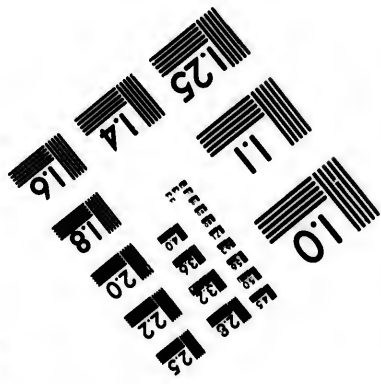
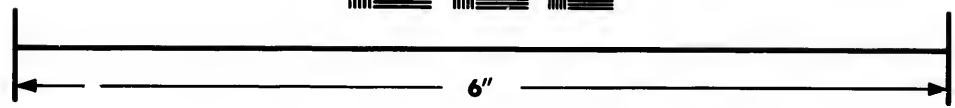
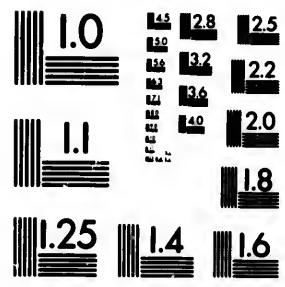


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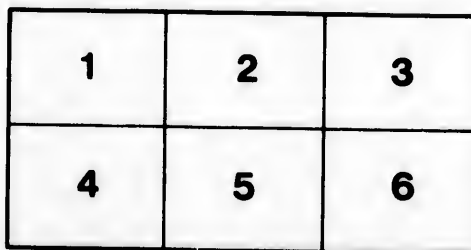
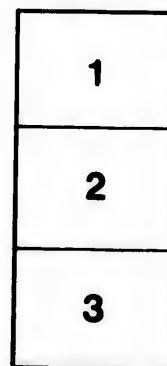
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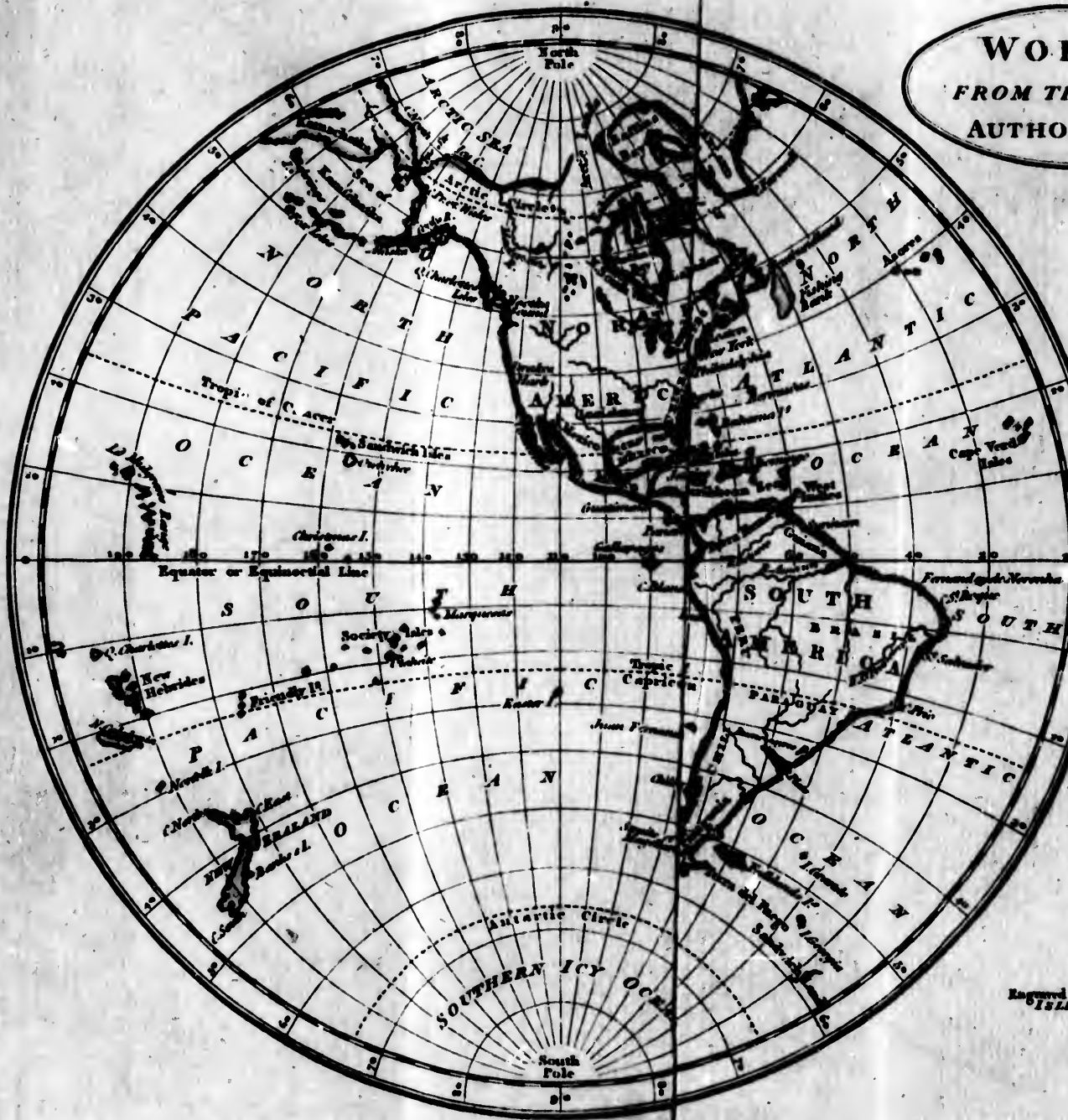
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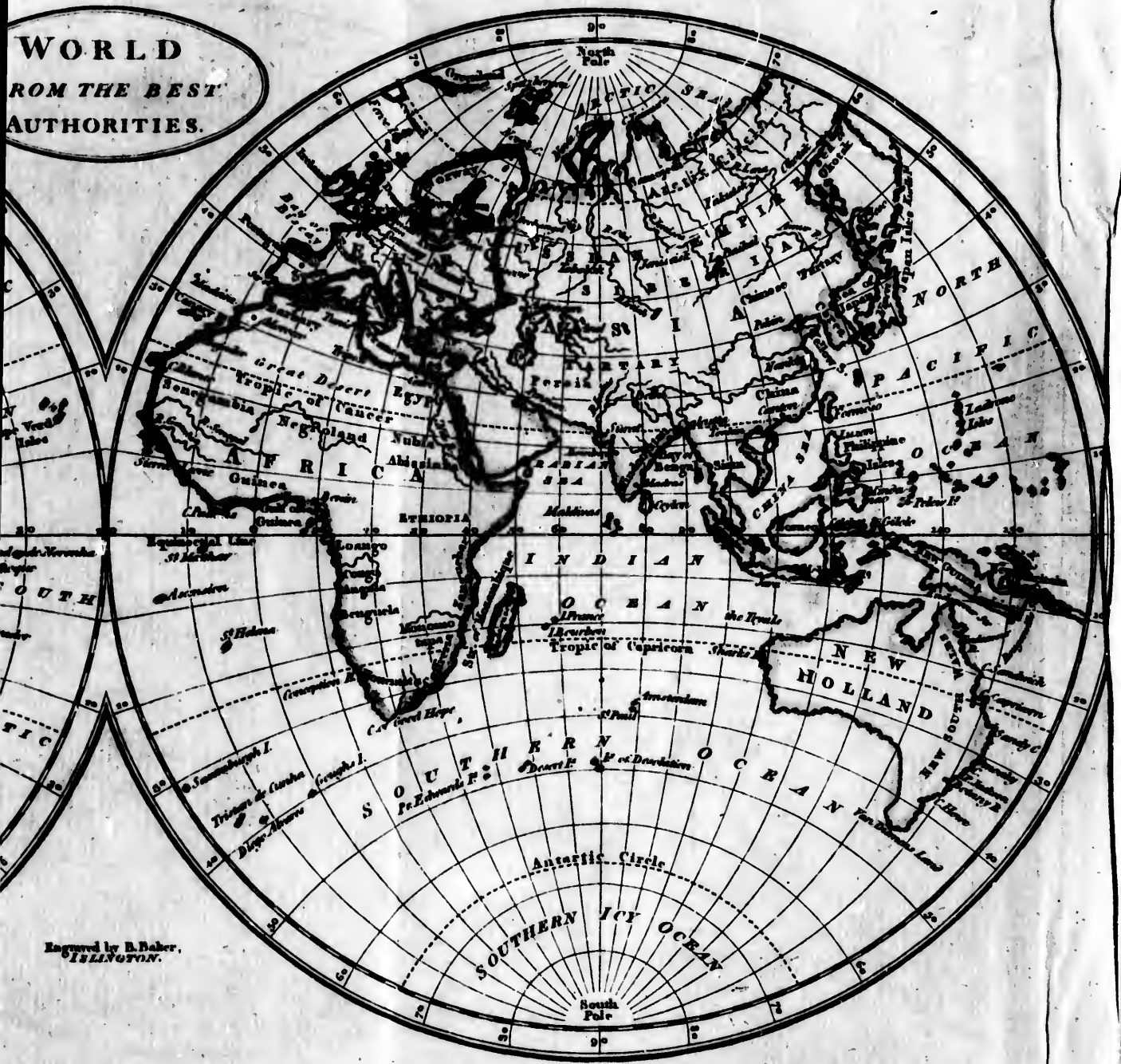


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THE
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OR, COMPENDIOUS
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CONTAINING
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IN THE
KNOWN WORLD;

WITH THE
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LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS and DISTANCES in English Miles from
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INCLUDING
An Account of the COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHs, MARKET-TOWNS, and
principal VILLAGES, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN
By **R. BROOKES, M. D.**

THE TENTH EDITION,
WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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1797.

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ADVERTISEMENT to the Tenth Edition.

This edition has been carefully revised and corrected; several hundred new articles are added, other considerable improvements introduced, and the various events brought down to October 1796: it is also illustrated by a new set of maps, with the East and West Indies in addition to those given with the former editions.

*** The Maps given with this work are, the World, placed before the Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, East Indies, and West Indies, placed before their respective Descriptions.*

P R E F A C E

TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

AS the science of Geography is in a constant state of improvement, either from new discoveries in the globe, or from the new points of view in which objects already known may be considered, a work of this nature must require frequent revision. In proportion as the spirit of enterprise, and perseverance of research, continue to exhibit new discoveries, it is our duty to apply with assiduity to the various sources of information; and to enrich our work by an interesting selection of such objects as may claim attention, not merely from their novelty, but from their importance in a delineation of the world, and the history of the human race.

In one respect, in the geography of an extensive country, the annals of literature have not presented a more important object of attention than the great revolution in France. In other countries, history has not often to record more than a change in the form of government, or the transfer of dominion from one family to another. The revolution in question, or, more properly speaking, the subversion, has operated on every possible object. The destruction of a monarchy which had subsisted for ages; the abolition of all distinctions of rank; the confiscation of the wealth of the most powerful ecclesiastical orders; a total change in the sentiments, habits, and manners of the people; and the introduction of principles, the ultimate operations of which the most acute penetration cannot discern—these are topics which we leave to the discussion of the historian and politician. Connected with these, however, is another important circumstance, which claims the indispensable attention of the geographer. The local division of the country has likewise undergone a great revolution: instead of the former division into provinces, or military governments, it is now formed into eighty-three departments, subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. To understand the events of the present period, it became necessary, in course, to introduce this new division into our Gazetteer; but, at the same time, for the illustration of former histories, it appeared equally expedient to retain the names of the late provinces. In the account of every town, therefore, the name of its department is first mentioned, and then that of the late province; and all alterations introduced in each place by the revolution have been carefully noticed. We have derived our information on this subject from the “Nouvelle Geographie de la France,” recently published.

The revolutions in Poland, by which that country has sustained such a diminution of territory and power, and the different provinces, transferred, in consequence, to the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are distinctly noticed.

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The late new division of the vast empire of Russia into forty-one governments, with the acquisition of the Crimea, and other territories from the Turks, has likewise been introduced, for the first time, into any work of this kind. It may be added, that, in the description of almost all the towns in the north of Europe, the reader may find much new information.

In the geography of the East Indies we have hitherto, in common with our competitors, been extremely deficient. The usual division of those vast regions was erroneous; many important places were omitted; and such as were noticed were uniformly said to be under the dominion of a sovereign, the Great Mogul, whose authority, in fact, was merely nominal, even in the small territory of Delhi, to which his once extensive empire is reduced. If we now claim a distinguished superiority in this respect, it may be sufficient to add, that this is the only Gazetteer in which have been introduced the new acquisitions in the geography of this country, for which the world has recently been indebted to the indefatigable major Rennell.

To the same judicious author we are likewise obliged for much curious information respecting the Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian, as well as for the assistance he has afforded to the members of the African association, in digesting the accounts they have received of some of the interior parts of that quarter of the globe.

The late voyages to New South Wales have been consulted, and some newly discovered islands in the South Pacific Ocean are now inserted.

With respect to North America, we are indebted to Mr. Morse's *American Geography* for the insertion of many cities, towns, lakes, and rivers, which appear in no other Gazetteer.

In Great Britain, and particularly in Scotland, great part of our work will be found considerably improved, if not intirely new: most of the lakes, in both parts of the island, are inserted for the first time: and particular attention has been paid to the noble improvements in the inland navigation of the two countries. It is but just to acknowledge here, that we have derived much valuable information from two excellent works, "*England Delineated*," by J. Aikin, M. D. and "*Scotland Delineated*," by an anonymous author.

The articles that were not in the last edition of this work amount to considerably more than one thousand; and a great number of articles, particularly in Swisserland and Italy, have been either newly written, or greatly improved.

Another important object was to bring down the events by which each place has been distinguished, to the close of the year 1793. This has been done in every part, which was not actually printed off at the time when the event occurred.—In a word, no pains have been spared to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired, and superior to every attempt of the kind, not only in extent and variety, but in authenticity and accuracy of information.

AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE science which treats of the construction, figure, disposition, and relation of all parts of the universe, is called **COSMOGRAPHY**; that is, a description of the world: and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, cosmography has two principal parts; namely, **ASTRONOMY**, which is the science of the celestial bodies; and **GEOGRAPHY**, which is a description of the earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connexion, we shall take a cursory view of each.

Of the Universe.

ASTRONOMY is a science, which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe was known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the East. His disciples not only taught, that the earth had a diurnal motion on its own axis, and annually revolved, with other planets, round the Sun, but gave such an account of the comets as is agreeable to modern discoveries. The heavens and stars they supposed quiescent; and their apparent diurnal motion from east to west was imputed to the Earth's motion from west to east. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. It was followed by Philolaus, Plato, Archimedes, and others, but lost under the reign of the Peripatetic philosophy, when the Ptolemaic System (so called from Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, who lived about 138 years after Christ) was universally adopted. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Among the ancient philosophers, the principal assertors of this system are Aristotle and Hipparchus. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

The *Solar, or Planetary System*, should, in strict propriety, be distinguished from the *System of the Universe*: for the fixed stars, from their immense distance, and the little relation they seem to bear to our globe, are reputed no part of the former. It is highly probable, indeed, that each fixed star is itself a sun, and the centre of a particular system, surrounded by planets, &c. which, at different distances, and in different periods, revolve round their respective suns, by which they are enlightened, warmed, and cherished. Hence we have a very magnificent idea of the universe, and its immensity; and hence also arises a kind of system of systems.

Of the Solar System.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation, by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his solid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his distance from the Earth is 95,173,127 miles. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface, this opinion appears to have been ill-founded. These spots are supposed to be immense excavations in the body of the Sun. Their motion is from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis, in a contrary direction, or from west to east. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun; it being ascertained, from telescopical observations, that only that side of the planets which is turned toward the Sun is ever enlightened; while the opposite side, which the solar rays cannot reach, remains constantly dark. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has such a motion round its axis, as corresponds with the diurnal rotation of the Earth; and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, that they must have such a progressive motion round the Sun as answers to the annual revolution of the Earth in its orbit. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,468 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen intirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest, and, to appearance, the largest of all the planets, is the next beyond Mercury. She is 68,891,486 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a

half. Her diameter is 9,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have all the various appearances of the Moon.

3. The EARTH, the next planet beyond Venus, is 95,173,127 miles distant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, which is about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the Earth on its own axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. The Earth was long considered as a circular plane, extending on all sides to an infinite distance; and the heavens above it, in which the Sun, Moon, and stars appear to move daily from east to west, were imagined to be at no great distance from it, and to have been created solely for the use and ornament of our globe. But this opinion is no longer entertained but by the vulgar and uninformed. It is now received as an incontrovertible point, that the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface: for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse: for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives from the Sun, and the Earth, during the eclipse, being interposed between them, the Moon must be obscured, either totally, or in part. And since, in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical; it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevennesses on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and vallies, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body: for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregu-

larities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. On the contrary, its circumference appears to be even and regular, as if cast by a body perfectly globular. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. Mr. Richer, in a voyage to Cayenne, near the equator, in 1672, found that the pendulum of his clock no longer made its vibrations so frequently as in the latitude of Paris, and that it was absolutely necessary to shorten it by a line and a quarter, a little more than the eleventh part of a Paris inch, in order to make it agree with the times of the stars passing the meridian. A pendulum, like any other falling body, is acted upon by the force of gravity; and, in consequence of Richer's discovery (which has been since confirmed by repeated experiments) it was observed, that since the gravity of bodies is by so much the less powerful as those bodies are further removed from the centre of the Earth, the region of the equator must be absolutely much more elevated than that of France; and that, therefore, the figure of the Earth could not be that of a sphere. Newton and Huygens were the first who perceived the extensive application of which this discovery was capable. It is impossible, in this sketch, to enter into all the principles and calculations that were employed in this inquiry. It will be sufficient to observe, that the first of these great philosophers found, by mathematical calculations, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than at those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. MARS, the next planet beyond the orbit of the Earth, is distant from the Sun 145,014,148 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which, evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon, by which his diurnal rotation is ascertained in the direction from west to east; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. JUPITER, the largest of all the planets, is still further in the system than Mars. His distance from the Sun is 494,990,976 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance: for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. When their number is most considerable, one or more dark spots are frequently formed between the belts, which increase till the whole is united in one large dusky band. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. It has been conjectured that these belts are seas, and that the variations observed, both in them and the spots, are occasioned by tides, which are differently affected, according to the positions of his moons. These moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo,

on the 7th of January 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN, the next planet beyond Jupiter, is 907,956,130 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in 10 hours and 16 minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the last century: a sixth was first observed by Dr. Herschel, on the 28th of August 1788; and a seventh he discovered on the 17th of September, the same year. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is nearly equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer (at least as a planet) till the 13th of March 1781, when it was seen by Dr. Herschel, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty, and to convey an idea to posterity of the time and place of the discovery. Foreign astronomers, however, in general, call it by the name of the discoverer. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,526 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,226 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can seldom be seen plainly by the naked eye, but may be easily discovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good telescope. Two satellites, attending upon it, have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Beside the primary planets, there are fourteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the two that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and keeps revolving round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern a number of spots, which the imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling vallies and mountains; and every other appearance seems to in-

dicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1787, his observations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject. While that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears, when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because her dark side is then toward us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. These different appearances of the Moon, which we call her phases, are sufficient to demonstrate, that she shines not by any light of her own: for, otherwise, as her form is spherical, we should always behold her, like the Sun, with a full orb. There are other phenomenons of the Moon, the discussion of which, in this cursory view, would be too intricate to admit of a popular illustration. We shall, therefore, only observe further, that of all the celestial orbs, this planet, next to the Sun, has the most beneficial influence on our globe. How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights, but for the constant returns of light, which this our sister orb, our faithful and inseparable companion, dispenses in such agreeable vicissitude! How highly useful are even her eclipses, in our astronomical, geographical, and chronological computations! How salutary is her attractive influence, which swells the tides, perpetuates the regular returns of ebb and flow, and thus tends, not only to preserve the liquid element itself from putrefaction, but the surrounding continents, in course, from infection and disease!

The Comets.

COMETS are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long fiery tails, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

Of the Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform

their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But what must be our astonishment, when informed, that this glorious system is only a small part of the universe, and that, if it were utterly annihilated, it would be missed no more, by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand on the seashore. To form some idea, therefore, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. This arises, probably, from their appearing so extremely small, that the interposition of any very minute substance (of which there are many constantly floating in our atmosphere) deprives us of the sight of them; but as the interposed body soon changes its place, we again see the star; and this succession being perpetual, occasions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great a distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between our Sun and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 195,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one; and yet its magnitude appears not to be in the least affected by it. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us; for his rays would be so dissipated before they could reach such remote objects, that they could never be transmitted to our eyes, so as to render those objects visible by reflection. The stars, therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen

without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument, can never reach. We have already intimated, that there is an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through infinite space; insomuch, that our solar system, compared with the whole, appears but as an atom, and is almost lost in the immensity of the creation. The Georgian planet, nevertheless, revolves in an orbit of above 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, and some of the comets make excursions of many millions of miles beyond this; and yet, at that astonishing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any other fixed star; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attraction of the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of that of the Sun. It cannot be imagined, therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other, without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And, from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but, as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The Ecliptic. 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The **EQUATOR**, or **EQUINOCTIAL**, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place, east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The **MERIDIAN** is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the

Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every day we take toward the east or west; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a First Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most western of the Canaries; but the common method, at present, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London. The use of the brass Meridian of a globe is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the equator.

The ECLIPHTIC is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens, which the Sun seems to describe by the Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees; corresponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The HORIZON is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere: it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

THE TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these Tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

THE POLAR CIRCLES are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book, represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

Of the Zones.

The ZONES are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Dorsetshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere; which shows the two surfaces

of the whole terrestrial globe, cut in two by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; such as Europe, Asia, or Africa; and even kingdoms; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; but as it is impossible to make one large enough to show every part of the land and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Isle*, is a portion of land intirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula*, or *Chersoneusus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water; as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land; as the isthmus of Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the sea, and is commonly called a *Cape*, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a *Point*. Thus the *Cape of Good Hope* is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Irish Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and a continent, or between two islands; as the English Channel; and St. George's Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the island of Madcira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom; and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *cities* in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the Map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in Maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A R

A B E

A A, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and falls into the Doimel, near Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

AA, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the Embs.

AA, a river that rises in the department of Somme, in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, and passes on to Gravelines, where it enters the German Ocean.

AA, a river of Courland, that rises in Samojitia, and falls into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, and crossing Underwalden, falls into the Waldstätter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

AAR, a large river of Swisserland, which issues from a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the s of the canton of Bern, and running NW through the whole extent of the lakes of Brientz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure, whence it flows E to Arburg, and NE to Brug, below which it is joined by the Reufs and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine below Zurzach. Gold dust is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme.

AARBERG. See **ARBERG**; and for other words beginning with **AA**, look under a single **A**.

ABACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, seven miles sw of Ratisbon. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, and some fine springs of mineral water. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 48 53 N.

ABAKANSKOI, a fortified town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, seated on the Janeska. Lon. 94 5 E, lat. 53 5 N.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims; the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolsk. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

ABANO, a village five miles sw of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one, called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, where the archbishop of Naksivan often resides: he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N of Naksivan. Lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 0 N.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Ischim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palisades, and garrisoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ABEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the Somme divides into several

branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was set up here in 1665; they also make sailcloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It is 52 miles S of Calais, and 80 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ABBAY BOYLE. See BOYLE.

ABBAY HOLM. See HOLM.

ABBAY MILTON. See MILTON.

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordshire, situate on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) seven miles from Wolverhampton.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, or PAGETS-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is six miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 52 51 N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetsh. where there is a famous swannery. It is a market on Thursday, and is seven miles SW of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles SW of St. Alban's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope, and whose arrogance was such, that he obliged the emperor Frederic the First to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfry on which he rode; and yet he suffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick; in a territory of its own name. It is a flourishing place, and seated on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles SW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 46 N.

ABERAVON, a town in Glamorgan-shire, seated at the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles NW of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 35 N.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ABROATH, a royal borough of Angushire. It is a small neat town, in which is a considerable manufacture of sailcloth and linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded by William the Lion in 1178. It is 15 miles NE of St. Andrews, and 40 NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 56 36 N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a city in Aberdeenshire, on the S bank of the river Don, over which is an old bridge, of one arch, resting upon two opposite rocks. The town consists only of one street; but has an ancient Gothic cathedral, in which are two places of worship; and a college, called King's College.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a handsome city in Aberdeenshire, situate about one mile from Old Aberdeen, on an eminence, on the S side of the river Dee; over which, about two miles above the town, is an elegant bridge of seven arches. The college, founded by earl Marischal, 1593, and called Marischal College, is, like the college in Old Aberdeen, an ancient edifice, and a very respectable seminary. Beside two papist churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, with several meeting-houses. The other public buildings are, a handsome town-house, Gordon's hospital, an infirmary, and a grammar school. The harbour, at the mouth of the Dee, is defended by a strong stone pier, lately erected. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to France, Spain, Portugal, and to the northern states of Europe. The manufactures are stockings, cottons, &c. and here is a fine salmon fishery. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the suburbs, is estimated at 20,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW by Bamffshire and the river Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on the S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Invernesshire. Its length, from NE to SW, is 80 miles; its breadth not quite 30. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeshire, on the N coast of the firth of Forth, about 12 miles from Edinburgh. At this place, the gallant earl of Murray was murdered in 1592, on suspicion of having gained the affections of the queen.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 53 50 N.

