

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Cusco Damascus Dantzic' Delhi Dresden Dublin Dundee Dunkirk Edinburgh Elsinore. Exeter Fez De GO Florence Francfort Geneva Genoa Ghent Gibraltar -Glasgow Gloucester Gottenburg Granada (S Greenock Grenoble Hague, The Hamburgh Hanover Harlem Hall 10 lago, St (C Ispahan Jerusalem

Kingston (Koningsbe

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itude.	al digita Towns on the l	Latitude.	Longitude.
5' E.	Cusco (9) 1.2 15 2	13° 09′ S.	71° 00′ W.
	Damascus 12 24 -	35 45 N.	87 00 E.
1, E.	Dantzie	54 22 N.	18 38 E.
0 E.	Delhi	28 37 N.	77 40 E.
O W.	Dresden	51 10 N.	13 50 E.
6 E.	Dublin 19	53 21 N.	06 06 W.
8 E.	Dundee	56 30 N.	02 55 W.
8 W.	Dunkirk ! - Z :	51 02 N.	02 27 E.
o w.	Edinburgh -	55 58 N.	08 07 W.
4 E.	Elsinore	56 02 N.	12 37 E.
6 W.	Exeter 1	50 44 N.	03 29 W.
6 W.	Fez 99.90" 37 32	34 - 04 N.	05 - 35 W.
5 E.	Florence	43 46 N.	11 20 E.
8 E.	Francfort	50 01 N.	08 22 E.
3 E.	Geneva	46 12 N	06 05 E.
8 W.	Genoa	44 25 N.	08 41 E.
5 E.	Ghent 14 4 4 4	51 - 03 N	03 49 E.
6 W.	Gibraltar	36 06 N.	05 22 E.
3 E.	Glasgow -	55 52 N.	04 02 W.
5 E.	Gloucester 4	51 50 N	02 16 W.
) E.	Gottenburgh 2	57 42 N.	13 10 E.
E.	Opencia pui git	37 -08 N.	03 30 W.
E.	Oranaua (Spanis)	55 54 N.	04 29 W.
W.	Greenock	45 12 N.	05 44 E.
W.	Otemonie	47.41	04 26 E.
W.	Hague, The	The state of	63 80 W.
E.	Halifax (Nova Scotia)	1 22.450	
W.	Hamburgh	53 34 N.	09 55 E.
W.	Hanovet	52 25 N.	10 05 E.
E.	Harlem	52 - 24 N.	04 38 E.
E.	Hall	58 45 N.	00 14 W.
E.	lago, St (Chili)	34 10 S.	71 05 W.
E	Ispahan	32 25 N.	52 55 E.
W.	Jerusalem	85 55 N.	35 25 E.
No. of the Control of	Kingston (Jamaica) -	17 50 N.	76 52 W.
W.	Koningsberg	54 42 N.	20 48 E.
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Townson	i,atítude.	Longitude.
Lancaster -	54° 04' N.	02° 56′ W
Leeds -	53 48 N.	01 29 W
Leghorn -	43 34 N.	10 17 E
Leipsic -	51 19 N.	12 25 E
Leyden	52 10 N.	04 33 E
Liege	50 37 N.	05 40 E
Lima	12 01 S.	76 44 W.
Limerick	52 35 N.	08 30 W.
Lisbon	38 42 N.	. 09 05 W.
Lisle	50 38 N.	03 09 E
Liverpool	58 23 N.	02 54 W.
London	51 30 N.	00 00
Londonderry	65 04 N.	07 41 W.
Louyain	50 53 N.	04 49 E
Lucern	47 05 N.	08 06 E
Lyons	45 46 N.	04 55 E.
Madras	13 05 N.	80 25 E.
Madrid . • 60 -	40 25 N.	03 30 W.
Malaga	36 35 N.	04 35 W.
Manchester	53 30 N.	02 20 W.
Manheim	49 26 N.	08 31 E.
Mantua	45 10 N.	10 50 E.
Marseilles	43 18 N.	
Mecca Caller - Car	21 45 N.	40 55 E.
Memel	55. 46 N.	21 28 E.
Mequinez	83 56 N.	06 06 W.
Mentz	49 59 N.	08 20 E.
Mets	49 07 N.	06 16 E.
Mexico	19 54 N.	100 00 W.
Milan	45 28 N.	09. 16 E.
Montpelier	43 37 N.	
Morocco	31 12 N.	
Mosambique	15 05 S.	40 49 E.
Moscow -	55 45 N.	87 31 E.
Munich	48 10 N.	11 36 E
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Munster Murcia Nanking Nantes Naples Newcastle Norwich Nurembe Oporto Orleans Orleans, Ostend Oxford Padua Panama Palermo Paris ... Parma Patna Pavia Peking Perth 3 Petersbu Philadel Prague Presburg Quebec Ratisbor Rennes Rheims

Riga Rome Rotterd Rouen Salonica

ngitu	de.		Towns.		L	stitude	e. Grinn	L	ongitud	8. (*)
° 56′	W	4	Munster -	al **	51°	49'	N.	070	49'	E.
29	W.		Murcia -	the say	38	02	N.	-01	14	w.
17	· E.		Nanking -	1 a 41	32	04	N.	119	25	E.
25	E.	В	Nantes	1 - 25	47	13	N.	01	28	W.
33	E.		Naples	411	40	55	N.	14	20	E.
40	E.	-	Newcastle on T	vne	55	03	N.	01	27	W.
44	W.		Norwich	50	52	40	N.	01	20	W.
30	W.		Nuremberg -	12 (49	27	N.	- 11 -	12	E.
05	W.		Oporto	The Sea	41	10	N.	08	21	W.
09	E.	8	Orleans	10 m	47	54	N.	01	59	E.
54	W.	1	Orleans, New -	4 44 - 4	30	02	N.	89	53	W.
00	337		Ostend -	1. T. 47	51	14"	N.	03	01	E.
41	W.		Oxford -		51	45	N.	01	10	W.
49	E.		Padua	1	45	22	N.	12	01	E.
06	E.	· 1.	Panama	10 mg	08	48	N.	80	15	W.
55	E.		Palermo	1	38	15	N.	13	23	E.
25	E. W.	3	Paris	1 1	48	50	N.	02	25	E.
30		12	Parma	7 4 1 4	44	50	N.	10	30	E.
35	W.	13	Patna -	11 h = 1	25	35	N.	85	21	E.
20	W.	v	Pavia		45	13	N.	09	15	E.
31	E.	и.	Peking	10 A 14	39	54	N.	116	30	E.
50	E.		Perth	177	56	22	N.	03	12	W.
27	E.	4.1	Petersburgh -	F 70 300	59	56	N.	30	25	E.
55	E. E.		Philadelphia -	-1	39	57	N.	75	08	W.
28	W.		Prague		50	05	N.	14	50	E.
	E.	4.	Presburg-		48	14	N.	17	11	E.
20	E.	*	Quebec -		30	55	N.	70	31	W.
2.1	W.	1.0	Ratisbon -		48	56	N.	12	05	E.
00 16	E.		Rennes - 1	Both -	48	07	N.	01	36	W.
58	E.		Rheims	F. JAM.	49	15	N.	04	08	E.
4 5 %	W.		Riga O - 3	Ship -	56	53	N.	24	25	E.
45	E.	M	Rome -	the total	41	54	N.	12	34	E.
49 31	E.		Rotterdam	7	51	55		04	- 26	E.
36	E.		Rouen	1. 1	49	27		01	10	E.
30	L.		Salonica -		1.40	41	N.	22	53	E.

Mar Towns.	i L	atitud	G.	. L	ongitud	9.
Salvador, St (Brasil)	120	45'	S.	400	10'.	W.
Samarcand	39	50	N.	63	20	E.
Santa Fe	36	00	N.	105	- 00	W.
Saragoesa -	41	53	N.	00	28	W.
Savona	44	18	. N.	- 08	20	E.
Seringapatam	12	31	N.	70	46	E.
Sophia	42	30	N.	- 23	58	E.
Seville	37	32	N.	-05	24	W.
Shrewsbury -	52	43	N.	02	41	W.
Siam	14	18	N.	100	55	E.
Smyrna	38	28	N.	27	25	E.
Stockholm	59	20	N.	-18	- 09	E.
Strasburg -	48	35	N.	07	51	E.
Surat W - Si	21	10	N.	72	48	E.
Tauris	38	18	N.	47	- 10	E.
Tobolsk	57		N.	68	- 18	E.
Toledo - 1 - 1 - 1	39	50	N. N.	03	45	W.
Toulouse	47	36	N.	05	47	E.
Tripoli (Barbary)	32	34	N.	01	27	E.
Tunis	36	42	N	13	12	E.
Turin -	45	05	N	- 10 - 07	16	E. E.
Valencia -	37	23	N	12: "	45	W.
Venice -	45	26	N	12	10	E.
Verona -	45	26	N	11	24	E.
Vienna.	48	13	N.	16	28	E.
Upsal	59	52	N	17	48	E.
Utrecht -	52	07	N.	- 05	0.8	Ē.
Warsaw	\52 a	14	N	21	06	Ē.
Washington	38	53	N.	77	15	W.
Waterford	52	18-	N	07	08	W
Worcester	52	11	N.	02	14	W
York		59	N.	01	Ol	W.
York, New	40	43	N.	74	05	W
Zurich 3 - 50 - 3 - 7	470	20	N.	08	30	