ABERFRAW, a village in the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having

then a palace here. It is six miles NW of Newburgh.

ABERGAVERNNY, a well-built town in Monmouthshire, containing about 500 houses, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has a market on Tuesday and Friday, and is 16 miles W of Monmouth, and 143 W by N of London. Lon. 35 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town in Murrayshire, on the river Spey, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and afterward the see of an archbishop.

ABERYSTWITH, a small town in Cardiganshire, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the Itwith, where it falls into Cardigan Bay. The market, on Monday, is considerable. It is 30 miles NE of Cardigan, and 203 WNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 52 25 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coast of Ajan to the S. Suaquam is the capital. It is a sandy and barren country, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABIAD, a town on the coast of Abex, on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

ABINGDON, a town in Berks, on the Thames, with a market on Monday and Friday. The assizes, sessions, and other county meetings, are often held here. It has a handsome townhall for the assizes, &c. and two churches. The town consists of several well-built streets, which centre in a spacious corn-market; and great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It sends one member to parliament, and is seven miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 42 N.

ABIUL, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cnban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukalé, and the

other at Soghumkalé. The Abkhas speak an original language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity. Their capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopis.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians; but their chief is a Calmuck. Lon. from 72 to 93° E, lat. 51 to 54° N.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABNAKIS, Indians of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood painted red. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christiana; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy and by fire.

ABOUTICE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABOHIBE**, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made. Lat. 26 50 N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, and an hospital. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 41 20 N.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brasil, near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRUG-BANYA, a populous town in Transylvania, on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and silver. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulph of Venice, on the N and W by Antonia, Umbria,

and Campagna di Roma; and on the s. by Terra di Lavora and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulteriore, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citeriore, of which Solmona is the capital. Beside the Appennine Mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABSPERG, a small town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anspach.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Sennar, or Nubia; on the E by the Red Sea and Dançala; on the W by Gorham; and on the S by Gingia and Alaba; lying between 6 and 20° N, lat. and 26 and 40° E lon. It is about 900 mile long, and 800 broad. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsaltsal, or fly, which is so fatal to cattle, and even to the camel, that, in some particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the

rainy season, to prevent all their stock of cattle from being destroyed. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA. See **NOVA SCOTIA**.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, seated on a bay of the S. Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manilla; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with the best commodities of the E Indies: One of these, laden with silver, was taken by commodore Anson, in 1743. Lon. 102 20 W, lat. 17 22 S.

ACARIA, a town of S America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ACBARABAD. See **AGRA**.

ACERENZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ACERNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 12 miles NE of Salerno. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, seven miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

ACH, a town of Suabia, in the landgrate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Boutan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindooftan. It is very little known to the Europeans.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of the island of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest

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potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achinese are, in general, taller, stouter, and much darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

ACHEEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated on a river which flows into the sea, near the NW point of the island, or Acheen Head, about two miles from the mouth, in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A large manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trousers worn by the Malays and Achinese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in badders. The Achinese are bold and expert navigators. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or other heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of these mutilated people are to be seen daily in the streets. An adulterer loses the protection of his friends, and is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who convey him to a large plain, and form themselves into a circle, in the middle of which the culprit is placed; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his relations, and if he can force his way through, and escape, he is not liable to further prosecution; but he is most commonly cut to pieces in an instant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, on no account admitting the corpse into their house, or performing any funeral rites. Highway-robbers and housebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake; but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. Yet, after all,

the Achense are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

ACHONRY, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

ACHMETSCHET, a town of Crim Tary, in the Russian province of Taurida and government of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorsklo, 127 miles E of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

ACIERNO. See ACERNO.

ACKEN, a small town in the duchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and stands on the Elbe, five miles from Dessau.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

* ACQS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the mouth of the river Crata, and its ruins are called *Sibari Rovinata*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 42 43 N.

ACQUARIA, a small town in Frigiana, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 12 N.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10 N.

ACQUI, a town of Monterrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the Bormia, 25 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

ACRA, a town on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes have forts, and each fort its village. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.

ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a bishop's see. It was famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges; but is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 32 N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the

village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are husbandmen, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being further inland, and a kind of republic.

ACROTERRI, a town in the island of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON, EAST, a village in Middlesex, six miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing. A great part of the castle remains; the walls exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved; and must, from its present appearance, have been a magnificent structure.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is a shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's Bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe, that these are European names; for the first man is not called Adam by the natives.

ADANA, an ancient and handsome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Choquen, 25 miles NE of Tarsus. Lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

ADDA, a river, which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, called also Zeila, from its capital. It lies on the S coast of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered by rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25 lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, once a rich but now abandoned seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 13 10 N.

ADENBURG, or ADDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 51 2 N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S of the lake Glace,

among the Alps, and runs S by Trent, and E by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, to the NW of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

ADON, a town of Hungary, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 47 33 N.

ADONI, a town of Golconda, in the peninsula of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda. It is 175 miles SW of Hydrabad, and 310 NW of Madras. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 36 42 N.

ADRIA, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It is a bishop's see, 25 miles SSW of Venice. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 8 N.

ADRIANO, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult; at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

ADRIANOPOLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles NW of Constantinople. The grand signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

ADRIATIC SEA, see **VENICE, GULF OF**.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux sailed. Capt. Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S.

ADULA, a mountain of Spain, in Navarre, between Pampeluna and St. Jean de Pié de Lort.

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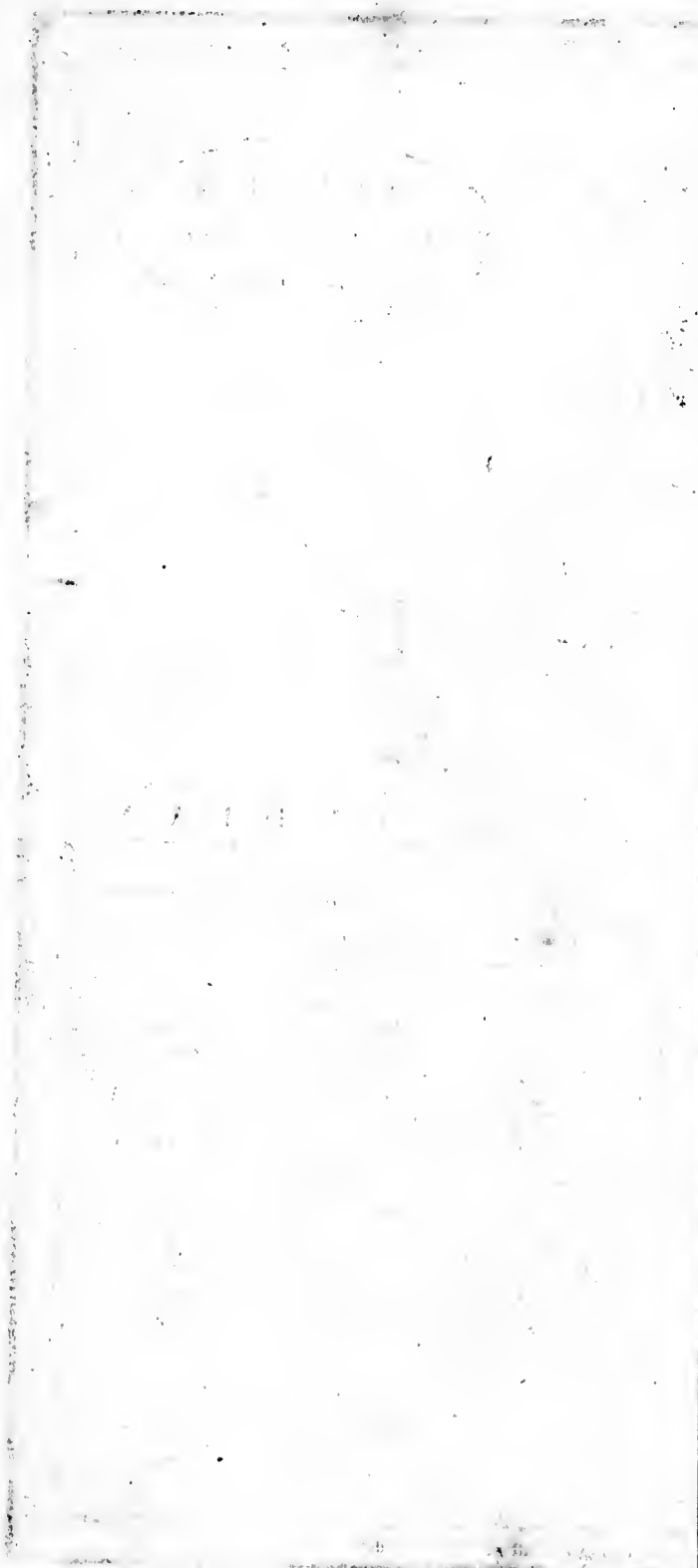
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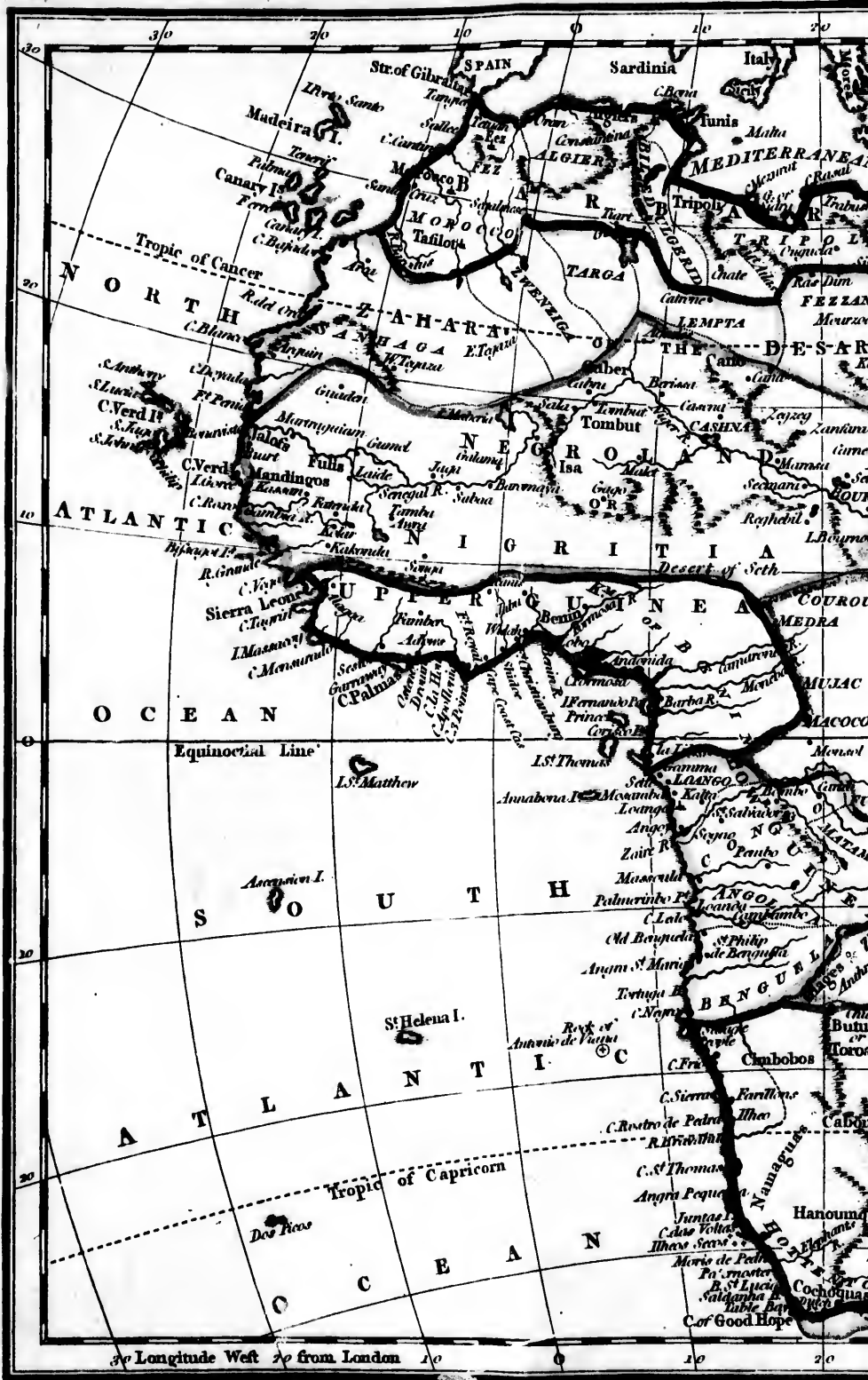
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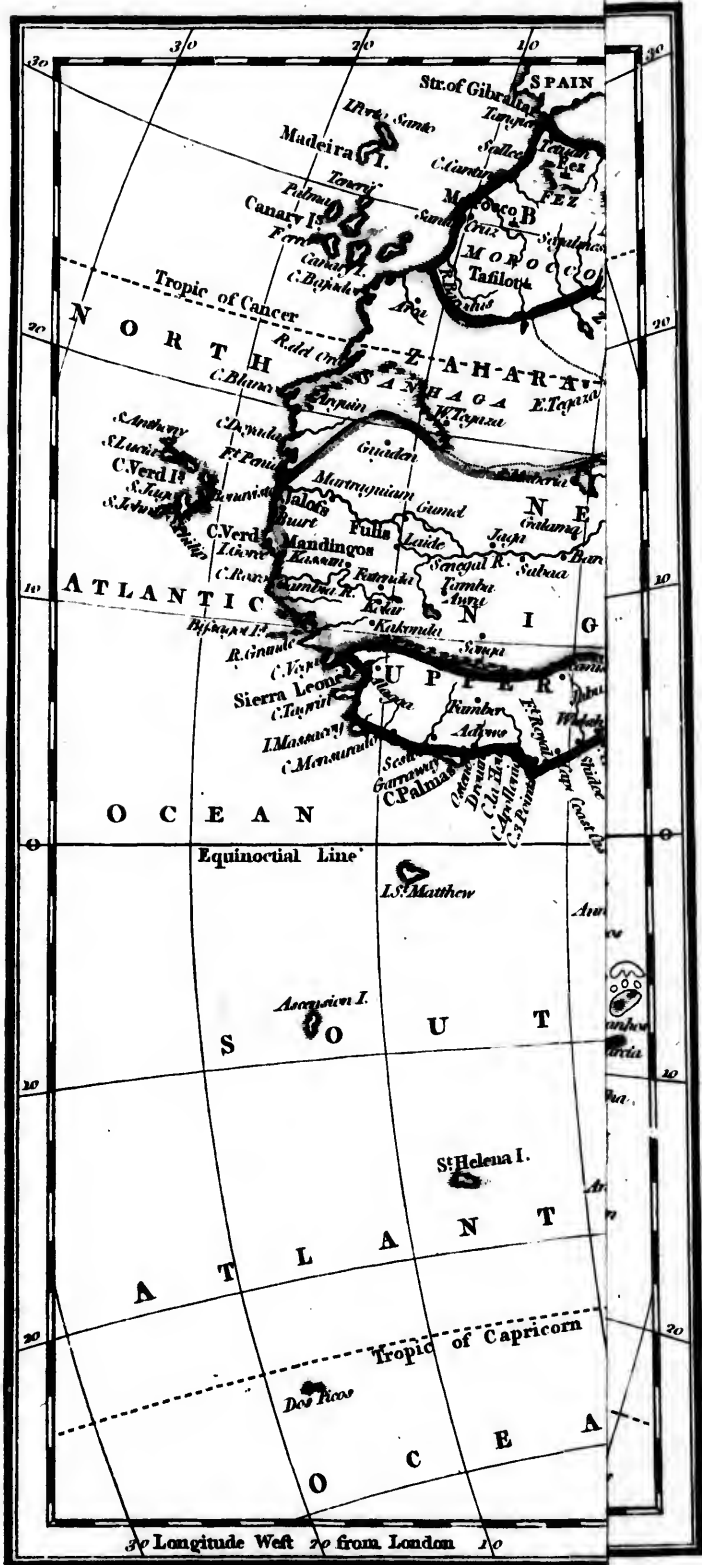




AFRICA
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by B. Baker Islipiana.

40 Longitude East 60 from London 80



in Valentia, seated on mount Pegna Golofa. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 39 10 N.

ÆGADES, or **ÆGATES**, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretana.

AERSHOT, a town in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 1 N.

ÆTNA. See **ETNA**.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, they have crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zahara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Nigen, of which last, the Senegal and the Gambia are only branches. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the Lions. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, which possess the greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cashna, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia,

Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association was formed for the purpose of having the interior regions of Africa explored; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were selected as their missionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on the journey; but Mr. Lucas is still pursuing his researches. The association have already collected much geographical information.

AFRICA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Lunis. It was taken by Charles V, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 35 36 N.

AFRIQUE, ST. a small town of France, in the department of Averion, six miles E of Vabres.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombuctou. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N America, in the district of Main. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43 16.

AGATHA, ST. a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 41 5 N.

AGATTON, a town near the mouth of the Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

AGDE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Hérault, not far from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 45 19 N.

AGEN, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Guienne, the episcopal see of the department of Aveyron. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne. Prunes, on account of their antiscorbutic property, form here a considerable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactures of camblets, serges, and sailcloth. Agen is 108 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 42 12 N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transylvania; 10 miles NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 46 32 N.

AGER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1° 50' E, lat. 41° 50' N.

AGGA, or **AGGONA**, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here. Lon. 0° 0', lat. 6° 0' N.

AGGERHÜYS, a fortress of Norway, in a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles NW of Frederickshall. Lon. 10° 20' E, lat. 59° 30' N. See **CHRISTIANIA**.

AGHRIM, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory, gained in 1691, by the army of king William, over that of James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow. Lon. 6° 21' W, lat. 52° 45' N.

AGIMERE, or **AZMERE**, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindostan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agra; and yet the famous emperor Acbar, says major Rennel, made a pilgrimage on foot, to the tomb of a saint there, to implore the divine blessing on his family, which, at that time, consisted only of daughters: but after this pilgrimage, he had three sons added to it. Jehanguire, his son, occasionally kept his court here; and this occasioned the visits of sir Thomas Roe to this place from Surat. Lon. 75° 20' E, lat. 26° 35' N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, seven miles N of Héflin. Near this place, Henry V, king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7° 15' W, lat. 30° 56' N.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII, over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendôme over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, five miles SE of Cassana. Lon. 9° 26' E, lat. 45° 25' N.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Canè. See **CANÈ**; **GROTTA DEL**.

AGOSTA, a town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15° 15' E, lat. 37° 35' N.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindostan Proper, seated on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acharabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Perhaps it has seldom happened that a city of such great extent and magnificence has declined so rapidly. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78° 30' E, lat. 27° 0' N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, eight miles SW of Tarazona. Lon. 2° 0' W, lat. 41° 53' N.

AGRIA, a small, but strong town, of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20° 10' E, lat. 48° 10' N.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands, 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146° 0' E, lat. 19° 40' N.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25° 40' W, lat. 38° 0' N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. Lon. 8° 5' W, lat. 39° 40' N.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Aguila.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles W of Estella. Lon. 2° 30' E, lat. 42° 35' N.

AGURANDE, a small town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2° 10' E, lat. 47° 20' N.

AHÜYS, a strong town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Christianstad. Lon. 14° 15' E, lat. 56° 15' N.

AJACCIO, or **AJAZZO**, a fine seaport of Corsica, on the W side of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8° 50' E, lat. 35° 50' N.

AJAZZO, a seaport of Natolia, in the province of Carmania, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where stood the city of Issus, and where Alexander fought

his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 37 0 N.

AICH, a town of Bavaria, on the Par. It was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1634. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is seated in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles s of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

AIELLO, a small town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 40 N.

AIGLE, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

AIGLE, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, 47 miles sw of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 45 N.

AIGNAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

AIGUE MORTE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 s of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling: but the chymists can now imitate these cold fermentations by a mixture of ferruginous and vitriolic particles. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 6 N.

AILAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

AILESBURY, the largest and most po-

pulous town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several streets lying about the market place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, in which this town shares the assizes with Buckingham. It is also the centre of the business of the vale of Ailesbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, have the art of rearing early ducklings, which is carried to such an extent, that it is said 30000 have been received at Ailesbury, for the supply of the London market, in six weeks; usually terminating in March. This town sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles s of Buckingham, and 41 nw of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

AILSA, a great insulated rock, to the s of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and within 30 yards of the latter, is a spring of fresh water. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty summits are the refuge of innumerable sea-fowls.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse. It takes its name from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone, above Lyons.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Ara.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles s of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43, 42 N.

AIRE, a strong town in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles s of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 30 42 N.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissoni, and falls into the Oise, near Compiegne.

AIX, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is now the metropolitan see of the depart-

ment of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

AIX, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

AIX, a small island of France, between the ile of Oleron and the continent. It is memorable for an expedition of the English in 1757, against Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles NW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a fine plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

ALABA, or ALAVA, one of the three divisions of the province of Biscay, in Spain, bounded on the N by Guipuscoa and Biscay Proper, on the E by Navarre, on the S by Old Castile, and on the W by that province and Biscay Proper. Victoria is the capital.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, stony, and inaccessible, on account of the great number of mountains. But there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAGOA, a town in the ile of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow, at the foot of the Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inha-

bitants, was lately an episcopal see, and has a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

ALAND, a cluster of islands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and is 75 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.

ALATAMEA, pronounced Ottamawhaw, a noble river of N America, called also St. GEORGE'S RIVER. It rises in the Allegany mountains, and taking a southeasterly direction through Georgia, empties itself, by several mouths, into the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles SW of the river Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a hill, with a bishop's see; 40 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 8, E, lat. 41 30 N.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Katan.

ALAUTA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs through Walachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

ALBA-JULIA, a city of Transylvania, with a bishop's see, and a university; seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompias, 25 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Venice; bounded on the S by Livadia, on the E by Thessalia and Macedonia; and on the N by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horsemen, and great thieves. They are of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country; and many noblemen have gardens here, where they spend the summer. It is 15 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 41 43 N.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania,

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ALBAN'S, ST. an ancient borough of
Herts, on the river Coln, so called from
St. Alban, who was the first martyr in
England, and was buried on a hill in the
neighbourhood. Offa, king of the Mer-
cians (to atone for the murder of Ethel-
bert, prince of the East Angles) erected a
monastery here, and dedicated it to St.
Alban. Edward VI incorporated the town,
which is governed by a mayor, high
steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here
are three churches, beside the ancient one
that belonged to the monastery, which the
inhabitants purchased of Edward VI for
400l. and is now a parish church. The
shrine of St. Alban stood in the east part;
and in the pavement are to be seen six
holes, in which the supporters of it were
fixed. Here also is the monument of
Offa, and of Humphrey duke of Glou-
cester, whose leaden coffin was discovered
in a vault, in 1703; the body preserved
almost intire by a pickle. Not a vestige,
beside this church, remains of the abbey,
except the gateway. In the church of St.
Michael is the monument of the illustrious
Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban's.
In the centre of the town stood one of the
magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I,
in honour of his queen Eleanor; and a
building erected in its stead, in 1703, still
retains the name of the Crois. Near the
town, is a kind of fortification, supposed
by some to be the camp of Ostorius, the
Roman proprætor; but others imagine it
to have been the site of the Saxon royal
palace at Kingsbury. St. Alban's is fa-
mous for the victory obtained by Richard
duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI;
and for a victory which queen Margaret
gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick.
This town rose from the ruins of the an-
cient city of Verulam, many vestiges of
which are to be seen in the neighbourhood.
The market is on Wednesday and Satur-
day. St. Alban's sends two members to
parliament, and is 21 miles N by W of
London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

ALBANY, a fort belonging to the Eng-
lish, on the SW of Hudon's Bay. Lon.
81 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

ALBANY, a city of N America, in the
state of New York, on the W side of
Hudson's river, 160 miles N of New
York. It contains 600 houses, and 4000
inhabitants, collected from almost all parts
of the northern world. Adventurers are
led here, by the advantages for trade,
which this place affords; it being situate
on one of the finest rivers in the world,

and the storehouse of the trade to and from
Canada and the Lakes. Lon. 75 20 W,
lat. 42 36 N.

ALBANY, or BREADALBANE, a dis-
trict of Scotland, in Perthshire. Albany
gives the title of duke to his majesty's
second son, Frederic duke of York.