Abbevill Aberdea Adriano Aix Aleppo Alexanda Algiers Alicant Amiene Amsterd Ancona Altena Antwerp Astracan Athens Angebur Bagdad Barcelon Basle Bassora Bath Bayonne Balfast Belgrade Berghen Berlin Bern Birmingl Bologna Bourdeeu Breecia

Breelaw

TABLE VI.

POPULATION OF TOWNS.

131/100 (11)	The latest	为社员的 对这	- AFRICA CALLERY
Cor Towns	Inhabit.	Towns	Inhabit
Abbeville		Brest	30,000
Aberdeen -	30,000	Bristol -	77,000
Adrianople -	80,000	Bruges -	20,000
Aix of the	23,000	Brussels -	80,000
Aleppo	250,000	Buda and Per	st 34,000
Alexandria, Eg.	14,000	Buenos Ayre	
Algiers	120,000	Bures .	60,000
Alicant -	15,000	Cadis -	70,000
Amiene	40,000	Caen	32,000
Amsterdam -	240,000	Cairo -	300,000
Ancona	20,000	Calais -	7,000
Altena -	25,000	Calcutta -	500,000
Antwerp -	50,000	Canton -	1,500,000
Astracan -	70,000	Carthagena S	p. 23,000
Athenes -	15,000		- 20,000
Augeburg -	\$6,000		15,000
Bagdad -	20,000		15,000
Barcelona -	100,000		9,000
Basic of -	1115,000	Cologne -	40,000
Bassora	50,000	Compostella	10,000
Bath	82,000		
Bayonne	26,000	Copenhagen	80,000
Belfast	18,000	Cork -	70,000
Belgrade -	25,000		16,000
Berghen -	18,000	Cracow	24,000
Berlin	140,000	Cremena -	25,000
Bern Occ -	12,000		50,000
Rimingham	73,000		- 180,000
Bologna -	70,000		36,000
Bourdeeux -	100,000	The Park	15,000
Brescia	50,000		50,000
Breelaw -	60,000	Dublin -	100,000

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Towns.	Inhabit.	Towns.	Inhabit.
Dundee "-"	26,000	Lisbon	200,000
Dunkirk -	27,000	Lisle	65,000
Edinburgh	103,000	Liverpool -	94,000
Exeter -	17,000	London -	1,000,000
Ferrara -	-30,000	Louvain -	40,000
Fez	300,000	Lubec	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
	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'	30,000	Modena -	30,000
Inverness	9,000	Montpellier	30,000
Ispahan -	700,000	Moscow -	250,000
Kilkenny	16,000	Munich -	38,000
Koningsberg	60,000	Murcia -	44,000
Larissa -	50,000	Namur -	- 36,000
Leeds -	53,000	Nanci	32,000
Leghorn -	45,000	Nanking -	2,000,000
Leicester -	17,000	Nantes -	80,000
Leipsic -	30,000	Naples -	380,000
Leith -	15,000	Napoli -	60,000
Leyden -	48,000	Newcastle -	37,000
Liege -	80,000	Nismes -	40,000
Lima	70,000	Norwich -	37,000
Limerick -	40,000	Nottingham	29,000

Nure Oport Orlean Osten Padua Paisle: Palern Paris Parma Pavia Peking Perth Petersl Philade Plymo Portsm Potsda Prague Presbu Quebec Quito Ratisbo Rennes Rheims Riga Rochell Rome Rotterd Rouen Salaman Salonica Saragoss

Savona Seville

Towns.	Inhabit.	Towns.	Inhabit.
Nuremberg	30,000	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	\$50,000
Pavia - TO-W	28,000	Tobolsk -	15,000
Peking Factor	2,000,000	Toledo -	25,000
Perth	15,000	Toulon -	80,000
Petersburg -	230,000	Toulouse -	60,000
Philadelphia 11	40,000	Tournay -	40,000
Plymouth 150	43,000	Triest -	32,000
Portsmouth	32,000	Tripoli (Syr.)	60,000
Potsdam 🗀 🗕	28,000	Troyes -	32,000
Prague	80,000	Turin -	90,000
Presburg -	27,000	Valencia	80,000
Quebec -	15,000	Valetta J	20,000
Quito -	60,000	Valladolid -	20,000
Ratisbon -	20,000	Venice -	200,000
Rennes -	85,000	Verona -	58,000
Rheims at 😅 🖰	30,000	Versailles -	50,000
Riga	24,000	Vienna -	250,000
Rochelle 4-10	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	35,000
Salonica -	60,000	York (New)	24,000
Saragossa -	40,000	Zurich -	14,000
Savona -	30,000	Housell in	respiration .
Seville -	80,000	经产品的 1	stations!

TABLE VII.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

0.00	1410,170	I - Frontino
Aberistwith	Cardiff	Dunstable ()
Abingdon ,	Cardigan	Durham A
Alnwick	Carlisle (Ely _ gamest
Appleby	Carmarthen	Epsom
Axminster	Carnarvon 👾	Eton
Aylesbury	Castleton	Evesham
Bala	Chatham	Exeter
Banbury	Chelmsford A	Falmouth
Bangor	Chelsea ·	Farnham
Barnet	Cheltenham	Flint
Bath	Chepstow 1996	Gainsborough
Beaumaris	Chester	Gloucester
Berwick	Chesterfield	Gosport
Beverly	Chichester	Granthem
Biddeford	Cirencester	Gravesend
Biggleswade	Colchester	Greenwich
Birmingham	Conway	Guilford
Blandford	Coventry	Hackney
Boston	Cowes Lagarity	Halifax
Bosworth	Croydon	Hampstead
Bradford	Darlington	Harborough
Brecon	Dartmouth	Harleigh
Brentford	Daventry	Harrowgate
Bridgenorth	Deal of Alaska	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

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Ipswich
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Kendal
Kensington
Kidderminster
Kidwelly
Kingston
Knaresborough
Knighton
Lancaster
Landaff
Launceston
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Leeus
Leicester Leicester Leominster
Leominster
Lewes
Lincoln
Litchfield
Liverpool
London
London Lonsdale Loughborough
Lonsdale
Loughborough
Ludlow
Lynn !
Macclesfield
Maidstone
Malden
Manchester
Mansfield
Margate
Marlborough
Matlock
Mold
Monmouth
Montgomery
Morpeth
Morpetti
Newark
Newbury
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Newmarket
Newport
NewpPagnel
Northampton :
Northwich
Norwich
Nottingham
Okeham
Oxford
Oxtora
Peel
Pembroke
Penrith
Penzance
Peterborough
Plymouth
Pontefract
Pontypool
Pool
Portsmouth
Presteign
Preston
Radnor
Ramsay
Reading
Richmond
Dinner
Rippon
Rochester
Ross
Ruthin 12 14
Salisbury
Scarborough
Sheffield
Shields
Southampton
Southwark
Stafford
Stamford
Stockton
Stourbridge
Swin ninge

Stratford Sudbury Sunderland St Alban's St Asaph St David's St Ives St Neot's Swansea Tavistock Taunton Tewkesbury Truro Tunbridge Uppingham Uxbridge Wakefield . Warrington Warwick Welchpool Wells Westminster Weymouth Whitby Whitehaven Wilton Windsor Witney Wolverhampton Wooburn Woodstock Woolwich Worcester Workington Wrexham Yarmouth York

Marity White

TABLE VIII.

HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS IN BRITAIN, IN FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA; WITH THE COUNTIES THEY ARE IN.