ALBARAZIN, an ancient and strong
town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's
see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It
is seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of
Madrid. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 40 30 N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary,
with a strong fortrets to defend it against
the Chinese and Mongul Tartars. It is on
the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon.
103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in
the department of Lower Seine and late
province of Normandy. From this town
the English family of Keppel take the title
of earl. Its serges are in high esteem.
It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35
miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 NNW of
Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong seaport
of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with
a bishop's see. It is surrounded with
olive trees, and seated on the Mediter-
ranean Sea, 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon.
8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALBISOLA, a town belonging to the
republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain
manufacture; and several country houses
of the Genoese nobility. It was bom-
barded, in 1745, by the English. Lon.
8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Landes and late province of
Gascony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon.
0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

ALBURG, a town of Denmark, in
N Jutland, with a bishop's see. A great
number of eels are taken here; and it has
a considerable trade in herrings and corn,
and a manufacture of gums, pistols, saddles,
and gloves. It is seated on a canal, 10
miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburgh.
Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in
Estramadura, defended by a strong castle.
It has a considerable trade in wool and
cloth, and is 22 miles SW of Alcantara.
Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 50 N.

ALBY, an ancient town of France, lately
the capital of the territory of the Albigeois
in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see.
It is now the episcopal see of the depart-
ment of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inha-
bitants. In point of architecture and de-
corations, the principal church is one of
the most curious in France. The inha-

bitants were called Albigenſes: they were the firſt that diſputed the authority of the pope, and were condemned by a council here in 1176. The environs of Alby are charming, and produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, ſaffron, aniſeed, coriander, and woad. The fine paſtures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit ſtockings for the ſoldiers, ratteens of all colours, ſhalloons, coarſe woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whitenefs to thoſe of Mans. This town is 42 miles NE of Touluſe, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the river Guadaira, five miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a famous univerſity, a fine library, and a caſtle. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and ſeated on the river Henarez, 15 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 40 26 N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a famous monaſtery; ſeated near the river Salado, ſix miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

ALCAMA, a handſome town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the beſt butter and cheeſe in Holland, and have the fineſt tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 44 E, lat. 52 40 N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazarò, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 38 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the ſame year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It has a remarkable ancient aqueduct, and is ſituate near the ſource of the Guadalquivir, 135 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Guadamana. It has a fortrefs on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles NW of Carthagena. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCAZAR-LEGUER, a town in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the ſtraits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonſo,

king of Portugal, in 1468; but ſoon after abandoned. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle reckoned impregnable. Fine white ſalt is made here, whence the town takes its name. It is ſeated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the ſea, and 35 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 38 18 N.

ALCONCHOE, a caſtle of Spain, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Alcarague, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 38 12 N.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, ſeated on the river Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 37 20 N.

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, conſiſting of about 1000 houſes, between two large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and ſea-port in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday; pleaſantly ſeated in a dale, between a high hill and the ſea. A river runs on the SW; and the harbour is tolerably good, but ſmall. It ſends two members to parliament. The town was formerly much longer; but the ſea has taken away whole ſtreets. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 52 16 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the W riding of Yorkſhire, on the Oufe, which ſends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 15 miles NW of York, and 205 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 10 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltſhire, on a healthy hill, two miles from Salisbury, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of ſuttians, and received conſiderable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Norland. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, eight miles in circumference, ſeparated from France by a ſtrait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful iſland, and fertile in corn and paſture; but has only one church, in a town of the ſame name. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49 45 N.

ALEGRETTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles SE of Portalegre. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

ALENTIJO, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana.

ALENÇON, a large and handsome town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarthe, 20 miles N of Mans, and 87 SW of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, and is of an oval figure. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The city and suburbs are seven miles in compass. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. They have a great many mosques and caravanseras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruit. The water in all the wells in the city is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about five miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the empress Helena. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater splendor and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire; which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. Coaches or carriages are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. The English, French, and Dutch consuls, are much respected, and appear abroad, the English especially, with marks of distinction. The heat of the country makes it convenient for the inhabitants to sleep in the open air, in this city, over all

Arabia, and in many other parts of the East; for which reason, their houses are flat on the top. This practice accounts for the early acquaintance of these nations with astronomy, and explains some parts of the holy scripture. As the Turks are very uniform in their way of living, this account of Aleppo may give an idea of other Turkish cities. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook; 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles SW of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 40 10 N.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is remarkable for its baths; and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDeroon**, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea; and the seaport of Aleppo. It is now, properly speaking, nothing but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses. The road is subject to many great inconveniences; but the extreme unwholesomeness of the air is the worst. This annually carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the summer; and ships have even frequently lost all their men in two months. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants re-

ture to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, by the French in 1745, and by the king of Sardinia the year after. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the south bank of the river Potomac. The situation is elevated and pleasant, but the water so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to send nearly a mile for what is drinkable. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upward of 300 houses, many of which are handsome. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is nearly two miles wide, is mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of general Washington. Alexandria is 100 miles N of Richmond. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 38 30 N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly two obelisks full of hieroglyphics; and Pompey's pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins: part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of which would contain 200 soldiers, and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed; and its gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discover it till they are very near. This place is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles NW of Cairo. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 21 N.

ALFACS, the name of certain islands

near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFEIZERAO, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the seaside. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles SSW of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceterioze. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea, and 20 N of Boston. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 8 N.

ALGAGIOLA, a small fortified seaport in Corfica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has been restored. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the sea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; and the fishery brings in large sums.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles NW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

ALGHER, or ALGERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the NW coast, with a bishop's see. It is six miles S of Sassari. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemiam on the W, Titterie on the S, and Constantia on the E, of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under

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the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign, called the dey, who, however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province, every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; in-somuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 200,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles v lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it, in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was

bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great spirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite Minorca, 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 34 9 N.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles ssw of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 56 N.

ALICANT, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia; remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rose-mary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls here. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles s of Valencia. Lon. 0 0 lat. 38 16 N.

ALIGATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula, 22 miles SE of Gergenti. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hindoostan Proper, seated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field piece. It is 470 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 08, lat. 25 45 N.

ALLEGANY OR APPALACKTAN MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this

and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Allegany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36° is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The general name for these mountains seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans, an American geographer, calls them the Endless Mountains: others have called them the *Appalachians*, from a tribe of Indians, who live on a river proceeding from this ride, called the *Appalachikola*: but the most common name is the *Allegany Mountains*, so called from the principal ridge. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed; and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N America, which rises in the *Allegany Mountains* in lat. 42° . At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaus. At Fort Pitt it joins the *Monongahela*, and then assumes the name of *Ohio*. See *OHIO*.

ALLCHURCH, a village of *Worcestershire*, formerly a borough, and seven miles in circumference. It has an almshouse founded in 1580, and the Roman *Ickneld* street pass through it. The bishop of *Worcester* had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of *Saxon* architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of *Brimsgrave*.

ALLEGRIANZA, one of the *Canary* islands, lying to the N of *Graciosa*, and to the E of *St. Clare*. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

ALLEN, a small river in *Flintshire*, which sinks under ground, near *Mold*, and is lost for a short space.

ALLENDORF, a town in the landgrate of *Hesse Cassel*, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the *Weser*, 15 miles E of *Cassel*. Lon. $9^{\circ} 59' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 19' N$.

ALLER, a river, which rises in the duchy of *Magdeburg*, waters *Zell*, and enters the *Weser* below *Verden*.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in *Corfica*, a bishop's see, and the place where king *Theodore* first landed in 1736. Lon. $8^{\circ} 50' E$, lat. $42^{\circ} 5' N$.

ALLIER, a department of *France*, lately the province of *Bourbonnois*. It is so called from a river which flows by *Moulins*, and falls into the *Loire*, above *Orleans*.

ALLOA, a commercial town, on the frith of *Forth*, in *Clackmannanshire*. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime-trees. Here is a customhouse for the convenience of the shipping in this part of the coast, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactures. Lon. $3^{\circ} 45' W$, lat. $56^{\circ} 10' N$.

ALMACARRON, a seaport of *Spain*, in *Murcia*, at the mouth of the *Guadalantine*, near the *Mediterranean*, 20 miles S W of *Carthage*. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 28' N$.

ALMANZA, a town of *Spain*, in *New Castile*, remarkable for the victory gained by the *French* and *Spaniards* over the *allies* in 1707, when most of the *English* were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the *Portuguese* horde at the first charge. It is 50 miles SW of *Valencia*. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 54' N$.

ALMEDA, a town of *Portugal*, in *Estramadura*, seated on the *Tajo*, opposite *Lisbon*. Lon. $9^{\circ} 4' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 33' N$.

ALMEIDA, a town of *Portugal*, in the province of *Tra-os-montes*, on the confines of *Leon*, 17 miles NW of *Cividad Rodrigo*. Lon. $6^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 45' N$.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of *Portugal*, in the province of *Beira*, on the river *Coa*. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 38' N$.

ALMENDVALAIO, a town of *Spain*, in *Estramadura*, near the borders of *Portugal*. Lon. $5^{\circ} 6' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 36' N$.

ALMERIA, a seaport of *Spain*, in the province of *Granada*, with a bishop's see, seated on the river *Almeria*, 62 miles SE of *Granada*. Lon. $2^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $36^{\circ} 51' N$.

ALMISSA, a small town, at the mouth of the *Cetina*, in *Dalmatia*, famous for

its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALMONDBURY, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, formerly a Roman town, call. Campodonum, and afterward a feat of the Saxon kings. It had once a castle and a cathedral, and is seated on the Calder, two miles SSE of Huddersfield.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, where Alemond, father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn. It is eight miles N of Bristol.

ALMUNECAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Alne, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-house. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles N W of Brussels, Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

ALPNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Carmero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the vallies between them, and for that reason is secure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the

winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of the same name.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It has two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 6 N.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Switzerland and Franche Comté, on the W by Lorraine, and on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it having been part of the empire. It is now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

ALSFELD, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles NW of Marburg. Its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ALSHEDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Tyne, with a strong bridge over it; and near the town is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 NNW of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 54 50 N.

ALTAMONT, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles NW of Basigliano. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

ALTEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE of Valencia, and 110 S by E of Madrid. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

ALTENA, a flourishing seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle; formerly an imperial town, but now belonging to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipzig. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, 28 miles S of Weissenburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or **OWAR**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S of Presburg, and 40 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein. See **OLDENBURG**.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a territory of the same name, 15 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Straßburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ferges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg; with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden.

It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and is 10 miles SE of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, on the lake of Lucern, near the spot where it receives the river Rufs, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 53 23 N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41 0 N.

ALVESTON, a village in Gloucestershire. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles N by E of Bristol.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

AMADAN, or **HAMADAN**, a town of Persia, 200 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

AMAK, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christian-Shafen, is built. It is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E Friesland, to whom the island was assigned by Christian II, at the request of his queen, for the purpose of supplying her with vegetables, cheese, and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonists with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a distinct race. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full-glazed breeches of the same colour, loose at the knee, and tied round the waist. The women are chiefly dressed in black jackets and red petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish.

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AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the pro-
vince of Gothland, with a good harbour on
lake Wenner, 175 miles SW of Upsal.
It carries on a great trade in timber, deals,
and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

AMALFI, an ancient archiepiscopal
town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore.
Flavio Gioia, who is said to have in-
vented the mariner's compass, about the
beginning of the 14th century, was a na-
tive of this town. It is seated in a
charming country, on the western coast of
the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno.
Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the
department of Cher and late territory of
Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher,
20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 30 E,
lat. 46 45 N.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the
department of the North and in the late
French Flanders. It had lately a cele-
brated abbey. When the Prussians and
Austrians invaded France in 1792, it was
taken by them, but evacuated on their
retreat. It is seated on the Scarpe, seven
miles N of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 35 E,
lat. 50 27 N.

AMANTEA, a seaport of Naples, in
Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eufe-
nia, 20 miles SW of Cosenza. Lon. 16
10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

AMAPALLA, a seaport of N America,
in Guatimala, seated on a gulf of the same
name, 220 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon.
86 40 W, lat. 12 30 N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Natolia,
the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer.
It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives
its name to a province, where there are
the best wines and fruits of Natolia. It
was destroyed by an earthquake, July 3,
1794. It is seated near the river Catal-
mack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 0
E, lat. 40 31 N.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of
S America, which has its source in Peru,
not far from the Pacific Ocean, and run-
ning E falls into the Atlantic Ocean di-
rectly under the equinoctial line. Its
course is 3000 miles, and it is the greatest
river in the world: its mouth is 150 miles
broad; and it receives, in its progress,
near 200 other rivers, many of which have
a course of 5 or 600 leagues, some of
them not inferior to the Danube or the
Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it
is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. In the rainy
season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes
the adjacent country.

AMAZONIA, a country in S America,
bounded on the N by Terra Firma and

Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean
and Brasil, on the S by Paragua, and on
the W by Peru. It is 1200 miles long,
and 960 broad. It was discovered, in
1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, com-
ing from Peru, sailed down the river
Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing com-
panies of women in arms on its banks, he
called the country Amazonia, and gave
the name of Amazon to the river, which
had formerly been called Maragon. But
this was probably a fiction, for M. Con-
damine could perceive no such women.
The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees
and plants are verdant all the year. The
rivers and lakes are infested by alligators
and water-serpents. Their banks are in-
habited by different tribes of Indians, go-
verned by petty sovereigns, distinguished
from their subjects by coronets of beautiful
feathers. The Spaniards have made many
attempts to settle this country; but diffi-
culties and disasters have hitherto rendered
their designs abortive. On that part of
the coast between Cape North and the
mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese,
indeed, have some settlements.

AMBERG, a town of Germany, capital
of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It
has a strong castle, and is seated on the river
Ills, 40 miles E of Nuremberg. Lon. 12
7 E, lat. 49 30 N.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Puy de Dome and late
province of Auvergne, seated in a beauti-
ful valley, on the river Ore. There are
no less than 60 papermakers in its vicinity,
who manufacture paper for printing cards,
and engraving. It has also a trade in
coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is
21 miles E of Iffoire, and 300 S by E of
Paris. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Westmorland,
with a market on Wednesday, seated on
Winander-mere, 13 miles NW of Kendal,
and 271 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W,
lat. 54 28 N.

AMBLETEUSE, a seaport of France,
in the department of the Straits of Calais
and late province of Picardy, eight miles
N of Boulogne. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50
49 N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the
department of Indre and Loire and late
province of Touraine, seated at the con-
fluence of the Loire and Massée. The
staircase of the castle, being without steps,
may be ascended to the very top. Here
Lewis XI instituted the order of St. Mi-
chael; and here, in 1560, was formed the
famous conspiracy against the Guises,
known by the name of Amboise. It is 12

miles E of Tours, and 113 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47 25 N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman catholics among them. Lon. 327 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

AMBRESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, six miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 11 N.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 12 E, at. 16 10 N.

AMEDABAD, a considerable city, the capital of Guzerat, in Hindoostan Proper. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. Travellers have dwelt much on its beauty and convenient situation. It is seated in a level country, on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

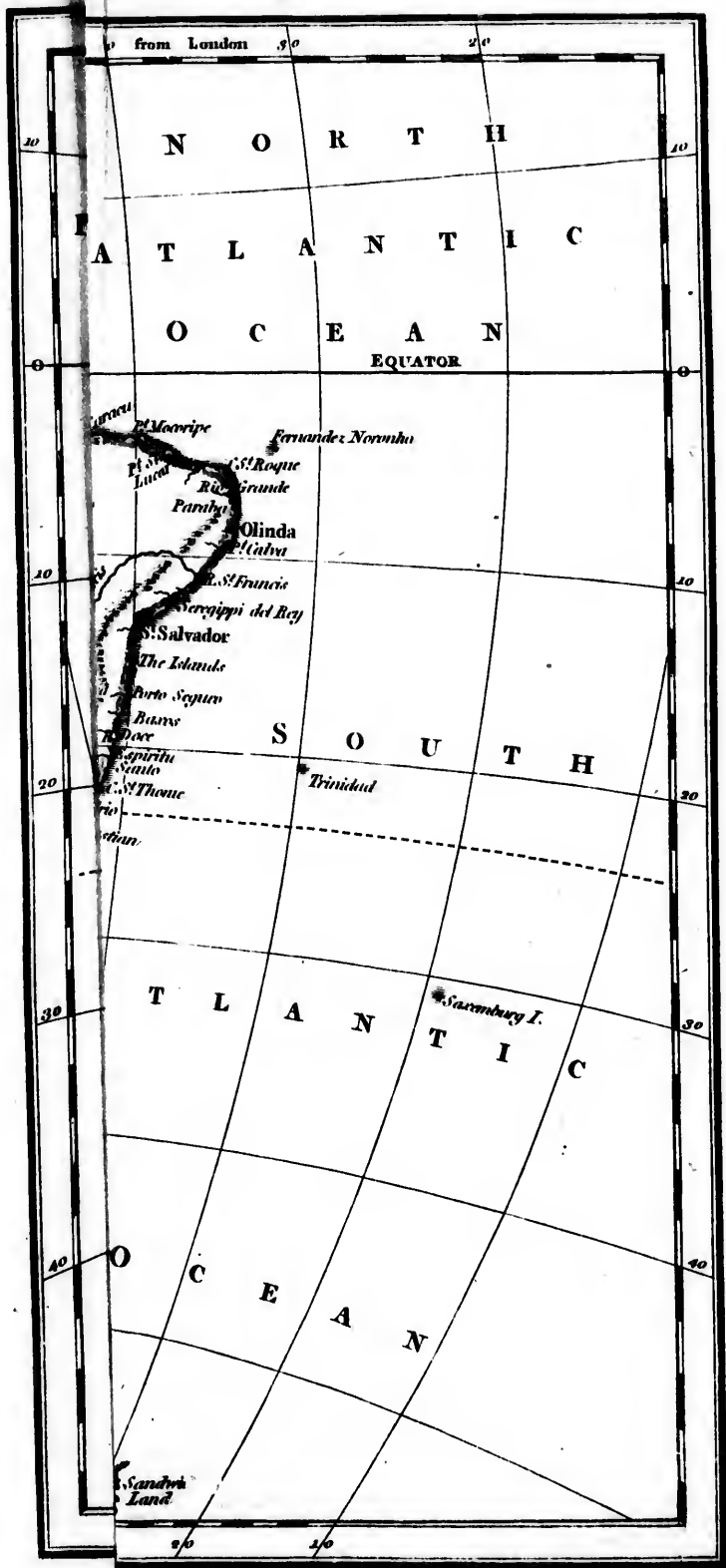
AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AMELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, between the Tiber and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles SW of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 42 33 N.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north-east part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, to America, and drawn up an

amusing history of his voyage, published it, and it was read with admiration. In his narrative, he had insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskinaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they agree in every particular, from the straits of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending to many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as those that form the immense chain called the Andes; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoko, Mississippi, Illinois, Mislaures, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, &c. Beside the aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess some of the finest provinces, that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. The United States possess New England, New York,

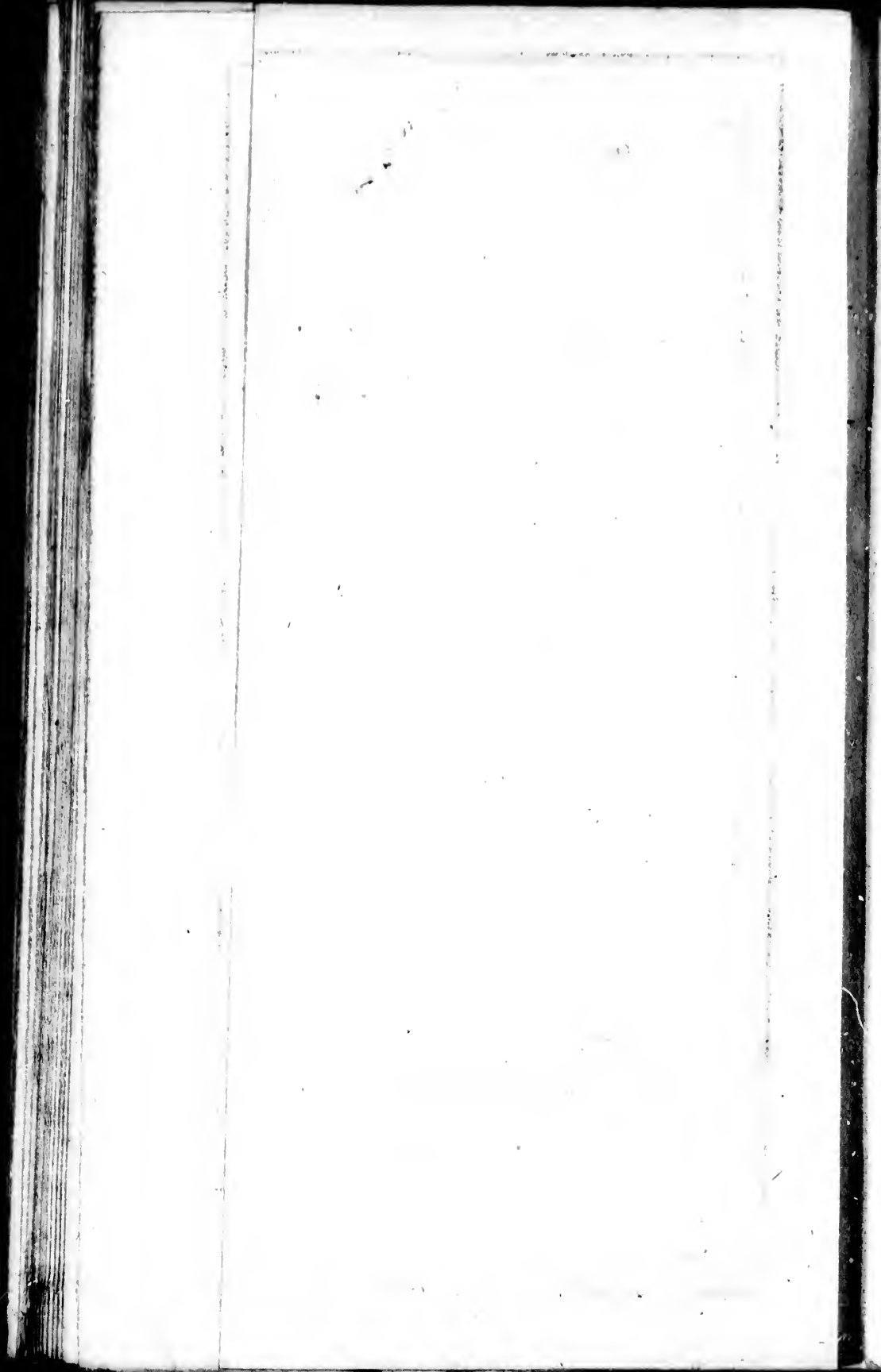
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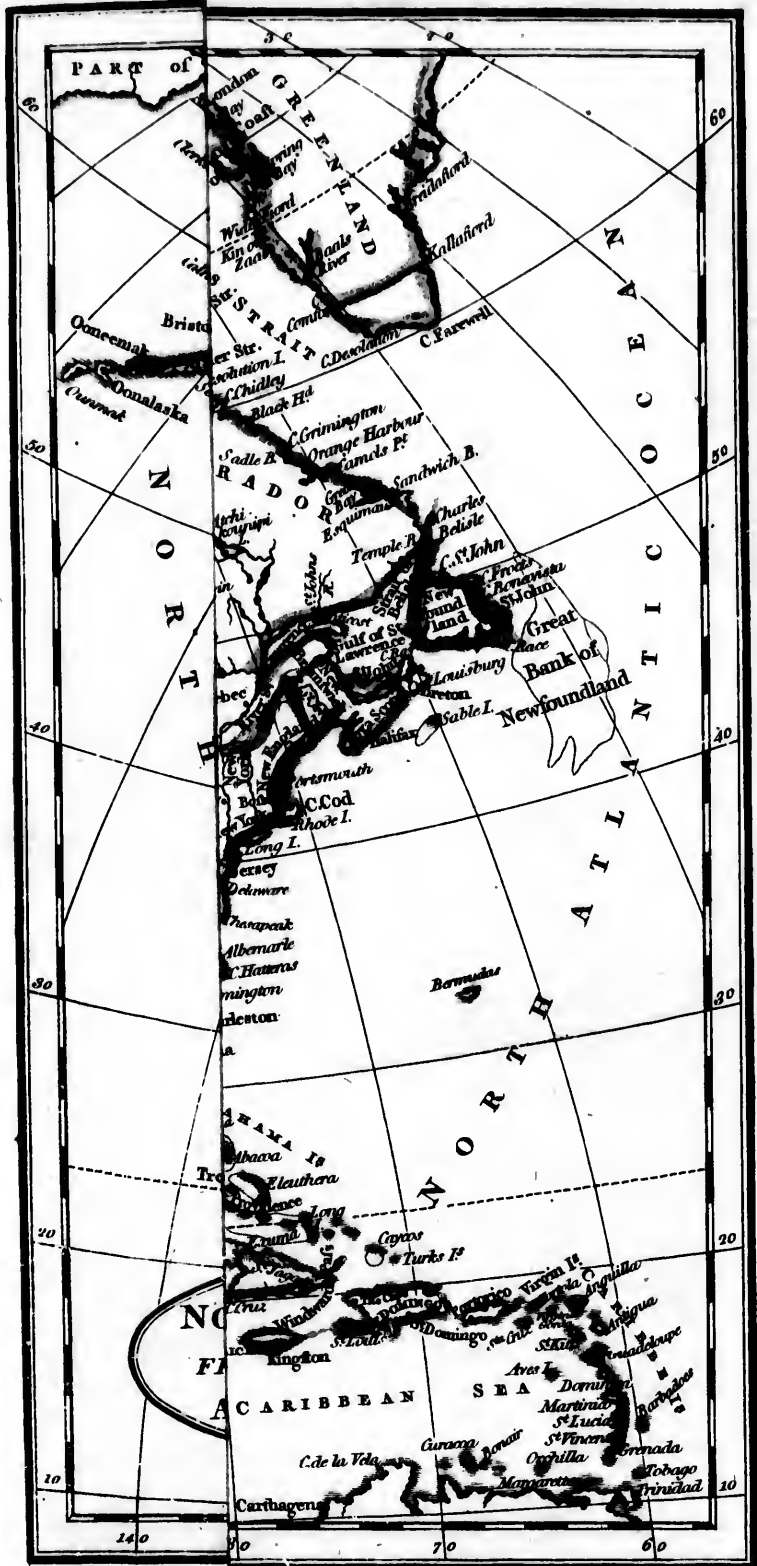