Mountains.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.
Cheviothill, North.	2682	Mount Battock	3465
Skiddaw, Cumber.		Ben Dochie, Aber.	1420
Cross-fell, Cumb.	8390	Bin Hill, Banff	1045
Whernside, York *	3840	Ben Eagen -	1587
Bowfell -	3440	Corryhabbie -	2558
Ingleborough	3700	Benlomond, Dum.	3262
Pennygant -		Ben Lawers, Perth	4018
Cader Idris, Mer.	2850	Shi-Hallion -	: 3564
Snowdon, Carner.	3470	Ben Ledi	3000
Arthur's Seat, Edin.	814	Ben More -	3905
Carnethy Promise - 19		Ben Vorlich -	3300
N. Ber. Law, Had.	940	Ben Chonzie -	2929
Eilden Hills, Roxb.		Ben Gloe -	372
Carterfell	1602	Ben Derig -	3550
Wisp		Farragon The store	2584
Peat Law, Selkirk		Ben Cruachan, Ar.	
Three Brothren		Ben Nevis, Inver.	
Blackhouse heights		Cairngorm	
Etterick Penn		Mealfourvouny -	
Windlestraw Law		Ben Wewish, Ross	
Hartfell, Dumfries		Scarry Hills, Caith.	
Scriffel, Kirkcud.		Ord of Caithness	
Largfell		Pap of Caithness	
Mochramfell, Wig.		Other Mountains.	
Knock of Luce		Mount Blanc, Sav.	
Cairntable, Ayr		Mount Rosa -	1560
Leadhille, Lanark		St Gothard, Switz.	
Tinto -		Vesuvius, Naples	
Misty Lawe Renfr.		Etna, Sicily -	1095
Largo Law, Fife		Heekla, Iceland	500
East Lomond		Peak of Teneriff	1539
West Lomond		Chimborazo, Andes	
Klocknabane, Mea.	2370		ZUZU

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Winan Lomon Tay Ness Awe Maree Neagh, Earn Corrib Rands-Wenne Wetter Ladoge Onega Peipus Ilmen Maggio Lugan Como Isco

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TABLE IX.

DIMENSIONS OF LAKES, IN ENGLISH MILES.

Lakes.	Lakes. Breadth.
Winander-mere 15 1 Lomond, Scot. 28 7 Tay - 15 1	Garda 30 8 Geneva, Switz. 40 9 Neufchatel - 20 5
Ness - 22 1 Awe - 30 2 Maree - 18 4 Neagh, Ireland 20 15	Thun - 12 3 Zurich - 30 3 Constance - 45 15 Balaton, Hung. 45 8
Earn - 30 10 Corrib - 20 5 Rands-Sion, Nor. 50 2 Wenner, Swed. 80 50	Pelso - 13 4 Caspian sea, Tar. 660 200 Aral - 200 70 Baikal - 400 40
Wetter - 80 12 Ladoga, Russia 120 70 Onega - 130 50 Peipus - 50 40	Van - 80 40 Dead sea - 50 12 Dembea - 60 30 Superiour, N. A. 360 160
Ilmen - 26 20 Maggiore, Italy 27 3 Lugano - 25 3 Como - 30 5	Michigan - 260 50 Huron - 240 100 Erie - 300 90
Isco - 15 6	Ontario - 220 70 Nicaragua - 170 80

Note to p. 270.

15 . Sti Marte, aster.

Marial Service . The marie Land Level

Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Histoin; Whernside is the highest in England; and Mangerton (3000 feet) is the highest in Ireland.

TABLE X

DIMENSIONS OF ISLANDS, IN ENGLISH MILES.

				f. •	
Islands. A.	THE STATE OF THE S	Breadth.	Islands.	Length	Breadth.
Great-Britain		280		. 20	12
Ireland -	300	160	Lemnos -	25	25
Man -	30	8.	Lesbos -	40	20
Anglesea -	24	14	Scio -	35	12
Wight - Jersey -	12	6	Negropont -	100	20
Guernsey	12	9	0	180	40
Mainland, Ork.	24	9	Rhodes -	36	15.
Mainland, Shet.	60	6	Cyprus -	150	70
Lewis & Harris	60	13	Ceylon -	260	
Skye -	50	20	Sumatra -	950	200
Mull	25	25	Java -	650	
Jura -	20	7	Borneo -	900	
Isla - v	25	18	Celebes -	500	200
Bute	15	151.5	Luconia -	400	200
Arran -	23	10	Mindanao -		120
Iceland -	260	200	Hainan -	150	
Gothland -	70	25	Formosa -	240	60
Oeland _	70	6	Niphon -	750	80
Alandi - L	40	14	Madeira -	75	60.
Oezel -	50	25	Canary -	42	27.
Dago	54	24	Teneriff	45	20
Belleisle -	15	5	Madagascar		200
Rhe	12	6	Bourbon -	60	45
Oleron -	12	5	Newfoundland Con- Protection	350	50
Corsica -	88	40.	Cape Breton	100.	10
Majorca - Minorca -	55 30	45 12	Long island	700	87
Sicily -	165	112	Jamaica -	170	60
Sardinia -	142	80		450	
OMICHIUM.	14%.	OU	Hispaniola -	TOU.	100

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Islands.	7	Breadth.	Islands.	Leagth	Breadth.
Porto Rico -	100	50	St Lucia -	23	12
Anguilla -	80		St Vincent	24	18
Barbuda -	20			21	14
St Kitt's -	20	.7	Granada -	30	15
Antigua -	20	20	Tobago -	32	. 9
Guadaloupe	45	30	Curaçon -	30	10
Dominica -		18	Margarita -	40	15
Martinico -	60	30	Trinidad -	80	50
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 NEW HOLLAND is situated between 11 and 39 degrees south latitude, and between 110 and 154 degress east longitude. It is about 2000 miles from north to south, and 2700 from west to east; and contains an extent of surface nearly equal to all

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ANCIENT AND MODERN NAMES OF COUNTRIES, &c.

Albion or Britannia, Britain; Cambria, Wales; Caledonia, Scotland; Hibernia or Ierne, Ireland; Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Lapland; Chersoneous Cimbrica, Jutland; Sarmatia, Poland, Prussia, Russia in Europe, and Siberia; Germania, Germany, and Bohemia; Gallia or Gaul, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, and United Provinces; Helvetia, Switzerland; Belgium, Netherlands; Rhetia, Country of the Grisons; Noricum, Austria; Hispania or Iberia, Spain and Portugal; Lusitania, Portugal; Italia or Hesperia, Italy *; Liguria, Genoese Republic, Æolian islands, isles of Lipari; Pamonia, Hungary Proper; Illyricum, Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia; Dacia, Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia; Masia, Bulgaria and Servia; Thracia or Thrace, Romania; Gracia or Greece, Macedonia, Thessaly, Albania, Livadia, and the Morea: Peloponnesus, the Morea +; Asia Minor, Natolia;

Divisions of Italy were Etruria, Umbria, Picenum, Latium, Compania, Samnium, Apulia, Calabria, Lucania, and Bruttii.

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[†] Græcia Propria included only Livadia. The Romans divided Greece into two provinces—Ackaia, containing the Morea and Livadia; and Macedonia, including Macedonia Proper, Thessalia, and Albania or Epirus.—Divisions of the Morea or Peloponnesus were—Ackaia, Elis, Messenia, Laconica or Laconia, Arcadia, and Argolis.—Divisions of Livadia or Græcia Propria, were—Attica, Megaris, Beotia, Phecis, Lecris, Doris, and Etolia:

[‡] Asia Minor comprehended Mysia, Troas, Æolis, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphilia, Pysidia, Isauria, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Gappadocia, Armenia Minor, Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Galatia, and Phrigia Magna.

Phanicia, part of Syria; Chaldea, Irac-Arabia; Mesopotamia, Diarbec; Assyria, Curdistan, &c.; Media, Aderbeitzan; Parthia, Irac-Agemi; Sogdiana, Usbec Tartary; Crete, Candia; Eubaa, Negropont; Melita, Malta; Sicilia, Sicily; Panormus, Palermo; Byzantium, Constantinople; Numidia, state of Algiers; Mauritania, empire of Morocco *:

Corcyra or Phaeacia, Corfu; Leucadia, Santa Maura; Cephallenia, Cefalonia; Ithaca, Teaki or Little Cephalonia: Zacynthus, Zante; Cythera, Cerigo. These six islands, with Paxo or Paxu, form now an Independent Republic, under the title of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Rha, the Wolga; Tanais, the Don; Borysthenes, the Dnieper; Danubius or Ister, the Danube; Padus or Eridanus, the Po; Rubicon, the Fiumisino; Rhodanus, the Rhone; Rhenus, the Rhine; Iberus, the Ebro; Adriatic sea, the Gulf of Venice; Egean sea, the Archipelago; Hellespont, straits of the Dardanelles; Propontis, sea of Marmora; Thracian Bosphorus, straits of Constantinople; Euxine sea, Black-sea; Cimmerian Bosphorus, straits of Caffa; Palus Mæotis, sea of Asoph-Riphæan mountains, Oural mountains.