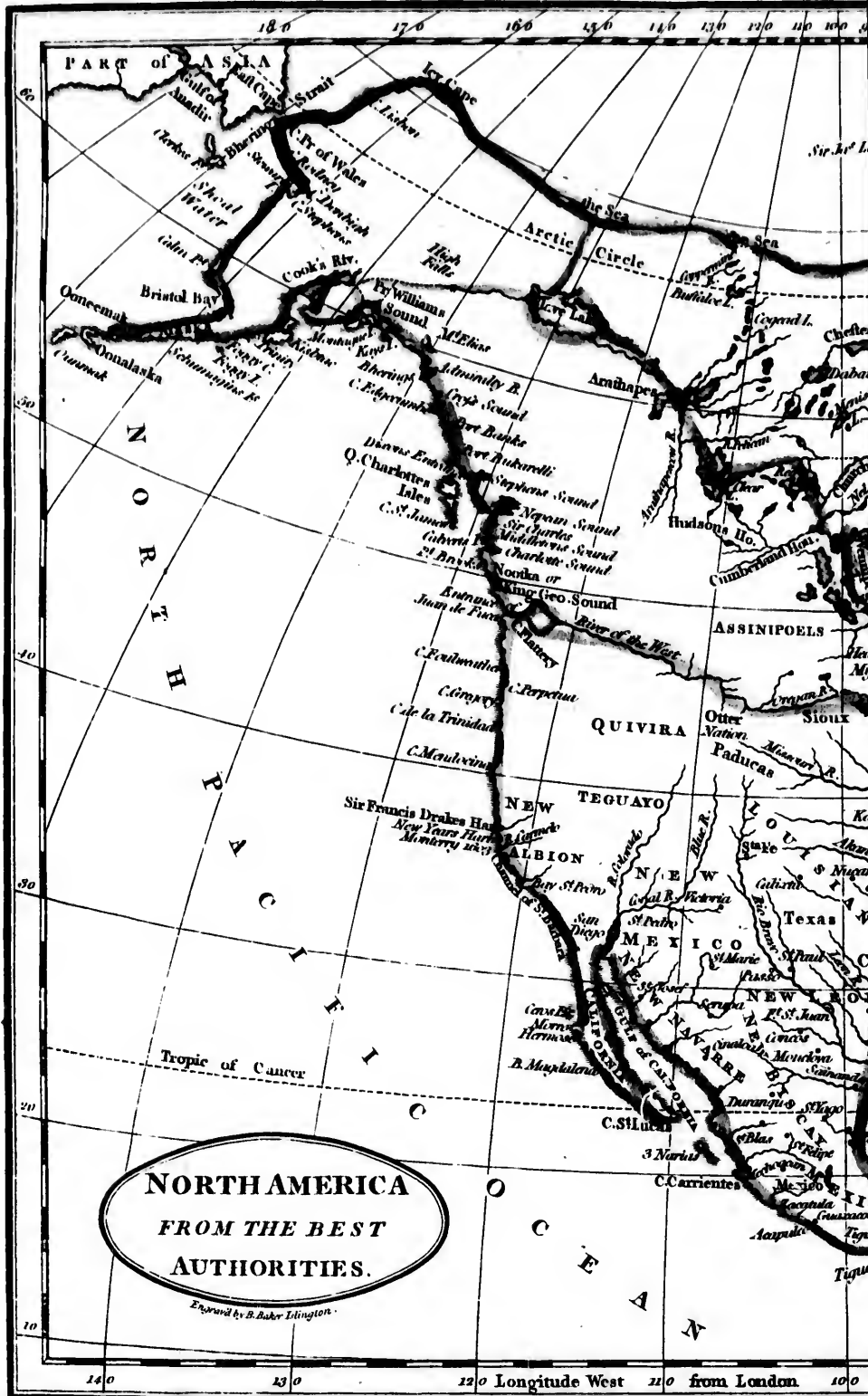


SOUTH AMERICA
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by R. Baker Delugon.









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New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W. The countries possessed by Great Britain are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In N America, Spain possesses East and West Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua. In S America, the Portuguese have Brasil: the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

AMERSFORT, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated in a fertile country on the river Embs, 12 miles E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N.

AMERSHAM, or **AGMONDESHAM**, a borough of Bucks, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles SE of Buckingham, and 29 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

AMID, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, the episcopal town of the department. The nave of the cathedral is a finished piece of building, and the whole structure stately; beside which, there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaioun, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

AMOL, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 39 20 N.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best cultivated parts belong to a monastery; and the greatest inconvenience which the inhabitants of this island experience is the

want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

AMOUR, a river of Asia, which rises in Siberia, runs E through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOY, an island on the SW coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E of Roanne.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is noted for having been the residence of Catharine of Arragon, queen of Henry VIII, during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 6 N.

AMPURIAS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

AMRAS, a castle, in Germany, seated in the Tirol, two miles SE of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 47 9 N.

AMSTERDAM, a rich and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadhous alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as

London, and is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom are always sitting. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. It received the French troops, Jan. 19, 1795, without any resistance. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N of Antwerp, 175 E by N of London, 240 N by E of Paris, and 560 NW of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANAGNI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 41 56 N.

ANACOPUR, the capital of the nation of the Abkaks, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

ANATOM, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 48 N.

ANCASTER, a village in Lincolnshire, 13 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill which abounds with antiquities.

ANCIENS, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the département of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, 20 miles E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 47 15 N.

ANCLAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S of Gripswald. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, a marquisate in Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State.

ANCONA, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral stands upon the highest part, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence toward the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is in-

debted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the surface of the sea. Near this stands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maison Quarrée at Nîmes, is the most entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and, although all religions are tolerated, theirs is the only foreign worship allowed to be publicly exercised. Ancona was taken by the French in June 1796. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada; on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic; on the N by Estremadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are an inoffensive people, and live chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish the ships that touch there.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the département of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fentarabia in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 W.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the département of Eure and late province of Normandy, divided by a paved road into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It has a fountain, which bears the name of St. Clotilda, and to which pilgrims resort on the festival of that saint. Little Andely is on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are said to be equal to those of England. Andely is the birthplace of Nicholas Poussin, the Raphael of France. It is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANDERNACH, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated

on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 29 N.

ANDERO, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in S America, running from N to S along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. They exceed in length any chain of mountains in the other parts of the globe; extending from the isthmus of Darien to the straits of Magellen, dividing the whole southern part of America, and running a length of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one third above the Pike of Teneriff, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts, below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6252 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains are many volcanoes.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christianstadt: here is the greatest alum work in the kingdom.

ANDREW, ST. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the isle of Bommel Waert, taken by the French in 1794, immediately retaken by the allies, and again taken by the French before the close of the year.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

ANDREW'S, ST. a city in Fifeshire, with a university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean.

The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 18 N.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, four miles S of Barletta. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

ANDROS, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are pleasant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N of Candia. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

ANDUXAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a castle, and seated on the Guadalquivir, 35 miles E of Cordova. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 37 55 N.

ANEGADA, one of the English Virgin Islands. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

ANGELO, ST. a town of Naples, in Capriata, five miles N of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 41 40 N.

ANGELOS, a populous town of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N.

ANGERS, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Anjou, and the episcopal see of the department of Maine and Loire. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarthe and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. Its environs present a pleasing view of numerous country houses, upward of a hundred windmills, well-cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the exquisite neatness of the wainscot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, surrounded by three steeples (of which the centre one has no support but the bases of the other two)

are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and several bishops, in white marble; and here is shown an urn, which is pretended to have been used at the wedding of Cana. Before the late dissolution of convents, monks of every order were to be seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles lettres, established in 1685. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000; and here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and sailcloth. The produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce: this slate is so common, that the most paltry hovel in the suburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle, flanked by 13 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous situation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 30 miles E of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 30' N$.

ANGHERA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 42' N$.

ANGLESEY, an island and the most western county of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market-towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menaj. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds, and heaps of stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the NW part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with that curious substance called asbestos.

ANGOL, a town of S America, in Chili, 125 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. $72^{\circ} 39' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 36' S$.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malamba, on the S by Benguela, and on

the W by the ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, generally idolaters, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, seated on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are some fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 39' N$.

ANGOUMOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Linnosin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

ANGORA, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which is worked into the finest stuffs, particularly camlers. Near this city Pompey gained a great victory over Mithridates, and Pamernane defeated Bajazet. It is 212 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. $32^{\circ} 5' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N$.

ANGRA, a seaport, capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see; and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. $27^{\circ} 7' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 39' N$.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Pignerol. Lon. $7^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 0' N$.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a long and narrow island, winding somewhat in the manner of a snake. It is woody, but perfectly level; and is the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, 60 miles NW of St. Christopher's. Lon. $62^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $18^{\circ} 15' N$.

ANGUILLABA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles NW of Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland (sometimes called FORFAR, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, on the NE by Kincardine.

shire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Tay, and on the W by Perthshire. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfield, on the W by Halberstadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Mulda.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse.

ANIAN, a country on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50° E. lon. and between the equator and 10° N latitude.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the E India company. Their merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

ANJOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, on the W by Bretagne, on the S by Poitou, and on the E by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the four departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarte.

ANKAM, a rivulet in Lincolnshire, noted for its fine eels. It empties itself into the Humber, and has been made navigable for sloops as far as Glandford-bridge.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasanter place in these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. It is 130 miles W of Bagdad, and 120 SSW of Moussol. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are extensive, and inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly ear the ha-

bitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes of a luxuriant growth. It is situate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

ANNAN, a borough of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, about three miles N of Solway Frith, and 60 S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 55 0 N.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which rising in the Moffat Hills, and flowing, in a southerly direction, through Annandale, empties itself into Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland. From thence descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a fort in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in N America, situate at the mouth of the Severn river. Although a place of little note in the commercial world, it is one of the wealthiest towns of its size in America. The houses, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets, like radii, beginning at the centre, where the stadthouse stands, and thence diverging into every direction. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The stadthouse is the noblest building of the kind in America. Annapolis is 30 miles S of Baltimore. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 39 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, in N America. It stands on the E side of the bay of Fundy, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 44 52 N.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about 10 miles long, and four broad. It is 70 miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of Chamberry. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 45 53 N.

ANNONONA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep and chicken, which are all extreme-

by cheap. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfier, paper-makers, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarefied air in floating balloons, by a fire-place suspended under them. Annonay is seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deunies, 12 miles SW of Vienne. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 15 N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of Anspach. The present prince lately abdicated his dominions, in consideration of a stipulated revenue, in favour of the king of Prussia, who is of the same family; and having married Elisabeth dowager lady Craven, in 1791, has since settled in England. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Neuremburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough on the SE coast of Fifeshire, 25 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 15 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaquia, 75 miles SE of Guaxaquia.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island of N America, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W, lat. from 49 to 52 N.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands,

The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 71 5 N.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See **INDIES**, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or **ANTIOCH**, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French, in February 1793, but evacuated soon after.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTHAKIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now almost come to nothing: however, the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean, and 40 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 35 17 N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 36 42 N.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature: it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent crystalline substance, very naturally resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 19 miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

ANTOINE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. Here was lately a monastery, the church of which is magnificent. It was the principal seat of an order of Hospitallers, united to that of Malta in 1777, and whose origin may be traced to an hospital, built (near a chapel, the depository of the relics of St. Anthony) by Gaston and his son Girin, in 1095, for the relief of devotees, suffering under a disorder, since called Saint Anthony's

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Fire. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

ANTONIO, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25° 0' W, lat. 17° 0' N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is a poor place, but sends two members to parliament; and is 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6° 6' W, lat. 54° 43' N.

ANTRUM, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in the Vallais, by which there is a passage from the Vallais into the valley of Antrona in the Milanese.

ANTWERP, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars, caused by the tyranny of Philip II, diminished that commerce, which was effectually annihilated in 1648; when, by the treaty of Munster between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheld was shut. See SCHELD. The river is commodious, being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the quay. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. Ruben's descent from the cross is esteemed his masterpiece. On a picture of the fallen angels, by the father-in-law of Matsys, appears a hornet on one of the thighs. Concerning this it is related, that Matsys, who was originally a blacksmith, falling in love with the painter's daughter, and applying to the father for his consent, was refused, as no one, he said, should have her, but a painter. On this, Matsys went to Italy to study the art, and, in a few years, returned a great master himself; and this hornet he painted on the thigh of the falling angel. The painter perceiving it, some time after, attempted to beat it off; astonished at the exquisite deception, he inquired who had done it; and thus discovering the

superior skill of Matsys, he immediately consented to the marriage. There are many fine paintings in the other churches, and in private collections. The exchange, once so thronged, and from which sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that for London, is now the abode of solitude and silence; and serves no other purpose than the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great market-place, is a noble structure. Here is still seen a house, built in 1568, for the accommodation of the merchants of the Hanse Towns; and hence they went to the Exchange, in procession, preceded by a band of music. In the principal street is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal. This was made from a demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he himself had set up in the citadel. The citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been taken more easily since, by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, by the French in 1746 and 1792, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the French again in 1794. It is 22 miles N of Brussels, 22 NE of Ghent, and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 28' E, lat. 51° 13' N.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, in S America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75° 25' W, lat. 4° 53' N.

AORNUS. See BIJORE.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the Doria, 50 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7° 30' E, lat. 45° 48' N.

AOUSTA, a duchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and abounds in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

APAMEA, or **AFAMEA**, a town of Syria, on the river Assi, 35 miles S of Antioch. Lon. 36° 56' E, lat. 34° 32' N.

APANOMEA, a town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon, which is so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lon. 25° 59' E, lat. 36° 18' N.

APEE, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168° 32' E, lat. 16° 46' S.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in

Steswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N. of Steswick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 6 N.

APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, called Aphiom, because it produces a great deal of opium, called aphium by the Turks. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. 38 35 N.

APPALACHIAN. See ALLEGANY.

APPALACHIKOLA, a river of N America, formed by the junction of the Chatahouchee and Flint, which rise in the Appalachian Mountains, and running nearly parallel in a southerly direction, flow united into the gulf of Mexico.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior, are Roman catholics; the six exterior, are protestants. It is 40 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 27 N.

APPEBY, the county-town of Westmorland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper part is the castle; at the lower end is the church; and here is also a townhouse. The town is almost encircled by the river Eden: it sends two members to parliament; and is 10 miles SE of Penrith, and 266 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 34 N.

APT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery, for which last there is a great demand. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and 25 SE of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 51 N.

APULIA, the E side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whose modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or **APORAMIA**, a rapid river of S America, in Peru.

AQUA-NEGRA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesà, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

AQUILA, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake hap-

pened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on the Pescara, 52 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 20 N.

AQUILEIA, a decayed trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It has a patriarch, who resides at Udina. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles NE of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 46 0 N.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is a bishop's see, but was ruined by the emperor Conrade; consisting only of about 35 houses. It was the birthplace of Juvenal, and is 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 36 N.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez; on the NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It lies between 35 and 60° E. lon. and 12 and 30° N. lat. extending 1430 miles in length and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bussara to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Roshaan, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coast

of Ava, and on the w by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in his capital. His palace is very large, and contains, it is said, seven idols, cast in gold of two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. They have only two seasons; the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian Sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth, lying between 58 and 62° of E lon. and between 42 and 47° of N lat.

ARANDE-DE-DOUERO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, said to be the same mentioned in Gen. viii. 4.

ARASSI, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albanguay. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, on a river of the same name, 72 miles NW of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

ARAU, or **AARAU**, a handsome and flourishing manufacturing town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, from which it derives its name. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is 27 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ARAUICO, a fortress and town of Chili, in S America, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73 20 W; lat. 37 30 S.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running SE across Armenia, falls into the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian Sea.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S of Moutul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 47 0 N.

ARBOIS, a populous town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Besançon. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, in that part of Thurgau over which the bishop of Constance has the jurisdiction, and the Swiss cantons the sovereignty. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles SE of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 30 N.

ARBROATH. See **ABERBROTHWICK**.

ARBURG, or **AARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel built on a rock, 12 miles E of Soleure.

ARBURY, a village, one mile N of Cambridge. Here are the remains of a camp, and many coins have been found.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into various parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia; capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first retorted to by the English in 1553. In 1793, a dreadful fire destroyed great part of the city and suburbs: they are now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 NE of Peterburgh. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont,

Lemnos, Tenedos, Sciros, Metelen, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Argentiera, &c.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, four principal groups of islands, between Kamtichatka and the west coast of America. The first, called Salsignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khan, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleuthian Islands. The third group is called the Andreanoffski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group is the Lissie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. See **FOX ISLANDS**.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 48 32 N.

ARCO, a town and castle in the Trentin, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, 15 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ARCOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Guadalcto, 28 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 36 52 N.

ARCOT, a city, capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. Its citadel is esteemed a place of some strength, for an Indian fortress; and the defence which it made, under capt. Clive, in 1751, established the military fame of that officer. It is 73 miles W by S of Madras, and 217 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

ARDEBIL, an ancient town in Persia, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Selli, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

ARDECHE, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 51 16 N.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Cesar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

ARDRAH, a small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, lying at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants

are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced the country, and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the smallpox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARDRES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I of France, and Henry VIII of England, in 1520, where the two kings displayed their magnificence with such emulation, that the place of interview (an open plain, between the town and Guines) was named the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is eight miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 50 N.

AREBO, or **AREBON**, a town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

AREKEA, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suquam.

AREMBERG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a river, 22 miles S of Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 50 22 N.

ARENSBURG, a town of Westphalia, on a hill, in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 51 25 N.

ARENSBURG, an episcopal see and seaport of the Russian government of Riga, in the isle of Oescl. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

ARENSHARD, a tract in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of S America in Peru, seated on a river, in a fertile country, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a volcano. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, ut, re, mi, &c. was born here. It is seated

on a mountain, 15 miles w of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

ARGAU, or **AARGAU**, a small, well-watered province of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

ARGENCES, a town of France, on the river Meauce, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, 10 miles E of Caen. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 miles NW of Seez, and 110 W of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, five miles NW of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 52 N.

ARGENTIERA, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Provence, five miles SW of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

ARGOS, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ARGOSTOL, a seaport of the isle of Cefalonia, opposite Albania. It is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

ARGUN, an island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638: afterward the French took it from the Dutch. It is 30 miles SE of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

ARGUN, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARGUN, a town of Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ARGYLESHIRE, a county of Scotland,

bounded on the N by Invernessshire; on the E by the counties of Perth and Dunbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is nearly 100 miles long from the mull of Cantyre to its NW extremity: its breadth is unequal; about 30 miles where greatest, and in some parts only one or two. To the NW is a peninsula, detached from the rest of the country: it contains the districts of Ardmurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture.

ARHUSEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S of Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; 15 miles E of Benevento, and 10 NW of Trevico. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, 550 miles SE of Lima. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 27 S.

ARIPO, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda; and to the E of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

ARKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 52 42 N.

ARLES, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an archiepiscopal see. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable; and the emperor Constantine took great delight in it. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Nîmes. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

ARLESHEM, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Auf-

trian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 49 45 N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, once a considerable town, now a small place; but it gives name to a county, and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles SE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 27 N.

ARMAGNAC, a late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a large country, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Kurdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journies to carry it on. They are Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed in this country; but the inhabitants are more numerous than in any other province of the Turkish empire.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles NW of Lille. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ARMUYDEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

ARNA, a seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It is seated in

a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles NW of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werben.

ARNEDO, a seaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Callao.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2 N.

ARNO, a river in Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean a little below the latter.

ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW of Erfurt. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

ARONA, a town of the duchy of Milan, with a ruined castle, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, five miles SE of Portalegra. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 39 3 N.

AROOOL, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiow, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moscow. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

ARPENAS, a cataract of the river Arve, near Salenche, in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1,100 feet, rushing, with great noise and violence, from a prodigious impending rock.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, eight miles N of Aquino. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

ARQUES, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of the Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It is famous for the victory gained here by Henry IV, over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1589. It has an ancient castle, and is four miles SE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other

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places dry and sandy. It produces saf-
fron, and there are many mines of salt.
Saragossa is the capital.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the
frith of Clyde, to the sw of the isle
of Bute, 23 miles long and 12 broad.
Ridges of rugged mountains extend across
the island, but their sides are fertile.
It abounds with cattle, goats, black
game, and grouse; and the streams are
stored with fish, especially salmon. The
climate is severe but healthful; and in-
valids annually resort thither to drink the
whey of goats milk. Among the rocks
are found iron ore, spar, and a great
variety of beautiful pebbles. On the
coast are many wonderful caverns, which
often afford shelter to smugglers. They
were once the retreats of ancient heroes.
Tradition preserves the memory of Fingal;
and Robert Bruce took refuge in this
island, during the time of his greatest
distress.

ARRAS, an ancient fortified town of
France, in the department of the Straits
of Calais and late province of Artois.
It was lately an episcopal see, and is di-
vided into two towns, one named the
city, which is the most ancient; and the
other the town, which is modern, and
seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles sw
of Douay, and 22 NW of Cambrai.
Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

ARRIEGE, a department of France,
containing the late provinces of Couserans
and Foix. It is so named from a river,
which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing
by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Ga-
ronne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found
among its sands.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in
the Baltic, between the islands of Funen
and Aften. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

ARROJO-DE-ST.-SERVAN, a town of
Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles s
of Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6
20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ARTA, an ancient seaport of Turkey
in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek
archbishop's see. It carries on a con-
siderable trade, and is seated on the river
Aldhas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon.
21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French
Netherlands; bounded on the N and
E by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cam-
bresis, and Picardy on the s and w. It
is now included in the department of the
Straits of Calais.

ARUBA, an island near Terra Firma,
in S America, subject to the Dutch.
Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which
rises in Faucigny, and watering Salen-
che, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the
Rhone below Geneva. It has many ca-
taracts. See ARPENAS.

ARUN, a river of Sussex, that falls
into the English Channel, below Arundel.
It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL; a borough in Sussex, with
a market on Wednesday and Saturday.
It is seated on the side of a hill, on the
Arun, which is here navigable for barges
only. The castle, the ancient seat of the
dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and
is said to be a mile in compass. The
possession of this castle confers an earldom
on its proprietor; and, by this right, the
duke of Norfolk is earl of Arundel. It
is governed by a mayor, sends two mem-
bers to parliament, and is eight miles E
of Chichester, and 68 ssw of London.
Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ARWANGEN, a castle and village of
Switzerland, in the canton of Bern,
seated between Wangen and Arburg,
on the river Aar, over which it has a
covered bridge.

ARZILLA, an ancient seaport of
Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in
possession of the Portuguese, who aban-
doned it. It is 50 miles ssw of Tan-
gier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lap-
land, into a bay of which, in 1553,
two English ships (which had penetrated
as high as the 72° N lat. to Spitzbergen)
were forced by stress of weather; and
their crews were frozen to death.

ASAPH, ST. a city of Flintshire, on
the river Elway, where it unites with
the Clwyd; and over each is a bridge.
It is a poor place, of note only for its
cathedral, but has a market on Saturday.
It is 24 miles w of Chester, and 209 NW
of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited
island, in the S Atlantic Ocean, 600 miles
NW of St. Helena. It has a safe har-
bour, at which the E India ships often
touch, to procure turtles, which are here
plentiful and large. Lon. 14 18 W, lat.
7 40 S.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Ger-
many, subject to the elector of Mentz,
who has a palace here, in which George II
took up his quarters the night before the
battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was
taken by the French in July 1796. It
is 40 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E,
lat. 50 40 N.