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Grecian Thebes, in Livadia, is now called Thirst Charles of Lacedemon or Sparta stood nearly in the situation of Missis. Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt, was situated nearly the same as the present capital. Egyptian Thebes, famous for its 100cc gates, in Upper or Southern Egypt, is now called Luxor:

State of wall at the city of their states of the

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to seem and every a string was follow.

SAXON HEPTARCHY, AND CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

THE SAXON HEPTARCHY in England, consisted of the kingdoms of-Kent, the South Saxons, the West Saxons, the East Saxons, the East Angles, Northumberland, and Mercia. The kingdom 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 crown of England.

England was divided, by Alfred, into counties; which, excepting Middlesex and Cheshire, are, for the administering of justice, divided into six circuits—Home circuit, Western circuit, Oxford circuit, Norfolk circuit, Midland circuit, and Northern circuit.—Home circuit contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Surry, Kent, and Sussex.—Western circuit contains Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.—Oxford circuit contains Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worsester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford.—Norfolk circuit contains Bucks, Bedford, Hun-

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England corporat vileges a London Chester, Durham sounties they are tingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.—Midland circuit contains Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton.—Northern circuit contains York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

Wales is divided into Four Circuits.—South-East circuit, South-West circuit, North-East circuit, North-West circuit.—South-East circuit contains Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor.—South-West 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, Bristol, Exeter, Worcester, Norwich, Chester, York, Hull (or Kingston upon Hull), Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Berwick, are counties of themselves, distinct from those in which they are situated.

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CIRCUMNAVIGATORS OF THE EARTH.

MAGELLAN, 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 1522.

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

3d 1580.

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 Péru; 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 SCHOUTEN, 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.

BYRON, BOUGANVILLE (a Frenchman), WALLES,

and CA round t 1769.

Capta from Plivoyage June 17 13th 17 third voy hee, Fel comman October ral impossertain found the separate

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and CARTERET, successively performed voyages round the world, between the years 1764 and

Captain Coox, in the Ship Endeavour, sailed from Plymouth, August 26th 1768, on his first voyage round the globe; returned-the 12th of June 1771. He set out on a second voyage, July 13th 1772, and returned July 30th 1775. 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 Holland to be an island; and found that New Zealand consisted of two large separate islands. 21 mil 1 2 mil

Captain GEORGE VANCOUVER commenced a voyage round the world, April 1791, which was finished in September 1795.

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DIAMETERS OF THE SUN, MOON, AND PRIMARY ner Merre to Arange Trans. on his first

Bodies. Mor har Miles.	Bodies. Miles
Spn - 1 - 1 890,000	
	Mars 8 4 0 5 0 754 5,400
Mercury - 3,000	Jupiter 9- 94,000
Venus - 9,330	Saturn 78,000
Georgium Sidi	1534,000e, fargue fire.

DISTANCES OF THE PRIMARY PLANETS FROM THE BUN, AND OF THE MOON FROM THE EARTH.

"ober 3-730, "This collision Land mad historica"

Planets.	Miles.	Planets.	Miles.
Mercury	36,840,000	Jupiter 49	4,990,000
Venus -	68,890,000		7,956,000
Earth -	95,173,000	Georg. Sid. 1,81	
Mars -	145,000,000	Moon	240,000

ANNUAL PERIODS OF THE PRIMARY PLANETS ROUND THE SUN.

Planets.	Days.	Hours.	Planets.	Days.	Hours.
				- 686	
Venus -		17	Jupiter	- 4,332	. 8:
Earth -	365	6	Saturn	- 10,671	14.
				36 days.	

DIURNAL ROTATION OF THE SUN AND PLANETS. ROUND THEIR AXES, AS FAR AS KNOWN.

Bodies.	Days.	H.	M.	Bodies.	Days.	H. M.
Sun -	25	6	0	Mars -	1.	0 40
Venus -	24	8.	0.	Jupiter -	0	9 56
Earth -	. 1	0	0	Georg. Sid.	- 1 T	18 30

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Climates	La
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	86 16 23 30 36
6 7 8 9 10	41 45 49 52 54

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TABLE XI.

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

Climates	Latitude.		Latitude.			Climates	Latitude.		
1 2	8° 16	25' 25	,	11	56° 37	11	21 22	66° 66	06' 20
3	23	50		12	59 58		23:	66	28
4 5	30 36	25		14	61 18 62 25		24.	67	21
567	41	22 29	t ta	16	63 22 64 06		26 27	69 73	48
8	49 52	01 00	.15	18	64 49 65 21	. 13	28 29	78 84	05 05
10	54	27		20	65 17	7.	30	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.

H. - 3

Miles. 7,970 5,400 94,000 78,000

Miles. 90,000 56,000 00,000

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TABLE XII.

A Table, showing, in Geographical Miles, the length of a Degree of Longitude on the Parallel passing through each Degree of Latitude from the Equator to either of the Poles.

Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a Mile.	đ	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a Mile.		Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a Mile.
1	59	96		31	51	43		61	29	04
.2	59	94		32	50	68	N.	62	28	17
3	59	92	6.7	33	50	32		63	27	
4.	59	86		34	49	7.4	100	64	26	30
5 6	59	77	0	35	49	15		65	25	36
6	59	67	110	36	48	54		66	24	
7	59	56	, ,	37	47	92	2	67	23	45
8	59	40	5 1	38	47	28	10	68	22	48
9	59	20	- (39	46	62	- 0	69	21	51
10	59	08	10	40	46	00	14	70	20	
11	58	89		41	45	28		71	19	54
12	58	68		42	44	95		72	18	55
.13	58	46		43	43	88	4.000	73	17	-54
14	58	22		44	43	16		74	16	.53
15	58	00		45	42	48	1.0	75	15	52
1.6	57	60	,	46	41	68	1,17	76	14	51
17	57	30		47	41	,00		77	13	50
18	57 56 56	34		48	40	15		78	12	48
19	56	73		49	39	36		79.	11	45
20	56	38		50	38	57		80	10	42
21	56	00	,	51	37	73	-	81	09	38
22	55	63		52	37	00	1	82	08	35
23	55	23	71	53	36	18		83	07	34
24	54	81		54	35	26		84	05	28
25	54	38		55	34	41		85	05	23
26	54	00:		56	33	55	-	86	04	18
27	53	44		57	32	67		87	03	14
28	53	00		58	31	79			02	09
29	52	48		59	30	90	-2665	89	01	05
30	51	96		60	30	00			00	00-

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ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS.

I. To find the Circumference, solid and superficial Contents, and Comparative Magnitudes, of the Sun 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, &c. 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, multiply the cube of the diameter by .5236.—To find the comparative magnitudes, observe the following proportion: Spheres are to one another as the cubes of their diameters ‡.

The same may be found by the following proportion: The dismeter of a circle or sphere, is to its circumference nearly as 7 to 22; more nearly as 113 to 355.

+ 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.

The diameters of the Sun, Moon, Merency, Venus, the Earth, &c. are to one another nearly as the numbers 8900, 22, 30, 93, 80, 54, 940, 780, and 340; of which the cubes may be easily obtained, and which will show the magnitudes required with sufficient exactaness. For examples, see the magnitudes of the Sun, Moon, and Earth, given in page 1.

II. The distances of the Planets from the Sun being given, to find the proportional degrees of Light and Heat which they derive from the Sun; his apparent degrees of Magnitude, as seen from them; and the Circumferences of their Orbits on Paths round the Sun.

1. The 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. Multiply 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 Minute, of a Planet, in its Orbit, or that of any Point on its surface, caused by its 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

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whole of keyou have that parry whole cirvided by will give the miles; and by multip miles contor, and desired the miles of the miles of

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 exactness, as the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 25 50. In solving the first part of the problem, these numbers may be used instead of the real distances.—Hence it will be found, that the light, heat, and apparent magnitude of the Sun, are, at Mercury, about 7 times as great as to us; while, to us, they are about 360 times as great as at the Georgium Sidus.

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Earth, &c. 2, 23, 32, 1, 2, 3, 4, se numbers 1 be found, in, 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 whole 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 Meridian 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.

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