ASCOLI, a populous town of Italy, in
the marquisate of Ancona, with a

bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

ASCOLI-DI-SATRIANO, an episcopal city of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ASEER, or ASEERGUR, a fortress of Candeh, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles NE of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35 N.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 3 N.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It sends two members to parliament, is one of the four stannary towns, and has a very handsome church. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing, and it has a free-school. A canal from this town is now making, which is to communicate with the Coventry Canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHDEN, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Saffron Walden. Here are several pyramidal rising grounds, said to have been made in memory of a battle fought between Canute and Edmund Ironside.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church, that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ath or Eth, 24 miles SE of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a considerable village in Lancashire, seven miles E of Manchester. It has a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

ASHWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, formerly a borough, and governed by a mayor. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N of Baldoek.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of

the world, situate between 25 and 180° E lon. and between the equator and 80° N lat. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the W by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, and the Oby; on the E by the Pacific Ocean; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries. It is here sufficient to observe, that this quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race, as recorded in the holy scriptures; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Christianity, &c.

ASINARA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Saffari. It is 28 miles in compass. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

ASKEYTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon, 20 miles WSW of Limerick.

ASKRIC, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

ASNE. See ESNE.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles SE of Brescia. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 miles NW of Treviso. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

ASOPH, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from SW to NE. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetæ, a people of Scythia. Lon. from 35 to 42° E, lat. from 45 to 47° N.

ASOPH, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenski, including a large tract of territory to the

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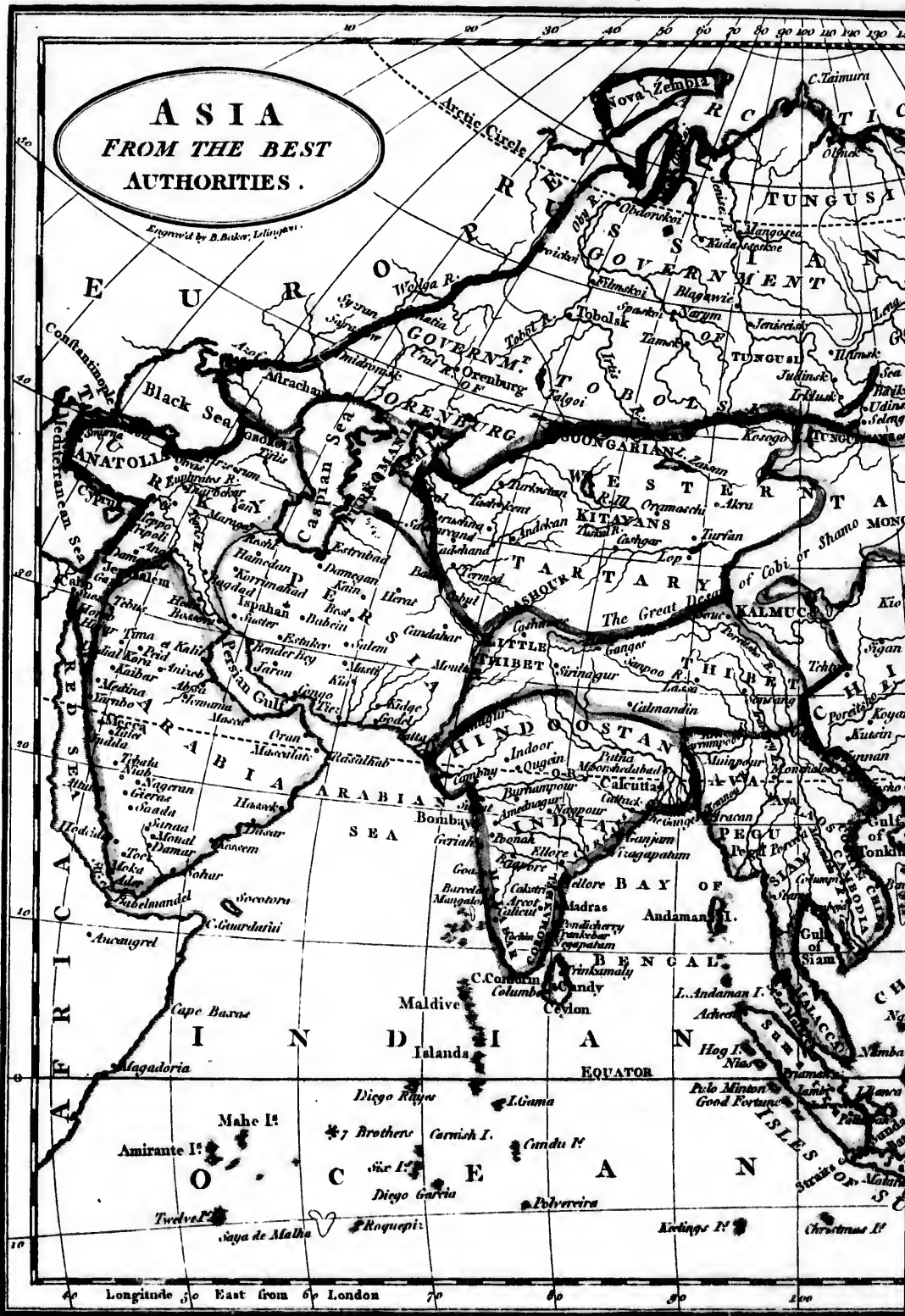
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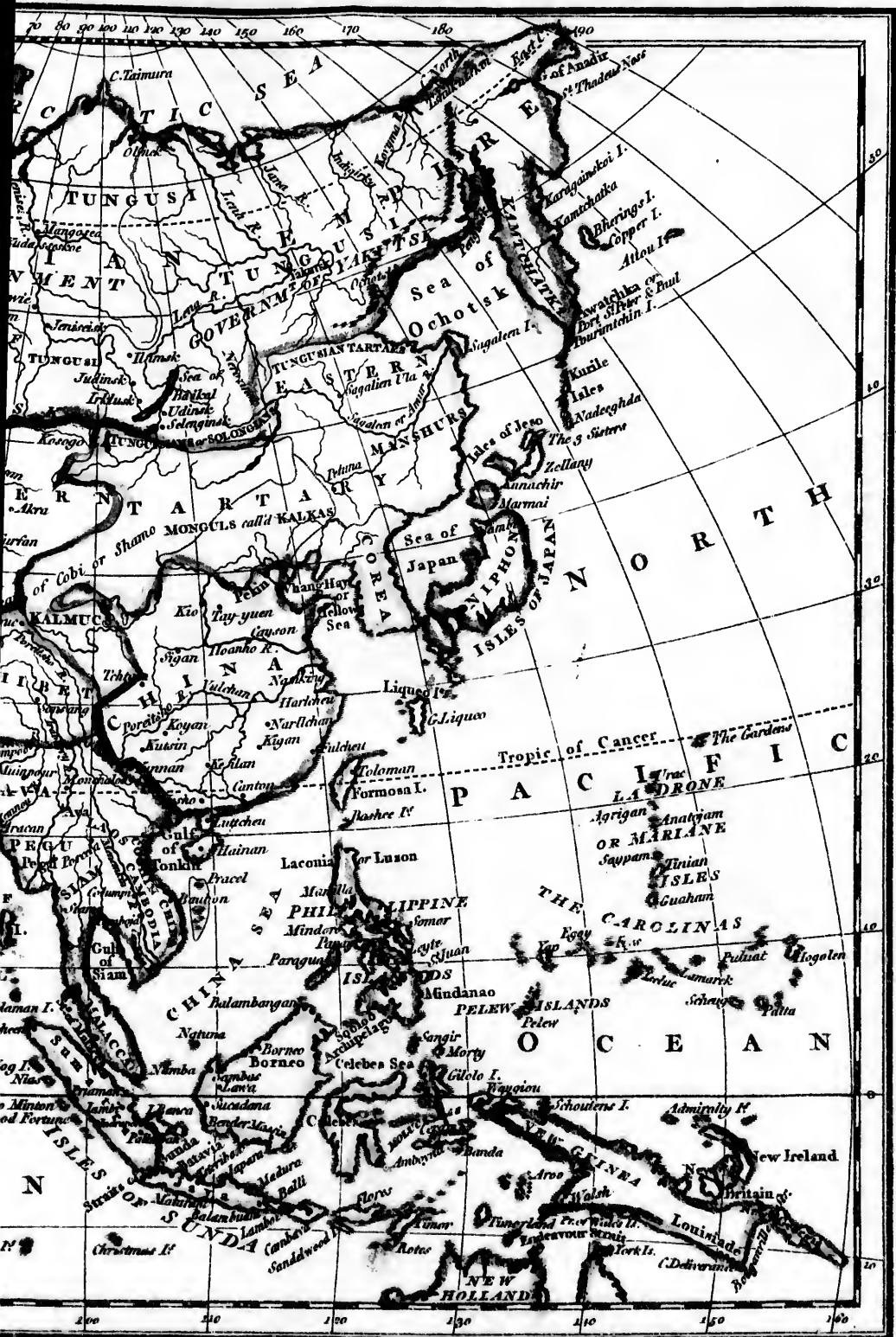
ASIA

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Engraved by B. Baker, London.



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and w of Afoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and since that period, several new towns have been built by the victorious Catharine; one of which, Catharinenflaf, is now the capital.

ASOPH, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Afoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. It is no longer of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the branch of the Don, upon which it stands, being now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles SE of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the SE and S by Meckley. The river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. Its capital is Ghergon. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a tribe called Nanacs, an evil-disposed race, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 91 and 96° E lon. and 25 and 28° N lat.

ASSANCALE, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

ASSANCHIF, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ASSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Fimen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odenice. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

ASSISIO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral is magnificent, and

composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ASSOS, a seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in S America. It is populous, and stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ASSYNT, a district in the W part of Sutherlandshire, which exhibits an assemblage of shattered mountains, heaped, as it were, upon each other; and seemingly convulsed in a tremendous manner. Toward the rugged peninsula of Assynt Point, are several vast conic hills, the highest of which is distinguished by the name of the Sugar Loaf.

ASSYRIA, a country celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbeck, Kurdistan, and Irac.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Naksivan. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 N.

ASTI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. It was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 43 3 N.

ASTORGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ASTRABAD, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ASTRACAN, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It seldom rains here: but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astracan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles NW of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old

Castile and Leon, on the w by Galicia, and on the n by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

ATACAMA, a harbour of S America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name. Lon. 70 o w, lat. 22 o s.

ATALAUA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on an eminence, with a fort, five miles s of Tomar. Lon. 7 56 w, lat. 39 25 n.

ATENA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, near the river Negro, 22 miles n of Policastro. Lon. 15 53 e, lat. 40 36 n.

ATH, a town in Austrian Hainault. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles nw of Mons. Lon. 3 44 e, lat. 50 35 n.

ATHELNEY, an island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers; on which account, he called it Æthelingay, or the Isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent and unexpected sallies upon the Danes.

ATHENS, now called **SETINES**, a once celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop; and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles ne of Lacedemon, and 320 s by w of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57 e, lat. 38 5 n.

ATHERSTON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Anker, 10 miles n of Coventry, and 104 nw of London. Lon. 1 30 w, lat. 52 40 n.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles w of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 w, lat. 53 22 n.

ATHOL, a district of Perthshire; a wild and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

ATHOS, or **MONTE-SANTO**, a high mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula,

to the s of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles e of Salonichi. Lon. 26 20 e, lat. 40 30 n.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles s of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 w, lat. 52 58 n.

ATLANTIC, or **ATLANTIC OCEAN**, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the w continents of Africa and Europe, and the e continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Brasil in S America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the N Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the S Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

ATTOOI, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. It is ten leagues in length, and does not resemble, in its general appearance, any of the islands discovered within the tropic of Capricorn. Though it presents not to the view the delightful borders of Otaheite, or the luxuriant plains of Tongataboo; yet its possessing a great portion of gently rising land, renders it, in some degree, superior to those islands, as being more capable of improvement. The natives are cannibals: at least, captain Cook thought that he had sufficient proof of their eating the flesh of their enemies.

ATRI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Uteriore, on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 se of Teramo. Lon. 13 48 e, lat. 41 35 n.

ATTEBURY, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles ne of Thetford and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 e, lat. 52 35 n.

ATTOCK, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the e bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles nw of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 e, lat. 32 27 n.

ATTOCK, a river, which rises in the Tartarian Mountains, n of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, above Attock.

AVA, a large river, which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of

Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

AVA, a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teak planks and bamboos. The royal palace is a mean structure; although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

AVA, a long tract of coast in Asia, on the E side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negrais, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava. The kingdom of Burmah has been erroneously called Ava, from its capital so named.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It carries on a great trade, and is surrounded by hills, covered by fine vineyards. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

AUBE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine, near Nogent.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silkworm and mulberry-tree succeed well here. They wind the silk by a machine, consisting of three wheels, turned by a canal from the Ardeche: these wheels move 36 looms, each containing six double rows of spindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles NW of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a castle, and is seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. In 1442, Charles VII granted the estate of Aubigny to John Stuart, constable of Scotland, in recompence for his services, to hold to him and his heirs male, in direct line, with remainder to the crown, on failure of such issue. The reverfionary clause taking effect in the 16th century, Lewis XIV made this estate a duchy, with a peerage

annexed to it, and granted it to Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, natural son of Charles II, from whom it descended to the present duke.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne; famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

AUBONNE, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Lausanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough; and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late territory of Marche. It has a manufacture of tapestry, and is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 9 10 N.

AUCH, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The greatest part of it is seated on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP'S, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle, and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 NNW of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 54 43 N.

AUDE, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limeux, falls into the Mediterranean, below Narbonne.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30

miles s of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVEIRON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodéz and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne, below Montauban.

AVELLINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citiorre. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 50 N.

AVENCHE, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swisserland, but now greatly decayed. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 50 N.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine plain, eight miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 59 N.

AVES, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by S of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

AVESNES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Heiper, 25 miles E of Cambrai, and 100 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

AUFENAY, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, below Rappertshwyl. It belongs to the convent of our Lady of the Hermits.

AUGSBURG, an ancient city of Suabia, a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V, in 1550, hence called the

confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned in the year following; and again taken by them, August 24, 1796. It is seated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Georgia, in N America, situate on the sw bank of the river Savannah, 117 miles NW of the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 300 houses; but as it is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, it is rising into importance. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 33 20 N.

AUGUSTE, or **AUSTA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N America, on the E coast of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is situate at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water; so that this place is ill situate for trade, though it is the chief town of E Florida. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 30 10 N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S America, in Brazil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

AUGUSTOW, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a small fortress of Invernesshire, at the head of Loch Neis.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

AVIGNON, a city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome, and the Jews are allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nîmes. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

AVILA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; and is seated in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit trees and vineyards, 40

miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

AVIS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

AULCESTER, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was a Roman station, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Ickneild-street passing through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 52 16 N.

AULPS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

AUMALE. See **ALBEMARLE**.

AUNIS, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

AVON, a river that rises in Wilts, coats the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury.

AVON, LOWER, a river that rises in Wilts, and turning W to Bath, becomes navigable there; continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

AURACH, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ernst, 15 miles E of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

AVRANCHES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy; seated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the See, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.

AURAY, a seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

AURICH, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

AURILLAC, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the

department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

AURORA ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 36 miles long and 15 broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Auringzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Swisserland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary; and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Gorizia; the county of Tirol; and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Linz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the E Indies.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; seated on the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities, and those in better preservation than in any other city of France; particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactures of tapestry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delft ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little industry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunehaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monster of the sixth century: she was accused of having poisoned her son Childebert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings; by the order of her grandson Clovis II, she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, on the E by Forez and Velay, on the W by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

AWE, LOCH, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and, in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, and seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

AUXONNE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 miles E of Dijon. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

AWLEN, an imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W of Oeting. It was taken by the French in August 1796. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

AXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip Hills, 10 miles NW of Wells, and 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 17 N.

AXEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 15 N.

AXHOLM, an island in the NW part of the district of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the seashore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing, and in tilling the ground, which produces a pro-

digious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons; King Athelstan established a minster here, to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 50 46 N.

AXUM, a village, supposed to have been once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but, like the cities of ancient times, consist altogether of public buildings. It is 125 miles W of the Red Sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

AYAMONTE, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana; opposite Castro-Marino, 20 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

AYLESHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 53 N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garrison of that town. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

AYR, a borough and seaport of Ayrshire, situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fishery being in a manner given up. In the New-Town are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II, in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes. Ayr is 65 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, and on the SE and S by the shires of Kirkcudbright and Wigton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the NW

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angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

AZAMOR, a seaport of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese, in 1513. Lon. 7° W, lat. 32° 50' N.

AZEM. See **ASSAM**.

AZOF. See **ASOPH**.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32° W lon. and between 37 and 40° N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven to these islands by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them. They have been ever since subject to the Portuguese, who called them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The two westernmost were named Flores, and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Terceira. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44° 30' E, lat. 12° 40' N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N of Tubingen. Lon. 9° 4' E, lat. 48° 35' N.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Sclavonia, near the river Drave, between Poséga and Zygeth.

BABYLON. See **BAGDAD**.

BACA, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix. Lon. 2° 42' W, lat. 37° 18' N.

BACANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a small lake, near a river of the same name, where the Fabii were defeated, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the Russian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars generally resided. It is 70 miles S of Precop. Lon. 35° 40' E, lat. 45° 30' N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial, and famous for its wines. It is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7° 52' E, lat. 49° 55' N.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125° 5' E, lat. 0° 25' S.

BADAJOS, a town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6° 50' W, lat. 38° 32' N.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 20' E, lat. 41° 28' N.

BADEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, four miles S of Rastadt. Lon. 8° 14' E, lat. 48° 50' N.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, on the E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Furstenburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient town, in a county of the same name, in Swisserland. It is remarkable for its baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich. Lon. 8° 20' E, lat. 47° 25' N.

BADEN, a town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 16° 25' E, lat. 48° 1' N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Suabia, in the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Freiburg. Lon. 7° 52' E, lat. 48° 1' N.

BADGEWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, noted for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as those of Cheltenham. It is seven miles NE of Gloucester.

B A G

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E of Revel. Lon. 24 36 E, lat. 59 15 N.

BAEZA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 37 45 N.

BAFFIN'S-BAY, a bay in N America, discovered by Mr. Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a NW passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80° N latitude.

BAFFO, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

BAODAD, anciently **BABYLON**, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. It has a castle, and a considerable trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles N by W of Buffarah. Lon. 43 52 E, lat. 33 20 N.

BAGLANA, or **BOCKLANA**, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is inclosed by a ridge of mountains, called the Gaute. It is bounded on the N by Candeish, on the SW by Visapour, and on the SE by Dowlatabad.

BAGNARA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, eight miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished, by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

BAGNAREA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvicto. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 miles SE of Tarbes. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

BAGNIALAC, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 30 miles NE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 44 24 N.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese (in the bed of which some gold sand is found)

B A I

8 miles SW of Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BAHAMA, or **LUCAYA ISLANDS**, situate to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27° N lat. and 73 and 81° W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, some of them mere rocks, but 12 of them large and fertile. They are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are subject to the English. One of these islands was the first land descried by Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492, on which he landed, and called it San Salvador. They were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

BAHEREN ISLAND, in the gulf of Persia, once famous for its pearl fishery. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

BAHUS, a town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock, in an island, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

BAIA, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; but famous, in the time of the ancient Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Esbeck. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 420 miles long and 80 broad. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, and surgeons of a monstrous size.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, nine miles SW of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BAIN GONGA, or **BAIN RIVER**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs southward through Berar,

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and, after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

BAKEWELL, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the river Wye, 20 miles NNW of Derby and 151 of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BAKU, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. The entrance, in some places, is difficult and dangerous, on account of the number of shoals and islands. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Astrac. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

BALA, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the lake of Bala, or Plemlemere, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 50 miles SSE of Holyhead, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALAGAT, a province in the Decan of Hindoostan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and extends not only through their territories, but through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra; at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55 N.

BALARUC, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for its baths.

BALASORE, a seaport to the NW of the bay of Bengal, four miles from it by land, but by the rivers 20. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 180 miles SW of Hoogly. Lon. 87 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

BALBASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 42 8 N.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. It is agreeably seated to the NE extremity of the valley of Bocat. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of

the temple dedicated to the Sun, which have been copiously described by Messrs. Wood and Dawkins, and M. Volney. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22 N.

BALCH, a town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

BALDIVIA, a seaport of Chili, in S America, built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It lies between the Calacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

BALDOCK, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday; seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trade in malt. It is nine miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NNW of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BALI, an island forming the N side of the straits of Java, through which the E India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and pagans. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's County, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALLYSHANNON, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

BALLOGSTAN, LITTLE, a country of Hindocatan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Within this century it was seized by the Balloges, or Balloches, whose country adjoins to the W bank of the Indus, opposite Moultan. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race. Their territory is full of ravines, and of course difficult of access. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

BALTIC, a large sea, between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the E. It contains the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland,

Bigs, and Dantzic. The Baltic has no ebb and flow, but a current always sets through the Sound into the Categate, by which it communicates with the ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, nine miles NE of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 24 N.

BALTIMORE, a town of the United States, in Maryland, seated on the Patapsce, which runs into the bay of Chesapeake. It is divided into the Town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which are two bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the town. There are nine churches, &c. which respectively belong to a different sect; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 10,000. It is 45 miles NE of Annapolis. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 39 45 N.

BAMBERG, a town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university. It surrendered to the French in August 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BAMFF. See **BANFF.**

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 46 N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 2 N.

BANBURY, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It sends one member to parliament; is noted for its cakes and cheese; and is seated on the Charwell, 75 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 52 4 N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

BANCALIS, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houses are made of canes,

and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the sea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 127 and 128° E lon. and 4 and 5° S lat. comprehending the isles of Lantor, Poloroon, Rosising, Pooloway, Gonapi, Nero, &c. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows on these islands only; and they have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

BANDER CONGO, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

BANDORA, the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

BANFF, a seaport, and the county-town of Banffshire, seated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected by government. The town house is adorned with a handsome spire; and the harbour is defended by a neat pier and a battery. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. In the middle of the town is Banff castle, belonging to the Findlater family; and at the foot of the hill is Duff House, the seat of the earl of Fife. Banff is 32 miles NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 35 N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Murray Fritin, on the SE by Aberdeenshire, and on the NW by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast nearly 30.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a place of great political importance, being, from its situation, the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but restored in 1792. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

BANGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's County, on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

BANGOR, a city in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called

Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

BANGOR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which the English have a factory.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this spot very sweet, though small. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles SSW of London.

BANTAM, a town of Asia, on the NW coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce is pepper, of which vast quantities are exported by the Dutch, who have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. Lon. 9 25 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BAPAUME, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles SE of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N.

BAR, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BAR, or **BARROIS**, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

BAR-DE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late duchy of Bar, with a castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trouts. The wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill,

30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne. It is famous for its wines, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 48 15 N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 20 miles SW of Bar-sur-Aube. Lon. 4 32 E, lat. 48 5 N.

BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is five miles long and three broad. At low water, it almost communicates with benbecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long Island. The W coast of Bara is low, and the soil in many parts very fertile; but the ground rises to the E coast, where it is barren. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 56 55 N.

BARACOA, a seaport of Cuba, 50 miles NE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 21 0 N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; seated on the river Madalena, 75 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11 40 N.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the rivulet Crofso, near the Danube, 90 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 50 W, lat. 45 55 N.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly, from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It

is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in the hories called *barbs*, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBAS, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

BARBE, St. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 43 59 N.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It has a mineral spring called Fontrouilleuse, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 0, lat. 45 30 N.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, subject to the English, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is the property of the Codrington family, and is 19 miles NE of St. Christopher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs. Here was seated the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is of an oblong form, containing about 15,000 houses, and is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch. It has a fine university, an inquisition, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroy, an arsenal containing arms for several thousand men, and decks for the building of gallees. It is a place of great trade, and they make curious works in glass; the knives are likewise in great reputation, as

well as the blankets. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles SE of Embrun. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 44 23 N.

BARCELORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It is a Dutch factory, 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 41 30 N.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

BARDESEY, a small island of Carnarvonshire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

BARDESTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Nelson.

BARDT, a town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BAREGES, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagneres.

BAREITH, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherbourg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

BARI, a town of Naples, capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, and had once a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARI, or **TERRA DI BARI**, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARJOLS, a town of France, in the

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department of Var and late province of Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 43 33 N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675; a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

BARLETTA, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles wsw of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of stockings, and is seated on the river Tees, 30 miles sw of Durham, and 244 NNW of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 54 35 N.

BARNET, a town, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet, and situate on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II to the monks of St. Alban's. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

BARNET, EAST, a village two miles SE of Barnet, once much frequented on account of a medicinal spring.

BARNEVELT, an island of S America, to the S of Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. Two canals are now making from this place; one to the Calder, and the other to the Don. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

BARNSLEY, a village of Gloucestershire, four miles NE of Cirencester, noted for large quarries of excellent freestone.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Tau, 12 miles E of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, 38 NNW of Exeter, and 191 W of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

BAROACH, a town in the Decan of Hindoostan, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BAS

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Greivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, and is seated on the Isere, six miles S of Chamberry. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 24 E, lat. 15 42 S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 56 N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles N of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

BASARTSCHICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

BASIL, OR BASLE, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Swisserland, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Swisserland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 200 streets, six large squares, and 45 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The other stands on a plain, and has but two gates; with several streets and fountains. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by a daubing of rose-coloured paint, spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is interred the great Erasmus. The town-house, and nine paintings in fresco, particularly the picture, by Holbein, of the Passion, are much admired. The university has had the glory of possessing such illustrious names as Occolampadius, Buxtorf, Wetstein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several exceedingly scarce. The clocks always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was discovered. This town is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and battions. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They

have several manufactures, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extensive trade. The bishops of Basle once possessed the sovereignty over the city and canton; but, in 1501, when the canton joined the Helvetic confederacy, they fixed their residence at Porentru; still retaining the dignity of princes of the empire. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basle; and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Prussia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel August 28. Basle is the largest, and seems to have been once one of the most populous towns in Switzerland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but their number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Cirenza is the capital.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morca, which falls into the gulf of Calochina. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

BASINGSTOKE, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 35 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 47 W by S of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 51 19 N.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of the Lower Pyrenees. The suppleness of the limbs, and the agility of the inhabitants, are proverbial.

BASS, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast of Haddingtonshire, between the towns of North Berwick and Dunbar. On the S side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese; so that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people, close by each other, hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. A ruinous castle, once the state

prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water. The rock has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

BASSANO, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country productive of excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

BASSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles SW of Lille. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 50 28 N.

BASSEEN, a city and fortress in the Decan of Hindooostan, opposite the N end of Sallette. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Mahrattas in 1783. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

BASSENTHWAITE-WATER, a fine lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skiddaw.

BASSETTERE, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713.

BASSETTERE, the capital of Guadaloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BASTIA, a seaport of Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English, May 22, 1794. It is 70 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands near Terra Firma, in S America, at the entrance of the bay of Nonbre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour.

BASTIOGNE, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 25 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 0 E. lat. 50 0 N.

BATACOLA, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city, on the banks of a small river, four miles from the sea. The country produces a great quantity of pepper; and

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the English had a factory here till 1670, when a bull-dog having killed a sacred cow, the natives massacred them all.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles s of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

BATAVIA, the ancient name of an island in Dutch Guilderland, from which the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians. See **BETUWE**.

BATAVIA, a city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. The fort is built at a distance from the town of those brought from Europe. They have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the E Indies. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are hid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the NE part of the island. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S.

BATH, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendor and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; they being constructed of a white stone. The principal seasons for the waters, are spring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. The springs are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's bath. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol, 12 miles ESE of Bristol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BATHA, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Danube, 110 miles ESE of Buda. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 45 36 N.

BATSFORD, a village in Gloucester-

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shire, where is a small entrenchment supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans. It is four miles s by E of Campden.

BATTEL, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066; in memory of which he founded here a celebrated abbey. This town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Battel powder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 SE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 50 55 N.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the E coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5 55 N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N bank of the Meuse, ten miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 51 48 N.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surrey, noted for its fine asparagus. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it, now stands a distillery and a curious horizontal air-mill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a freeschool; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is four miles WSW of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV, over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, on the NW by Franconia, on the NE by Bohemia, and on the E and S by Austria. It contains the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the upper palatinate of Bavaria, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau, the duchy of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg.

BAVARIA PROPER, a duchy, and the principal part, of the circle of Bavaria. It formed one of the nine electorates of Germany, till the death of the elector Maximilian, in 1777, when he was succeeded by Charles, elector palatine of the Rhine, who, however, by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, ceded a part of it, on the confines of Austria, to the emperor Joseph II; and thus terminated a war, concerning this succession, which had commenced between his imperial majesty and the late king of Prussia, who had interfered as the protector of the elector palatine. This duchy is 125 miles long from E to W, and 87 broad from N to S. The air is wholesome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Its capital is Munich.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF, sometimes called **NORDGAW**, from its situation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria. It is a duchy, subject to the elector palatine. Its capital is **Amberg**.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, to which the French retired after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is three miles SW of Malplaquet, and 12 SW of Mens. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

BAUGE, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, famous for the victory gained by Charles VII, over the English, in 1421. It is seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 47 30 N.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is six miles W of Orleans.

BAUME-LES-NONES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It had lately a nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a grotto is seen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles SW of Besançon. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mulza, 15 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 56 30 N.

BAUTZEN, a considerable town of Germany, capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 51 10 N.

BAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 43 43 N.

BAWTRY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for millstones and grindstones, and seated on the river Idle, seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 27 E.

BAYA, or BAJA, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Ersek. Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nanci. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49 38 N.

BAYON, or BAYONA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

BAYONNE, a populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gascony. Two rivers, the Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. The citadel is the strongest in France. Bayonne was lately a bishop's see; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory in Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 34 N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the churchyard. It is 23 miles WNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 50 N.

BEARN, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spanish Navarre, on the W by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N by Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The plains are fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July 22, partly in the town, and partly under tents in an adjacent valley, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 10 miles E of Nîmes. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BEUCE, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blaisois, and Orleanois. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEUFORT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has a castle, the birthplace of John of Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, by his third wife Catharine Swinford; and from this castle his descendants, the English family of Somerset, take the title of duke. It is 15 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 26 N.

BEUFORT, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Montier. Lon. 6 28 E, lat. 45 50 N.

BEAUFORT, a town of S Carolina, on Port Royal Island. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with an ancient castle, on the Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 46 9 W.

BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Anglesey, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It has no trade; but the bay before it affords good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ships in stormy weather. It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, and 241 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault. It was taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is

seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 50 12 N.

BEAUMONT-DE-LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, five miles from the mouth of that river, and 12 SE of Lectoure.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 22 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 49 7 N.

BEAUMONT-LE VICOMTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 10 miles N of Mans. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oise, 20 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 49 9 N.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles SW of Dijon. Lon. 4 47 E, lat. 47 0 N.

BEAUVOIS, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege; and in memory of their exploits, the women walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the river Thefin, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a seaport of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 25 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 46 55 N.

BEBELINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake, 10 miles NW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 58 N.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and two free-schools, one of them with 10 scholarships for

Emanuel College, Cambridge. It is 12 miles sw of Yarmouth, and 108 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

BEC-D'ARIEUX, or BEDARIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 miles S of Beziers. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 39 N.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, on the river Lausnia, 55 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 49 13 N.

BECKUM, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated at the source of the Verre, 20 miles SE of Munster. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

BECANGIL, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the sea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

BEDAL, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 220 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon, in Surry. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls, in the aisles, like a cathedral.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Suffex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English Channel at New Sherham.

BEDER, a fortified city of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E, lat. 17 0 N.

BEDFORD, a county of Pennsylvania, 77 miles long and 50 broad. The inhabitants, in 1790, were 13,120. Its capital, of the same name, is 156 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 34 W, lat. 40 0 N.

BEDFORD, a borough, and the county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fenny land, in the isle of Ely, consisting of

300,000 acres, and extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, on the SE by Herts, on the SW by Bucks, and on the NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln; contains nine hundreds, 10 market-towns, and 124 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is pure and wholesome. Its principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures lace, straw, hats, baskets, and toys.

BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Myfore. It was taken by general Matthews, in 1783; but retaken soon after by Tipoo Sultan. The capitulation was violated, and the general poisoned. It is 452 miles SE of Bombay, and 187 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 14 0 N.

BEDOUINS, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently; the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a borough in Wiltshire, which sends two members to parliament, but has neither market nor fair. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BEEHAN, a river of Hindoostan, in the Decan, a principal branch of the Kistna, joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah.

BEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Basle. Lon. 6 54 E, lat. 47 36 N.

BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 36 42 N.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near a lake of the same name, 72

miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

BEJAPOUR. See **VISIAPOUR.**

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in Alsace, on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, six miles SW of Raitadt. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BELLA, a town of Piedmont, 32 miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 45 54 N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Ducero-e-Minho, on the S by Portuguese Elframadura, on the E by Spanish Elframadura, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 12 SW of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 39 6 N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 33 N.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of Sligo. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.

BELLEM, a town of Portugal, in Elframadura, on the N side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the city; and here all the ships that sail up the river must bring to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is said, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated on Carrickfergus Bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Ireland. A canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh, was completed in 1793. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

BELGARDEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 55 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 53 E, lat. 54 10 N.

BELGOROD, a town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the Dniester, 80 miles SE of Bender.

BELGRADE, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save.

It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, but restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is 265 miles SE of Vienna, and 400 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

BELGRADE, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 10 miles E by S of Udino. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 43 56 N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, seated on the Vinçon, 20 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rouffillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year, and named by the French government Sud Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalons. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 46 57 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. It is 15 miles long and five broad; and diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of N America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland. The passage between them is called the strait of Belleisle. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 55 N.

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

BELLEY, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chamberry, and 250 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14

miles NNW of Hexham and 294 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiss possess in that country. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 46 6 N.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cofenza. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 39 20 N.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so frequented, as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that the king of Sweden marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

BELVEDERE, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is 17 miles NE of Chirenza. It is subject to the Turks; and the raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

BELVOIR CASTLE, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest. It affords a delightful prospect into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gallypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000l.

BENARES, a populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. An insurrection here in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 425 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 42 11 N.

BENAVENTA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Astorga. Lon. 5 7 W, lat. 42 4 N.

BENECULA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Ulst. See **BARA**.

BENGOOLEN, a fort and town on the SW of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

BENDERMASSEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 113 40 E, lat. 2 40 S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Besarabia, on the river Dniester, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It is remarkable for the residence of Charles XII, of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored by the treaty of Yassa in 1790. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 46 58 N.

BENEDETTO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 15 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill, 12 miles SW of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 24 N.

BENGAL, a county of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Orassa and Bahar, on the N by Bootan, on the E by Affar and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its extent from E to W is upward of 400 miles, and from N to S above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,290,000. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the S by Mataman, on the E by parts unknown, and on the W by the Atlantic. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to Cape Negro on the S, that is, from lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks; and are armed with darts heated with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist, and copper rings on their legs.

BENGUELA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N of

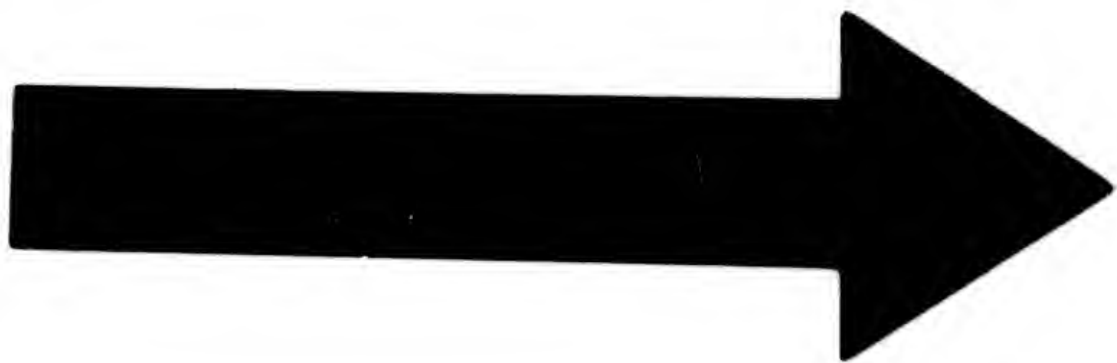
the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

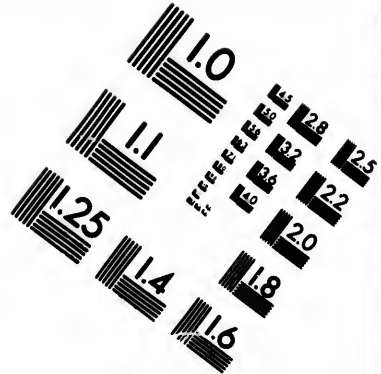
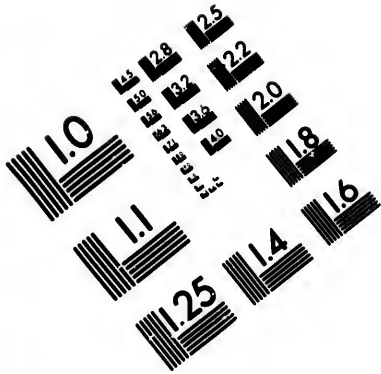
BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic, on the N by Biafara, on the E by parts unknown, and on the S by Loango. It begins in 1° S lat, and extends to about 9° N lat. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious and even pestilential, on account of the gross vapours exhaled from the marshes by the heat of the sun. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. With respect to food, they prefer the flesh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed among them, and the number of the wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of the Europeans, and they think it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganish. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa, formerly a very closely built and populous city. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses now stand widely distant from each other; they are all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The women keep the streets clean. A principal part of the town is occupied by the royal palace, which is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

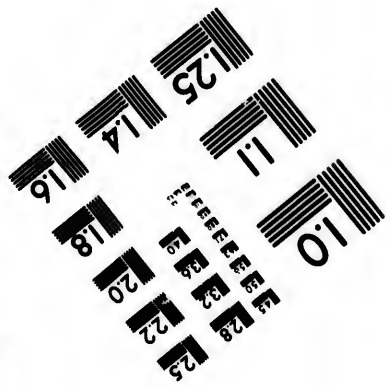
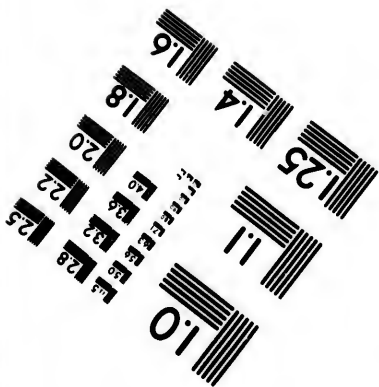
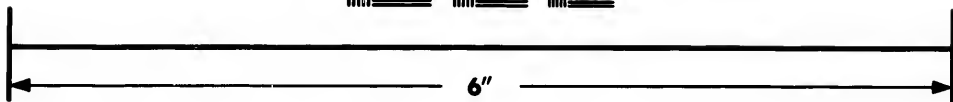
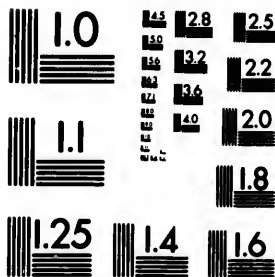
BENNEVIS, a mountain in Inverness-shire, near Fort William. It is esteemed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the sea, its pointed summit capped with snow.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of the state of Vermont, in New England, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its public buildings are a church, a courthouse, and a jail; but the assembly commonly hold the sessions at Windsor. It has many elegant houses, and is a flour-





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B E R

rishing town. Near the center of it is Mount Anthony, which rises very high in the form of a sugar loaf. It is 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

BENSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles NE of Worms. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munster. It was taken by the French in 1795. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and castle of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

BERAR, a soubah of the Decan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Orissa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candish and Dowlatabad on the W. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E to W, and, in some places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Let's is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

BERAUM, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

BERBICE, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English in May 1796.

BERCHTOLSGABEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

BERDOA, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E of Gangea. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BEREALSTON, a borough in Devonshire, that sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is seated on the Tave, 10 miles N of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

BERELLY, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

BERE-REGIS, a town in Dorsetshire,

B E R

with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 113 SW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

BERG, a duchy of Westphalia, full of woods and mountains. Dusseldorp is the capital.

BERGAMO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valtelin, and the Milanese. Toward the N it is incountainous and rocky; but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair, on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from Italy, Sicily, and Germany. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

BERGEN, an ancient seaport of Norway, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

BERGEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal: it has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

BERGARAC, a trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

BERGUES, ST. VINOX, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

BERKELEY, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday,

B E R

It is governed by a mayor; and in the church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II was imprisoned is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a free school. It is 26 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than six in the narrowest part. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air, in general, is extremely healthy. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, 67 miles long and 29 broad. The inhabitants, in 1790, were 30,177. Reading is the capital.

BERLIN, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, an observatory, and a superb arsenal. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E, and another

B E R

thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean; and is seated on the Spree, 42 miles NW of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

BERMUDA, **SOMERS**, or **SUMMER ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles E of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. The perpetual mildness of the climate caused them to be called, by an apt allusion, *Summer*, as well as *Somers' Islands*. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

BERN, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are of a fine white freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street; and there are piazzas on each side, with a walk, raised four feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. Bern is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W of Prague. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNARD, **GREAT ST.** a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

BERNAY, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

BERNCASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Traubach.

BERRY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaisois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenesi, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles NE of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the two Seves and late province of Poitou, 12 miles SW of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, and a bishop's see; seated on a hill, 50 miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

BERTRAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

BERVIE, a seaport and borough of Kincardineshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles SW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N.

BERWICK, a town, and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but its ancient castle is now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 52 SE

of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

BERWICK-NORTH, a borough in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, 30 miles NW of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the NW by Haddingtonshire. The S part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The SE angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district only eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

BERWYN HILLS, lofty hills at the NE angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

BESANÇON, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. Besançon is an archiepiscopal see; has an academy of sciences, arts, and belles-lettres, founded in 1752; a literary military society, established about the same time; and a public library in the late abbey of St. Vincent. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along the banks of which last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles NW of Hermanstadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

BETELFAGUI, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come to purchase it. It is 25 miles E of the Red Sea. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

B E T

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross: also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 55 N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of N America, in the state of Pensylvania, on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek, affording trout and other fish) has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer, by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in America. They were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741; and have a church, a public meeting-hall, the single brethren's house, the single sister's house, and a house for widows. The German language is more in use here than the English; but the latter is taught in the schools, and divine service performed in both languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 37 N.

BETHUNE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BETLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford and 156 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

BETLIS, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, situate on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

BETUWE, a fertile island of Dutch Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that space, eight cities and several hundred villages. It is formed by

B E Z

the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands, which they have now transmitted to their colony in Java. In this morals (as it then was) the ancestors of the present race first settled, when, at different times, and for different causes, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

BEVECUM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 17 miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BEVELAND, N and S, two islands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster.

BEVERLEY, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and two churches, beside the minster. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Hull, nine miles N of Hull and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the river Leven, said to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, on the sides of which are several sculptures, with illegible inscriptions.

BEWDLEY, a borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a good trade in malt, leather, and caps. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worcester, and 128 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

BEWLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a river which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S border of Rossshire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray. At its mouth is the ferry of Kilslock, near which is a good salmon fishery.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see; and the inhabitants are 17,000 in number. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient

grandeur; and it has an academy of sciences and two hospitals. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N.

BEX, a village of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, which guards the entrance from that canton into the Lower Vallais. It is remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it. The largest saline is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers, who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

BIAFAR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

BIANA a town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 miles W of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fustians, and is seated in a fertile valley, on the Reufs; 17 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 48 31 N.

BICESTER, or **BURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N by E of Oxford, and 57 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, with a castle, seated on the river Bidouze, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia:

BIDDEFORD, a seaport and town corporate in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 10 N.

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

BIELGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in Polachia, near one of the sources of the Narew, 100 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles NE of Smolensko, and 170 W of Moscow. Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

BIENNE, a town of Swisserland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is subject, with its small territory, to the Roman catholic bishop of Basle; but the inhabitants are protestants. It is 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N.

BIEROLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

BIGGAR, a town in Lanerksire, ten miles SE of Carnwath. Here are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded in 1545.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, one of the greatest for barley in England. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

BIGORRE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHAEZ, a town of Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles SE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

BIJINAGUR. See **BISNAGUR**.

BIJORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Atteck, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian Mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peishore on the S. Its dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

BILBOA, a city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but now almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat. The air is very hot; but though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley.

BILEVELT, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, seven miles SE of Ravensburgh. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, over a rich valley, to the Thames, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

BILLOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on an eminence, 15 miles SE of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

BILMA, a vast burning desert of Africa, to the SE of Fezzan, between 21 and 25° N lat.

BILSDEN, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, nine miles SE of Leicester, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 35 N.

BILSON, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 50 N.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very difficult of access on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

BIMLEPATAM, a seaport of Goleconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Vitagapatam. The Dutch have a factory here. Lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

BINAROS, a town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, and two churches. It is 30 miles NE of Lin-

coln, and 161 N of London. Lon. 0 0, lat. 53 30 N.

BINCH, a fortified town of Austrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

BINCHESTER, a village on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two altars have been discovered, importing, that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

BINCAZA, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. It was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

BINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated on the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine, with a stone bridge over the former. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 15 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a small market on Thursday, nine miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures, so tame, that they sit on the tops of houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles NE of Aleppo.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated near the river Nahe, 22 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there; which has contributed greatly to its flourishing state. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a hand-

some square. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; it has also two chapels and several meeting-houses. It had an elegant theatre, which was destroyed by fire in 1792. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen to be superior in population to any of the modern trading towns in England. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity: their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N of Burgos. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 35 N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 56 12 N.

BISACCIA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NE of Conza. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the E by Upper Navarre, on the S by Old Castile, and on the W by the Asturias. It contains three divisions; Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons; it has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are the best seamen of Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegai,

in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the isle of Uthant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of N America, in Mexico, noted for its silver-mines.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 49 40 N.

BISCHOFFS ZELL, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with a castle. The inhabitants are independent, and governed by a supreme council. The bailiff of the bishop of Constance, who resides in the castle, has jurisdiction over the Roman catholic subjects. The protestants, as such, are under the protection of Zurich and Bern, and of these the greatest part of the inhabitants consists. The same church, however, is used by both religions. It is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 47 27 N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, five miles W of the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BISEGLIA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

BISERTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 10 N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

BISHOPS-AUCKLAND. See **AUCKLAND**.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 152 WNW of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD. See **STORTFORD**.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

BISLEY, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well, the waters of which is said to be colder than any other in summer, and warmer in winter. It is three miles N of Woking.

BISNAGUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungebaira. It was the capital

of the ancient kingdom of Narfinga, and when visited by Cesar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 14c miles E by S of Goa. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia, in 11° N lat.

BISTRICZ, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistricz, 142 miles NE of Colwar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

BITETO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BITONIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 12 miles E of Preston, and 203 NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in the W of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACKHEATH, an elevated plain, five miles SE of London, commanding beautiful prospects, and adorned with handsome villas. On this heath Wat Tyler mustered 100,000 rebels: and on the skirts of it is Morden College for decayed merchants.

BLACKPOOL, a village in Lancashire, near Poulton, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Catharinenslat, Taurica, and the sea of Afoph; on the E by Mingrelin, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between 33 and 44° E lon. and 42 and 46° N lat.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

BLACKWATER, a river in Essex, which rises in the NW of the county, and flowing by Bocking, Coggeshal, and Kelvedon, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden,

and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

BLAIR ATHOL, a village in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a noble seat of the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many fine waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles NW of Perth.

BLAISOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, on the E by Orleansois, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Vezouze, 12 miles S of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BLANC, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island to the N of Margareta, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

BLANCO, a cape of S America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, on the South Sea, 120 miles SW of Guiaquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

BLANCO, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

BLANDFORD, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt, It has a manufacture of shirt buttons, more of which are made here than in any other place in England. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs, 18 miles NE of Dorchester, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50 53 N.

BLANES, a seaport of Catalonia, in Spain, near the river Tordera, 20 miles S of Gironne. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40 N.

BLANKENBERG, a town and fort of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Offend. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Burg, 12 miles E of Bonn. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 42 N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. It is 45 miles SE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 50 N.

BLAREONIES. See MALPLAQUET.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Suabia, in

the duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

BLAYE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It has a good citadel; and is seated on the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

BLECHINGLY, a borough in Surry, that sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is seated on a hill, which commands extensive prospects, 20 miles S of London. Lon. 0 0, lat. 51 15 N.

BLENHEIM, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory over the French, gained August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstet, and 27 NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BLENHEIM CASTLE, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a magnificent palace, built for the great duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim. The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windſor, on each anniversary of this victory.

BLOCKZYL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, where is a good harbour, eight miles NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

BLOIS, an ancient commercial city of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois. The cathedral is a large structure, seated at one extremity of the city, on an eminence whose declivity, toward the centre of the city, joins that of another eminence at the other end, on which is built a magnificent castle; so that both these structures form, as it were, the two horns of a crescent. In this castle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, and a new bridge, one of the best in France. Blois is an episcopal see, and the terrace of the bishop's palace affords a charming walk. This city has the reputation of being one of those in which the French language is spoken with the greatest purity; but this must be understood of persons who have received a liberal education. It is seated on the Loire, 47 miles W of Tours, and

100 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BLONEIZ, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

BLYTH, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 22 N.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the river Gersprenz, three miles SE of Francfort on the Maine.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

BOBIO, the largest river of Chili, in S America. It has its source in the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47° S lat.

BOCAT, a valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec. It is more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, and better watered than the rich plains of Rama and Esdracron.

BOCCA-CHICA, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S America. It is defended by several forts, which were all taken by the English in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a strait, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia in Terra Firma, in S America.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast: this pass is, properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOCKING, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is a deanery; and here is a very large meeting-house. It has a great manufacture of bays, and is 41 miles NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

BODMIN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and here the summer assizes are held. It sends two members to parliament, and is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's

see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles w of Viden. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N.

BOESCHOT, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

BODLIO, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Silesia and Lusatia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and, in some places, diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; but there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria, and the capital is Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BOIANO, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerio, 45 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Donmel and Aa. It is the capital of a district of the same name, which contains also the cities of Helmont and Eynhoven. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French in 1794. It is situate among morasses, 22 miles E by N of Breda, 45 NE of Antwerp, and 45 SSE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BOKHARA, a city of Ubec Tartary,

capital of Bokharia. It is large and populous, seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but the khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

BOKHARIA, **BOCHARIA**, or **BUCHARIA**, a district of Ubec Tartary, which see. Bokhara is the capital.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, four leagues, NW of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16 32 S.

BOLCHERESK, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 23 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

BOLESLAPE, or **BUNTZLAU**, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 miles NE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is noted for being the birthplace of Henry IV; and is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, 12 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BOLOGNA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, with an archbishop's see, and a university. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate, or viceroy of the pope, resides. In the area before this palace, is a noble marble fountain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, eleven feet high, the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologna, is highly esteemed. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the academy for the arts and sciences, founded at the commencement of the present century by count Marsigli, is worthy the attention of a stranger. The anatomical theatre, beside its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew

his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. Though the nobility are not rich, many of their palaces are furnished in a magnificent taste, and contain paintings of great value; the palaces having been built and ornamented when the families of the proprietors were richer, and when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. The private houses are well built; and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lapdogs. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk-works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 28 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BOLOGNESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the W by Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another, in a beautiful manner. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 45 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, eight miles N of Slooten. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

BOLTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fustians and counterpanes; and quantities of dimities and mullins are also made here. It is 11 miles NW of Manchester, and 239 NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

BOLZANO, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N of Trent. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOMAL, a town of Aultrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 18 N.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan, on

the W coast of the Deccan, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is altered for the better. It has abundance of coconuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

BOMENE, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOMMEL, a town of the United Provinces, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

BOMMEL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-Waert, seated on the Waal, six miles NE of Huelden.

BOMMEL-WAERT, an island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 miles long and five broad. It was taken by prince Maurice in 1600; by the French in 1672; and by the French again in 1794.

BONAIRE, an island of S America, near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the SE of Curaçao. It belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

BONAVISTA, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

BONIFACIO, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

BONN, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It is the favourite residence of the elector, whose magnificent gardens are open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken

by Charles V, in 1535, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 15 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had lately a fine Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

BOOTAN, a country NE of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassafudon.

BOFFINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Eger, four miles E of Awlan. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

BOFPART, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16 N.

BORCH, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19 N.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

BOREHAM, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Chelmsford. Here is a venerable seat belonging to the family of Olmius, which was built by Henry VIII, who gave it the name of Beaulieu; notwithstanding which it has ever since retained the original name of the manor Newhall. The greatest part of it was pulled down by the first lord Waltham.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles NE of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 45 0 N.

BORGO-SAN-DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15

miles NW of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 44 58 N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SERFULCHRO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E of Florence. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 43 32 N.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S W of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 13 miles SE of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 42 6 N.

BORIQUEN, an island of the W Indies, near Porto-Rico. The English settled here, but were expelled by the Spaniards. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

BORKELO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

BORMIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, close to the torrent Fredolfo, which falls at a small distance into the Adda. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered; a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and several, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window shutters. It is 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and formerly thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy. It produces rice, pepper, fruits, diamonds, gold, pearls, and beeswax, which last is used instead of money; and the famous orangoutang is a native of this island. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the seacoast; but the rest are Gentoos. The E India Company had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered: however, in 1772, the English obtained a grant, from the Sooloos, of the N part of this island. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the NW side. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles SE of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

BORNOU, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on the N by the desert of Bilma, on the SE by Cashna, and on the SW by Nubia. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S, an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap imported from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort, is sometimes a kind of girdle for the waist. They cultivate Indian corn, the horse-bean of Europe, the common kidneybean, cotton, hemp, and indigo. They have figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called Redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a linden, and bearing a nut, the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the fruit as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (of the flesh of which they are very fond) are the common animals. Their bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game consists of the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the antelope, cameleopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign,

the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons, is conferred on three persons, whose age, and character for wisdom, are denoted by the title of elders. These retire to a sequestered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and, while their deliberations last, the princes are confined in separate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the sovereign-elect, and conduct him to the gloomy place where the corpse of his father, that cannot be interred till the conclusion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate to him on the virtues and defects of his deceased parent; describing, with panegyric or censure, the measures that exalted or sunk the glory of his reign. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that his stud likewise contains 500 horses. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts, and the higher excel in chess. The capital is of the same name.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It consists of a multitude of houses, neatly plastered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but they are so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and they have schools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge. Here Edward II, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It sends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles NW of York, and 218 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BORROWDALE, a dreary district in the S part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become

too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or **BONESS**, a village in Linlithgowshire, on the fiith of Forth. It has numerous coaleries and salt-works, and is eight miles N of Linlithgow.

BOSA, an ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles SE of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

BOSCO, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Orbe, five miles E of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropshire, nine miles SE of Newport, noted for the Royal Oak, in which Charles II was concealed, and saw the soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree was inclosed by a brick wall, but is now almost cut away by travellers.

BOSNA SERAGO, the capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Boina, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Slavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Seraio is the capital.

BOSSENEY, a borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles NW of Launceston, and 233 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

BOST, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

BOSTON, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn: It is a flourishing town, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market-place is spacious, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the most lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted seamark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, in N America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, covered

by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle, which renders the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country rising gradually beyond, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but, within the harbour, there is room for 500 ships to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house; and there are 16 churches of various denominations. On the W side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Boston was the place, in the neighbourhood of which the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 356 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 70 33 W, lat. 42 25 N.

BOSWORTH, or **MARKET BOSWORTH**, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a high hill, and famous for a battle fought here between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is 13 miles NW of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 15 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S.

BOTANY ISLAND, a small island, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

BOTHNIA, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

BOTESDALE. See **BUDESDALE**.

BOTWAR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles SE of Hailbron. Lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9 N.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30 N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles SE of Reggio. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of France,

in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles w of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

BOUCHART, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, situate in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles ssw of Tours.

BOUDRY, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg. This duchy is a sovereignty, independent of France; and, on March 12, 1792, the king of Great Britain granted to Philip d'Auvergne, captain in the royal navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his serene highness, dated June 25, 1791, "at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation." Accordingly, captain d'Auvergne has since assumed the title of prince of Bouillon. The town has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles n of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

BOUVIGNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles s of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

BOVINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles ne of Benevento. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

BOULOGNE, a large seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles s of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

BOURBON, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. On the se is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some con-

siderable towns in the island; and here their India ships touch for refreshments. It is 300 miles e of Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

BOURBON LANCY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its cattle, hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles sw of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles w of Moulins, and 362 s of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOURBONNE-LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles e of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

BOURBONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the n by Nivernois and Berry, on the w by Berry and part of Marche, on the s by Auvergne, and on the e by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is an archbishop's see; has a university, and an academy of arts and sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string, bordered by a large quay. It contains upward of 100,000 inhabitants, and is one of the first cities of France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral is much admired. The castle, called the Trumpet, is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre; and several aqueducts. It has a considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. Here Edward the Black Prince resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is 87 miles s of Rochelle, and 325 sw of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austrian

Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. Near this place, is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins. Bourg is seated on the river Reffouffe, 20 miles SE of Mâcon and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

BOURG, a town of the island of Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W lat. 5 2 N.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche. It is remarkable for a large and lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise; erected, toward the end of the 15th century, by Zifim, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourganeuf is seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges, and 200 s of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

BOURGES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with an archiepiscopal see and a university. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconsiderable. It is the birthplace of Lewis XI, the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 s of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, six miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

BOURG-LA-REINE, a town of France, one league s of Paris.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 22 miles E by N of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring, called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town to Spalding. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles s of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

BOURO, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, subject to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Crocodiles, of an astonishing size, infest the banks of the rivers, devouring such beasts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches: they have even been known, in the night, to seize people in their boats. Bourou is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. There are two springs in this parish, one of which runs E, and empties itself into the Thames, and the other W, into the Severn. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a village, one mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, inclosing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. The inhabitants are small, but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

BOW, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

BOW, or **STRATFORD LE BOW**, a considerable village in Middlesex, two miles ENE of London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex. It is said that the bridge here, was the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow.

BOWNESS. See **BULNESS**.

BOXLEY, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by William earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of

which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body. Here was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries. It was broken to pieces, at St. Paul's Cross, in 1538, by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, who showed to the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it had been moved.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles s of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 32 N.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles sw of Hamburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

BOYLE, or ABBEY BOYLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, remarkable for the ruins of an abbey. It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N of Roscommon.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish Channel, below Drogheda. Here James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles sw of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

BRAAN, a river of Scotland, which descends from the hills of Perthshire E of loch Tay, and falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chafin, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

BRABANT, a duchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland, on the NE by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. Brussels is the capital of Austrian Brabant; but the northern part, of which Breda is the chief town, belongs to the United Provinces, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant. The principal rivers are the Scheld and Lis. It was subdued by the French in 1794.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of Rome. There are some celebrated baths near the town. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles

E of Kamienieck. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

BRACKLEY, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Ouse, 18 miles s of Northampton, and 64 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles s of Poega. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 45 19 N.

BRADESLEY, or BADESLEY, a village near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles w of Devizes and 102 of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 20 N.

BRADFORD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles sw of York, and 193 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 49 N.

BRAE-MAR, a fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. The castle of Brae-Mar, the family seat of the earls of Mar, now belongs to the earl of Fife. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New; the Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded by double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a castle, taken by the Russians in 1711, but afterward restored.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in Pod.

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lia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

BRAIN TREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufacture of bays, and adjoins to the large village of Bocking, which is noted for the same. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

BRAKEL, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BRALIO, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. This part of the Alps is supposed to be the same which Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura Rhætica.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

BRAMBER, a borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament, but is now without either market or fair. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 52 N.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Isthin, near the Picts Wall. On the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is eight miles NE of Carlisle, and 311 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 58 N.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

BRANCASTER, a village in Norfolk, to the E of the promontory of St. Edmund's chapel, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BRANDELS, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

BRANDENBURGH, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Meclenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and

the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Wart. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. Great numbers of French refugees having settled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a prosperous place. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 45 N.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry: which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N of Bury.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weissenburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

BRASIL, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. It includes the most eastern part of S America, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500; by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholesome. The soil is fertile, and more sugar comes thence, than from all other parts of the world. It produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of great use in dyeing red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously. They have several animals not known in Europe; among the rest, a beautiful bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmonically as a nightingale. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast; for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance

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immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of 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. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvadore.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland Islands. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Brassia Sound; where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTADT**, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Buczuel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BRATTON-CASTLE, on the E side of Westbury, in Wilts, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is seated on a hill, and encompassed by two ditches, within which several pieces of old iron arms have been dug up.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz.

BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles SW of Passau. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

BRAUNFELD, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of Francfort, Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

BRAVA, an independent town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

BRAY, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's

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Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, famous in song for its vicar, who, having been twice a papist, and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and therefore taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.' It is seated on the Thames, one mile S of Maidenhead.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BREADALBANE. See **ALBANY**.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angusshire, seated in a plain, on the river South Esk. The Gothic cathedral is partly ruinous, though one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, composed of hewn stone; it tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. It is 35 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh Aber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Uik. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; has a good trade in clothing, and a market on Wednesday and Friday. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, has four market-towns and 61 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Uik.

BREDA, a city of Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the

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waters and morasses near it. The property and government of it belonged to the prince of Orange. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. In 1577, the Spanish garrison delivered this city to the Dutch; but it was recovered in 1581. In 1590, the Dutch retook it. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of ten months, reduced it; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793 it was surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but it was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 22 miles w by s of Bois-le-duc, 25 NNE of Antwerp, and 60 s of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

BRENTZ, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, seven miles NE of Appenzel. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

BREHAR, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 miles w of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English Channel.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, watered by the Reuls between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Roman catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reuls, and is 10 miles w of Zurich. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 20 N.

BREMEN, a considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. The Weser divides it into the Old and New Town. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and populous. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned, beside several hundreds of men.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

BRENT, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles sw of Exeter, and 200 w by s of London. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

BRENT, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

BRENTE, a river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf, opposite Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the w end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex choose the knights of the shire. It is a long town; that part of it, called Old Brentford, is opposite Kew Green, and that called New Brentford, contains the church and market-place. It is seven miles w of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles wsw of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

BRESCIA, a town of Italy, capital of Bresciano, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in July 1796. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles w of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W by Crematco, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages. Brescia is the capital.

BRESELLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets. The houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded by good walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the

cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king regained it the same year. It is 112 miles NE of Praguc, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

BRESSICI, or **BRZEŃSK**, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bag, 100 miles E of Warfaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou, with a college, 35 miles NW of Poitiers.

BREST, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752; and, as this is the best port in France, it has every other accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

BRETAGNY, or **BRITTANY**, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

BRETON CAPE, an island of N America, between 45 and 47° N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year,

and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748. It was again taken by the English in 1759, and was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See LOUISBOURG.

BREYORDT, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour on the N of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 42 30 S.

BREWOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

BREY, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

BRIANÇON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance. It is 17 miles NW of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

BRIAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

BRIDGEND, a town in Glamorgan-shire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmere, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inner part of Carlisle Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharfs and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here also is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the Society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of

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Colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000*l.* a year. Lon. 50 36 W, lat. 13 5 N.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a free-school that feeds and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 NW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It carries on a considerable coasting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has a large handsome church. It is eight miles S of the Bristol Channel, 31 SSW of Bristol, and 137 W by S of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of sailcloth and nets. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester, and 135 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

BRIEG, a town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Oder, 20 miles SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 50 N.

BRIEL, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13 miles SW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 50 N.

BRIENTZ, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long and one broad. A very delicate kind of fish is peculiar to this lake, which is salted and dried like herrings. The Aar runs

through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

BRIESCIA. See **POLESIA**.

BRIEUX, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its inhabitants are deemed the best pioneers in France. It is seated near the English Channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

BRIEY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated near the river Manse, 30 miles NE of St. Michel.

BRIGG. See **GLANDFORDBRIDGE**.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or **BRIGHTON**, a seaport in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but having become a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, &c. The Steins, a fine lawn, forms a beautiful and favourite resort for the company. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is the station of the packet-boats, to and from Dieppe, and is 56 miles S of London, and 74 NW of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 50 52 N.

BRIGNOLLES, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. It is famous for its prunes; and is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles SSE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

BRINUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where general Stanhope and the English army were taken prisoners, in 1710, after they had separated from that commanded by count Staremberg. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village in Gloucestershire, on the river Stroud. Here are the foundations of a castle long destroyed, and it had also a nunnery. The river Stour rises here, and the Roman Ermine-street extends along the side of this parish. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester.

BRINDICI, an ancient seaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's see, and a fortress. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

BRINN, a town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It was invested by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitta and

Swart, 53 miles N of Vienna, and 27 SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BRIOUDE, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 16 miles S of Issoire, and 22 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 44 56 N.

BRISACH, OLD, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638 and in 1703; but was restored each time to the Austrians. It is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

BRISACH, NEW, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is seated opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; the other to the house of Baden.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; to which last county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom; though Liverpool now claims the pre-eminence as a seaport alone. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, ten miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay, which extends along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon; but, at low water, they lie aground in the mud. It has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a customhouse, and an exchange. Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. Here

are no less than 15 glasshouses: and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to; it is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Beside this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the river, that supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; but there are several gates yet standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

BRISTOL, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Delaware, 20 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 15 N.

BRISTOL, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, on the continent, 17 miles N of Newport.

BRISTOL, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

BRITAIN, OR GREAT BRITAIN, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. Its most ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in N America, comprehending all the tract N of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, New N and New S Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W side of Hudson's Bay.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island to the N of New Guinea. By whom it was first discovered is uncertain. Dampier first sailed through the strait which separates it

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from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides it into two islands, the northernmost of which he called New-Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both island are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See **BRETAGNE.**

BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley; on which account it has received the appellation of La Gaillarde. It has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. Since the year 1764, several manufactures have been established here; such as silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of Erixen. It is seated at the confluence of the Rienz and Eysch, 15 miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

BRIXEN, a bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Adah, 12 miles NE of Wittemberg.

BRODERA, a fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapy and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 NE of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

BROD, or BRODT, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of Posega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

BROD NEMEKE, or TEUTCH-BROD, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E of Czazlaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

BRODZIO, a town of Lithuania, on

on the river Berezina, 100 miles S of Pottk. Lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 3 N.

BROEK, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

BROEK, in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam, one of the most singular and picturesque villages in the world. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. Each has a garden and terrace, inclosed by a low railing, that permits every thing to be seen. The terrace is in the front of the house, and from this is a descent into the garden, which forms the separation between each house. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing: the outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is the palace of the bishop of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring. Bromley is 10 miles S by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 23 N.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterward Pagets-Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. It had once a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

BROMPTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles W by S of London. Here is the public botanical garden and library of Mr. William Curtis.

BROMTON, a village in Kent, situated on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and has a considerable trade in clothing. It is 15 miles NNE of Worcester, and 115 NW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

BROMYARD, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W of Worcester, and 125 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BRONNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles SE of Pava. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 6 N.

BROOM, LOCH, a great lake and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for herrings of peculiar excellence, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

BRORA, a seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire. Here is a coal mine, which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be exported, or carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, below it, falls into the British Ocean. The precipices on the banks of this river are composed of limestone, in which a variety of shells are imbedded.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge. Its salt-works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, on the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

BRUGG, or BROUG, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It has a college, with a public library; and is 22 miles SE of Basle. Lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

BRUGES, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but, in the 16th cen-

tury, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It, therefore, is not populous now in proportion to its extent; and possesses nothing to attract attention but some fine churches and rich monasteries. Its situation, however, still commands some trade; for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time, by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

BRUNETTO, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSEUTTLE, a seaport of Germany, in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper and Brunswick Wolfenbottle, with the counties of Rheinfein and Blankenburg, are subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle; while the elector of Hanover is duke of Brunswick Grubenhagen and Brunswick Calenberg, which also includes the district of Gottingen. The duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle is styled duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as well as the elector of Hanover, they being both descended from Ernest duke of Lunenburg and Zell, who died in 1546.

BRUNSWICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called *Mus*, which has

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hence the name of Brunswick Me. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles w of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in N America, where the Turtle River enters St. Simon's Sound. It has a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its advantageous situation, and the fertility of the back country, it promises to be one of the first trading towns in Georgia. It is 70 miles wsw of Savannah. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in N America, situate on the Raritan, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasent; but the inhabitants are beginning to build on a pleasant hill, which rises at the back of the town. They have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels belonging to the port. Here is a flourishing college, called Queen's College. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, in N America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the w by New England, on the N by Canada, on the e by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the s by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. At the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province, from the United States, was very great. St. John's is the capital.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, and seat of the governor of the Aultrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, and walks, and many public fountains, one of which, in the Place de Sablon, was erected by Thomas, second earl of Ailesbury, who resided here 43 years in a kind of exile. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, having some streets, and being surrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy in 1695, by which 4000 houses were destroyed; and has been more than once taken and retaken since; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheld by a fine canal, and is 22 miles s of Antwerp, 26 s of Ghent, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 50 51 N.

BRUTON, a town in Somersetshire,

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with a market on Saturday, a silk-mill, and manufactures in serges and stockings. Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brew, 12 miles sE of Wells, and 109 w of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 51 7 N.

BRUYIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Voiges and late province of Lorraine, 22 miles s by E of Luneville. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

BRYANS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BUA, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Traou, called likewise Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles s of Aveira. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

BUCHAN, a district in the NE part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Ythan on the s.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Bullers, or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, formed by the hand of nature, in the steep rocks on the coast, about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the E window of some great cathedral. At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chaim from the land; and in the middle of the rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes with a tremendous noise.

BUCHAW, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Tedersee, with a nunnery, whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles sw of Ulm. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BUCHAREST, a large and strong town of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. It is 45 miles sE of Ter-govisto. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 45 7 N.

BUCHORN, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E of Constance. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47 41 N.

BUCKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in

Buckinghamshire, with a market on **Saturday**. It is almost surrounded by the **Ouse**, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. It sends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 57 NW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 56 N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or **BUCKS**, a county of England, bounded on the N by **Northamptonshire**; on the E by **Bedfordshire**, **Herts**, and **Middlesex**; on the W by **Oxfordshire**, and on the S by **Berks**. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 8 hundreds, 185 parishes, and 11 market-towns. It sends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the diocese of **Lincoln**. Its principal rivers are the **Thames**, **Coln**, **Ouse**, and **Tyne**. The air is healthy, and the soil rich, being chiefly chalk or marl. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper; and the woods of the hills, chiefly **beech**, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber.

BUCKS, a county of **Pennsylvania**, 38 miles long and 15 broad. The inhabitants, in 1790, were 25,401. **Newtown** is the capital.

BUDA, the capital of **Lower Hungary**, situate on the side of a hill, on the **Danube**. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the **Turks** had possession of this place. It was taken by the **Turks** in 1526, and retaken by the **Austrians** the same year. The **Turks** took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards besieged several times by the **Germans** to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 105 miles SE of **Vienna**, and 560 NW of **Constantinople**. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BUDESDALE, a town in **Suffolk**, with a market on **Thursday**. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles NE of **Bury**, and 88 NE of **London**. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUDELICH, a town of **Germany**, in the archbishopric of **Treves**, on the **Traen**; 10 miles E of **Treves**. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BUDQA, a strong episcopal town of **Dalmatia**, subject to the **Venetians**. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles SE of **Ragusa**. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

BUDRIO, a town of **Italy**, in the **Bolognese**, whose adjacent fields produce

large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of **Bologna**. Lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BUDWEIS, a town of **Bohemia**, taken several times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S of **Prague**, and 85 NW of **Vienna**. Lon. 14 52 E; lat. 48 55 N.

BUEN AYRE. See **BONAIRE**.

BUENOS AYRES, or **CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD**, a considerable seaport of **La Plata**, in **S America**, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandize of **Peru** and **Chili**, which are exported to **Spain**. It was founded by **Mendoza** in 1535, but afterward abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the **Spaniards** came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by **Spaniards** and the native **Americans**. It is seated on the **Plata**, 50 miles from the ocean, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

BUGIA, a populous seaport of the kingdom of **Algiers**, at the mouth of the **Major**, on a bay of the **Mediterranean**. It has a strong castle, but **Edward Spragge** destroyed several **Algerine** men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E of **Algiers**. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 49 N.

BULTH, a town in **Brecknockshire**, seated on the **Wye**, over which is a bridge into **Radnorshire**. It has a market on **Monday** and **Saturday**, and is 12 miles N of **Brecknock**, and 171 W by N of **London**. Lon. 3 14 W; lat. 52 8 N.

BUIS, a town of **France**, in the department of **Drome** and late province of **Dauphiny**, 40 miles SW of **Gap**.

BUKARI, a town of **Hungarian Dalmatia**, with a harbour; on the gulf of **Bikeriza**, near the gulf of **Venice**, ten miles NE of **Veglia**. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BULAC, a town of **Egypt**, on the **Nile**, two miles W of **Grand Cairo**, being the seaport of that city. On the S side of it is the **Califch**, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the **Nile**, by a canal, to **Grand Cairo**. Lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

BULAM, an island of **Africa**, at the mouth of the **Rio Grande**. The soil is good; and, as it was uninhabited, a settlement of free **Blacks** was formed here, in 1792, by the **English**, who purchased it of the neighbouring king. Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

BULGARIA, a province of **Turkey** in **Europe**; bounded on the N by **Walachia**,

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on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, or **BOWNESS**, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Piets Wail, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called *Biatum* Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlisle.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the river Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Maharrattas. It is a mountainous tract, of more than 100 miles square, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches; and the ruins of a famous nunnery, and of a castle. In 1689, the town was almost all destroyed by fire. It is now, however, a good trading place; and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich; and 107 NE of London, Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Yanay. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embassy to pope Gregory, in 1683.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was *Ceta*; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylae (so called for the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his gallant 300 Spartans, resisted, for three days, the whole Persian army. This is the place, feigned by the ancients to be the scene of the death of Hercules.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 53 N.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Sallee.

BURELLA, or **CIVITA BURRELLA**, a town of Naples; in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 41 58 N.

BUREN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of

Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 38 N.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Ahne, 10 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

BUREN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, between Arberg and Soleure.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

BURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

BURGAU, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 E.

BURGDORF, a large town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, eight miles NE of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

BURGHLEAR, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Kingsclear. On the top of a hill, near it, is the traces of a camp, and an extensive prospect.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307, as he was preparing for an expedition against Scotland. The spot where he died is distinguished by a column 27 feet high, erected by the duke of Norfolk in 1665. It is five miles NW of Carlisle.

BURGOS, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are fine. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the E by Franche Compté, on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and is now formed into the three departments of Côte d'Or, Saoné and Loire, and Yonne.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan, the capital of Oudeish,

and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is still a flourishing city, situate in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 40 17 N.

BURLINGTON, a town in Yorkshire. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURLINGTON, a town of New Jersey, in N America, seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and affords a safe and convenient harbour. Here are two places of worship; one for the quakers (the most numerous) the other for the episcopalian; also two market-houses, a court-house, and the best goal in the state. It is a free port; and the mayor holds a commercial court, when the matter in controversy is between foreigners, or foreigners and citizens. It is 17 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 17 N.

BURMAH, an extensive kingdom of Asia, to the E of the Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from the name of its capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the S, and occupies both sides of the river Ava, to the frontiers of China; on the W it has Aracan, and on the E Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teak timber in India. Ships built of teak, upward of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, where an European ship is ruined in five years. The forests which produce this valuable wood, are situate between the W bank of the Ava and the country of Aracan, and are only 250 miles from the sea, by the course of the river.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 12.6 NE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 53 4 N.

BURNHAM, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 208 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

BURNTISLAND, a borough in Fifeshire,

on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, ten miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; meeting in one point near the sea, after each has performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds E through Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zancin; that is, the River: after washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China: it then turns suddenly to the W, and passing through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the NE, makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea.

BURSA, or **PRUSA**, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bessangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Constantinople. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus; and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. The bezzitine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. It contains about 40,000 Turks, and none but musselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly

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of one long street, which runs from the site of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton is famous for excellent ale; great quantities of which are sent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles NE of Lichfield, and 124 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

BURTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

BURTON, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley, near a hill called Earleton-Knothill, 11 miles N of Lancaster, and 247 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. It stands on the Irwell, and is noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-ticks and kerseys. Roman coins have been dug up here. In 1787, more than 300 prisoners were buried by the fall of the theatre, and many of them were killed, or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 190 NNW of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The situation is pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are still standing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury sends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood. Here is an ancient guildhall, a sessions house, a theatre, a treeschool, &c. The assizes are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUSSARAH, or BASSORA, a city and seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Irac Arabia, 40 miles NW of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The circumference is very large; but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging

money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterward peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herding-fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness-shire.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

BUTRINTO, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimeræ. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Kewick. It is two miles long, and nearly one broad. On the W side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike. A strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore. A group of houses, called Gatesgarth, is seated on the S extremity, under a very extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E and Scarf on the W side. A hundred mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the centre of the rock, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the NE is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cockler flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 54 0 N.

BUXTON, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and are deemed one of the seven

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wonders of the Peak. Their waters were noted in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cafes, &c. Much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury, and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well proportioned; and clean; their features good, and their countenance expressive of a surprizing mixture of inrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

BYZANTIUM. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

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CAANA a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport coin and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegro. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

CABENDA, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles SE of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

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CADES, or GABES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a river near a gulf of the same name. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, defended by a castle.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the Hindoo-ko, on the E by Cashmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains, and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is no less romantic than pleasant; and it has within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary, as Candahar is with respect to Persia. It is 680 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

CACACA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 2 N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

CACLES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands, with a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

CACHAN, or CASHAN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Isfahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose

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walls are of mud; the roofs covered with thatch. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants are great traders; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, an Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles ESE of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 40 N.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 28 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a castle, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

CADIZ, a large and rich city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18 miles in length and nine in breadth; but the NW end, where the city stands; is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. All the Spanish ships go hence to the W. Indies, and return hither. It was plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a handsome structure. It is 45 miles W

of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

CADORE, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy; and the birthplace of Titian, the painter. It is 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Bellunese, and on the N by Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

CAEN, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The castle has four towers, built by the English. The first stone of the noble barracks was laid in 1786, by the unfortunate Lewis XVI. The late abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the Conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

CAER. For some places that frequently begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under **CAR**.

CAERLEON, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

CAERPHILLY, a town in Glamorgan-shire, with a market on Thursday, seated between the Taafé and Fumney. It is thought that the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans, whose coins are dug up here. It is five miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

CAERWENT, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered here in 1777; and asserted to be superior to any such discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved at Portici. It is four miles SW of Chepstow.

CAERWIS, a town in Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles W of Flint, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CAFFA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it the seat of their trade in the East, and one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them, by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CAFFA, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

CAFFRARIA, a county of Africa, lying to the S of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30 30 S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots. Its other boundaries cannot, at present, be ascertained, it having never been visited by any European, before the journey which lieut. Pateron made in these parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their skin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brais in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms: they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are so fond of dogs, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it; and their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. They have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please: when they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow a whistle, which is so

constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring them all home, without any difficulty. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray. They instruct their children themselves, having no priests. Instead of these, they have a kind of conjurers whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; but being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. The French made an unsuccessful attack upon this place in January 1793. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. It has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent red wine. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. The garrison consisted of 2000 men; the assailants were not more than 1500; and they fought five days and nights in the streets. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Ca-

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hors is 50 miles NW of Alby, and 287 s of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CAJANABURG, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300 miles NE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

CAJAZZO, or **CAJIZZO**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 22 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

CAICOS, islands of the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

CAIFONG, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86° W lon. and 21° N lat. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Invernesshire, the lofty top of which is patched with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals of various tints, much esteemed by lapidaries; and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price.

CAIRO, or **GRAND CAIRO**, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Billac. The ancient town had the name of Mesra. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, through the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and seven miles in circumference. It has three or four grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and look like lanes. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance, having few or no windows next the street. To the W of the castle are the remains of some grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with mosaic pictures of trees and houses: these are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several

public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room; and in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire, and there are particular streets where the courtezans sit at the doors, richly dressed. The Calish is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city: it is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have consuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It is supposed to contain 700,000 inhabitants; and is seated near the Nile, 100 miles S of its mouth. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

CAIROAN, or **KAIROAN**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunia. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CAITHNESSSHIRE, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Pentland Frith, on the SE by the British Ocean, and on the W by Sutherlandshire. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole SW part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often resorted to by numerous waterfowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, barley, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails.

CAKET, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks, Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CALABRIA, a county of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the s by Calabria Ulteriore, on the n by Basilicata, and on the w and e by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the e, s, and w, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the n. Reggio is the capital. In February and March 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Beside the destruction of many towns, villages and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. Mountains were split, and vallies formed in an instant: new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed: plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. The earthquakes (for there were many shocks) vented their greatest force from the foot of the Appennines, extending westward to the sea; in all which vast tract, there was not a single village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

CALAIS, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III, in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good: but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet-boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

CALAIS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 16 miles NW of Vendôme.

CALAMATA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians, in 1685; but the Turks retook it. It stands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

CALAMIANES, three small islands of

Asia, between Bornco and the Philippines, and N of Parago. They are famous for their edible bird-nests. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

CALATAJUD, a town of Spain, in Aragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragossa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

CALATRAYA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 miles N of Magdeburg.

CALCAR, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 45 45 N.

CALCUTTA, or **FORT WILLIAM**, the emporium of Bengal, situate on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 1700. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Collipoor, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built: some of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats: these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs: the two former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick-house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick-buildings, many of which have

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the appearance of palaces. The line of the buildings that surrounds two sides of the esplanade of the fort, is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as before described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here, is curious: coaches, phaëtons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a sight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the government-general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of Madras. Lon. 85 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

CALDER, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Lancashire, and passing by Huddersfield and Wakefield, falls into the Aire eight miles below the latter place. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large island, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22° S lat. and from 163 to 167° E lon. It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoonut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a bee-hive, and as close and warm; being formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leina, 10 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 15 N.

CALI, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

CALICUT, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in length. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippeo Sultan, regent of Mysore; but, in 1792, part of it was ceded to the English E India Company.

CALICUT, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. The English have a factory here. It is 320 miles WSW of Madras. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from the W coast of America, by the Vermilion Sea, or Gulf of California; ex-

tending SE, from lat. 32° N, to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, however, belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45° latitude; the harbour of sir Francis Drake being situate in about 110 23 w lon. and 38 23 N lat. During a long period, California continued to be so little frequented, that even its form was unknown; and, in most charts, it was represented as an island. Though the climate of this country, if we may judge from its situation, must be very desirable, the Spaniards have made small progress in peopling it. Toward the close of the last century, the Jesuits, who had great merit in exploring this neglected province, and in civilizing its rude inhabitants, imperceptibly acquired a dominion over it, as complete as that which they possessed in their missions in Paraguay; and they laboured to govern the natives by the same policy. In order to prevent the court of Spain from conceiving any jealousy of their designs, they seem studiously to have depreciated the country, by representing the climate as so disagreeable and unwholesome, and the soil so barren, that nothing but a zealous desire of converting the natives could have induced them to settle there. Several public-spirited citizens endeavoured to undeceive their sovereigns, and to give them a better view of California; but in vain. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favorable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history of which is very little known) still remains among the most desolate and useless districts of the Spanish empire.

CALLAO, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the S Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of the island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a stone wall round the town, and the houses are built on posts. The religion

of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 5 0 S.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 53 28 N.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld, subject to Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is five miles W of Antwerp. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is situate on the Lynher, 12 miles S of Launceston, and 217 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 30 N.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about seven miles broad in its narrowest part. It is celebrated in the history of the North, as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CALNE, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital.

CALVARY MOUNT, a hill near Jerusalem, on which JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1794; and is 32 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

CAM, or **GRANT**, a river which rises in Herts, and flowing by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

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CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters.

CAMARAT, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at £1. It is subject to the Poonah Malhattas, and is 57 miles s of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam. It is divided by a large river called Meean, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October. Its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the tropics.

CAMBODIA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, seated on the river Meean, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufacture of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheld, 22 miles SE of Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 3 20 E. lat. 50 11 N.

CAMBRESIS, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now included in the department of the North.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university, situate on the river Cam. It consists of 14 parishes; and is governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The townhall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university:

the county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the Conqueror. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peter House, Corpus Christi or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Suffex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, forms a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge sends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the university. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, and some thousands of them were killed.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in the state of Massachusetts, in N America. It has a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established in 1638, and has generally from 120 to 150 students. The names of the four buildings are Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chape. Cambridge is four miles W of Boston.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, on the NE by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25

from E to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, a city, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The air and soil vary extremely; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent, fall into these seas; and in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; so that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the sun, the Isle of Ely appears wrapt in a mist. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

CAMINHA, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

CAMMIN, a district of Prussian Pomerania, formerly the territory of the bishop of Cammin, converted into a principality, in favour of the house of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.

CAMMIN, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the Isle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

CAMPAGNA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently **LATINIUM**, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely

any inhabitants are now to be seen: no trees, no inclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

CAMPBELLTON, a borough of Scotland, situate on a bay, towards the S extremity of the peninsula of Castryre, in Argyleshire. It has a considerable trade; for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. It is 10 miles W of the Isle of Arran. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

CAMPDEN, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 87 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the W coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccanniers in 1678, and by the treebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. See HONDURAS.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1673; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of Aquila. Lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 53 N.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CANADA, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by New Britain, on the E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S by New Brunswick and the United States, and on the W by unknown lands. It lies between 61 and 81° W lon. and 45 and 53° N lat. and was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country, in general, is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped at the end of Au-

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gust. Of all their animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious; and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for its use in disorders of the breast and stomach. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Canada was conquered by the English, in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1774, this country was formed into a province, called Quebec, from the name of the capital; a government was instituted conformably to the French laws of Canada; and the Roman catholic religion was established. In 1791, the country was divided into two provinces, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, of which latter province Quebec is the chief town; and a constitution, in imitation of that of England, was given to each of these provinces.

CANAL, DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, a stupendous work, begun in 1758, at Wortley Mill, seven miles from Manchester; where, at the foot of a mountain, which proves to be composed of coal, a basin is cut, capable of containing all the boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterranean passage, large enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats, towed by hand-rails on each side, near three quarters of a mile, to the duke's coal-works. There the passage divides into two channels; one of which goes 500 yards to the right, and the other as many to the left. In some places, this passage is cut through solid rock: in others, arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut, at certain distances, through the rock, to the top of the hill. The arch, at the entrance, is six feet wide, and five feet above the surface of the water: it widens within, in some places that the boats may pass each other; and, at the pit, it is ten feet wide. The coal is brought to this passage in low waggons, that hold nearly a ton each; and, as the work is on a descent, they are easily pushed or pulled on a railed way, to a stage over the canal, and then shot into one of the boats; each of which holds seven or eight tons, and is drawn out by one man

to the basin at the mouth, where five or six of them are linked together, and drawn along the canal, by a single horse, or two mules, on the towing paths. The canal is there broad enough for the barges to go abreast. At Barton Bridge, three miles from the basin, is a noble aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are three arches over this river, which, with their piers, are all of hewn stone; the centre arch is 63 feet wide, and 38 feet high above the water, and will admit the largest barges to go through with mast and sails standing. At Longford Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the Mersey, passes near Attringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where the duke's barges can come into his canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finished in five years, under the direction of Mr. Brindley.

CANAL, GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, a work begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and Trent, and, in course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Its length is 93 miles; namely, 31 miles on the N side, from Harecastle Hill, where it was begun, to the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston on the Hill in Cheshire, and 62 miles from the S side of the hill to Willdon-ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. To effect this work, 40 locks were constructed on the S side, there being 316 feet fall. On the N side there is only one lock, which is near Middlewich, and is 14 feet wide. The canal is 29 feet broad at the top, 26 at the bottom, and the depth four feet and a half. It is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raised above a mile, to a considerable height: it is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of six arches. At Harecastle Hill, it is conveyed under ground 2880 yards; at Barton in Cheshire, a subterranean passage is effected of 560 yards in extent; and in the same neighbourhood, another of 350; at Preston on the Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it passes under ground 1243 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Bewdley: from this

again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, the other to Worcester. Mr. Brindley died in 1772, and left this canal to be finished by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, who completed it in 1777.

CANAL, GREAT, a noble canal in Scotland, which forms a junction between the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 35 miles; in the course of which navigation, the vessels are raised, by means of 20 locks, to nearly the height of 160 feet above the level of the sea. Passing afterward upon the summit of the country, for 18 miles, they then descend, by means of 19 locks more, into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Western Ocean. In the space of 30 miles, this canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, beside two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes under it near Falkirk, and over it, by means of a drawbridge, six miles from Glasgow. In the course of this inland navigation, which may, in general, be performed in less than 18 hours, are many striking scenes: but, above all others, the beautiful and romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct over the A. lvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large vessels sail at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this great work, which gives it the pre-eminence over any of a similar nature in Europe. The utility of this important communication, between the Eastern and Western Sea, to the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland; to Liverpool, Lancaster, Whitehaven, Dublin, Newry, and Belfast on the one hand; to Hull, Newcastle, Leith, and Dundee on the other; and also to all ports in St. George's Channel, in their trade to Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic; must be strikingly evident, as it shortens the nautical distance in some instances 300, and in others 1000 miles; affording a safe and speedy navigation, particularly at the end of the season, when vessels are too long detained in the Baltic, and cannot attempt the voyage round by the North Sea, without danger of shipwreck, or of the market being lost from delay.

CANAL ROYAL, or CANAL OF LANGUEDOC, in France, a work begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finished in 1682. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the lake of Thau; and, below

Toulouse, is conveyed by three sluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near Revel, between two rocky hills, is a reservoir 7200 feet long, 3000 broad, and 120 deep: into this basin, the rivulet Laudot, which descends from the hills, is received and inclosed by a wall, 2400 feet long, 132 high, and 24 thick; having a strong dam secured by a wall of freestone. Under the dam runs an arched passage, reaching to the main wall, where three large cocks of cast brass are turned and shut by means of iron bars; and these cocks discharge the water, through mouths as large as a man's body, into an arched aqueduct, where it runs through the outer wall, and then goes under the name of the river Laudot; continuing its course to the canal called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another fine reservoir near Naurouse, 1200 feet long, 200 broad, and 7 deep; and out of this basin it is conveyed, by sluices, both to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, as the canal requires it. Near Beziers are eight sluices, which form a regular and grand cascade, 536 feet long, and 66 high, by which vessels cross the river Orb, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Beziers and Gapestan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut into a lofty arcade, the greatest part of which is lined with freestone, except toward the end, where it is only hewn through the rock. At Agde is a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there; and the gates are so ingeniously contrived, that vessels may pass through by opening which sluice the master pleases. This canal cost something more than half a million sterling, part of which money was furnished by the king, and part by the states of Languedoc. The king granted to Riquet, the inventor and conductor, and his male heirs, all the jurisdiction and revenues belonging to it: the annual net profits are upward of £24,000 sterling. The length of this canal, from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 152 miles. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall toward the ocean, and 45 on the side of the Mediterranean. The highest point between the two seas is at Naurouge, which is elevated more than 280 yards above the level of each shore. The canal is carried over 37 aqueducts, and crossed by eight bridges.

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Tippo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English E India Company in 1792. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CANARA, a province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY, the principal of the Canary Islands, which gives name to the whole. The temperature of its air is delightful; its water plentiful and good; and abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits, are found upon it. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues w by s of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is hence that the canary birds originally came. The NE point of these is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

CANARY, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, the supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugarhouses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogheads are sent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortrets of Hindoostan toward Persia: it was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and frequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles SW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bound-

ed on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the SE by Moultan, and on the W by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Ter-shish; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghizni, Gaur, Segettan, and Koratan; a tract, not less than 650 miles in length; its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was sript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a good character. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Baglana.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island.

It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed; and the inhabitants are dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, a celebrated grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

CANEA, a considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost nearly 20,000 men. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CANETO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

CANGERECORA, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It descends from the Gaunts, and flowing SW to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N of Mount Dilla; previously to which its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, a narrow lake of N America, in the state of New York, six miles W of Lake Otségo, and nine miles long. A stream, called Oaks Creek, issues from it, and falls into the river Susquehanna, five miles below Otségo. The best cheese in the state of New York is made in this creek.

CANINA, the capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice,

eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N.

CANNAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. In this fertile island, are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling puddingstone. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

CANNÆ. See **CANOSA**.

CANOGUE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Caliri. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander, in the year 326 before Christ. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut (which the Indians almost universally chew) was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

CANOBIÀ, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houses, but stands on the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoiò and the river Ofanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CANSO, a seaport of Nova Scotia, in N America, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

CANSTAT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a high mountain, near St. Flour, almost always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

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CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, situate near the sea, 20 miles E of Nicastro. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

CANTERBURY, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, visited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe. This turbulent priest having been murdered here in 1170, was afterwards made a saint; miracles were pretended to be performed at his tomb; and 100,000 pilgrims, visitors to this tomb, have been registered at one time in Canterbury, where the devotion to him had quite effaced the adoration of God, and even of the Virgin. At the altar of God, for instance, there were offered, in one year £3: 2: 6; at the Virgin's £63: 5: 5; at St. Thomas' £32: 12: 3. The next year the disproportion was still greater: there was not a penny on God's altar; the Virgin gained only £4: 1: 8, but St. Thomas had got £954: 6: 3. Lewis VII, of France, made a pilgrimage to this tomb, and bestowed on the shrine a jewel, esteemed the richest in Christendom. But Henry VIII, in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV, and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles ESE of Rochester and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CANTIN, CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

CANTON, a considerable city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The streets are long and

straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 113 2 E, lat. 23 7 N.

CANTYRE, a narrow peninsula in Argyleshire, 50 miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an isthmus, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. Across this isthmus, which is scarce a mile broad, a canal might easily be cut. It has been usual, for many ages, to draw boats and small vessels over it, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the headland, amid shoals and currents: hence, probably, it has obtained the name of Tarbat, which signifies a carrying-place. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON, CAPE**; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

CAPELLE, a town of France, in the department of Aine and late province of Picardy, eight miles NE of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is

a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. Manfredonia is the capital.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Triest, with a bishop's see. Its principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles S of Triest. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

CAPRALA, an isle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

CAPRI, an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth.

CAPRI, the capital of an island of the same name, with a bishopric and a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleasure, during which the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

CARACCAS, a district of S America, in Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The best cocoa nuts, next to those of Guatimala, are produced in the rich plains of this province. The Dutch, by the vicinity of their settlements in the islands of Curaçoa and Buen Ayre, having gradually engrossed the greatest part of the cocoa trade, Philip V, to remedy this evil, granted, in 1728, to a body of merchants, an exclusive right to the commerce with Caraccas and Cumana, on condition of their employing, at their own expence, a sufficient number

of armed vessels, to clear the coast of interlopers. This establishment proved highly beneficial to Spain. It is sometimes called the Company of Caraccas, and sometimes the Company of Guipiscoa, from the province of Spain, in which it is established. St. Jago de Leon is the capital.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca; bounded on the N by the district of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.

CARAMANTA, the capital of a province of that name, in Terra Firma, seated on the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

CARARA, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. They pretend to have a cross here, brought by an angel to a priest, who was going to say mats to a Moorish king. It is 50 miles NW of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the Upper Town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The Lower Town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. This part is modern; but the Upper Town, which is also called the City, is very ancient, and in the castle are preserved some

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old records written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 miles w of Narbonne, and 400 s of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

CARDIFF, a borough in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a castle, a wall, and four gates; and is seated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of smaller burden may come to the bridge. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor. It sends one member to parliament, and here the assizes for the county are held. Near the town are some iron-works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tidvil. In the castle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 w of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; situate on the river Tyvy, over which is a stone bridge. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barfey island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords good shelter for ships.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokehire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns, and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worst parts of this county, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and large herds of cattle. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the

the mines have been worked several times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have cleared 2000l. a month, for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Iitwith.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

CARELIA, the eastern part of Finland; belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **WIBURGH**.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, eight miles from the sea, and 21 W of Bayeux. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, two miles from the gulf of Taranto. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the sea they discovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of course, the North Sea, although with respect to the American continent, the Pacific is the western, and the Atlantic the eastern ocean.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward Islands. See **INDIES, WEST**.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Maslico, 25 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Austria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on

the w by Tiroi and Salzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, an ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I was imprisoned in 1647.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24.45 E, lat. 38.4 N.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6.0 W, lat. 54.11 N.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleasantly situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch. It has a castle, on the w side of the town; and the cathedral is a stately structure. Carlisle has a considerable manufacture of printed linens and checks, and is noted for the making of whips and fishhooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles s of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2.53 W, lat. 54.56 N.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, in N America. It contains a college, a courthouse, 300 houses, and 1500 inhabitants. In 1752, this spot was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. It is 100 miles w by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 77.30 W, lat. 40.10 N.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the w by Queen's County and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare. It contains 42 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOUGH**, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Lon. 7.14 W, lat. 52.48 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia, remarkable for a peace, concluded here between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20.5 E, lat. 44.45 N.

CARLSCRONA, or **CARLSKROON**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who laid the foundation of a new town in 1680, and removed the street from Stockholm to this place, on

account of its central situation, and the superior security of its harbour, which has depth of water for first-rate ships to carry their lower tier of guns: the entrance into this harbour, is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic: the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the suburbs are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first-rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expence and greatness of the plan: the bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than a receptacle for ships. Carlscrona is 220 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15.26 E, lat. 56.20 N.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles s of Vienna. Lon. 15.21 E, lat. 46.2 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Riv. It is a bishop's see. The houses are built of wood and painted: the episcopal palace is also of wood, but not painted; and has such an extensive front, and so many windows, as to look like a factory. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across Lake Wenner. It is 133 miles w of Stockholm. Lon. 13.43 E, lat. 59.16 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9.12 E, lat. 49.56 N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles s of Turin. Lon. 7.45 E, lat. 44.51 N.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It

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was fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins. It is a populous town, usually reckoned the first in S Wales, and governed by a mayor. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 52 N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol Channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokehire on the W. It lies in the diocese of St. David's; contains eight market towns and 87 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. It is fruitful in corn and grais, and has plenty of wood, coal, and lime. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taaf.

CARMEL, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles NW of Goritz. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 46 25 N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

CARNARVON, the county-town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. It has a castle, built by Edward 1, in which he gave the Welsh, according to his equivocating promise, a native prince for their sovereign, in the person of his son, Edward II, who was born in this castle. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles SW of Bangor, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, contains six market-towns and 68 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. The prin-

cipal rivers are the Conway and Seint. The air is sharp and cold; this county being the most rugged district of N Wales, and may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches.

These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners, who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. In some of the lakes are found the char, and the gwyniad. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberis. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for bones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The annual revenue of its sovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company, toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions here are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire; its annual revenue 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too; the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N parts of India. In 1787, the E India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by

Sclyavonia and Croatia, on the s by Morlachia and Istria, and on the w by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the s by S Carolina and Georgia, and on the w by the Mississippi. It is 758 miles long, and 110 broad; divided into eight districts, and 58 counties. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazelnut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine; a tall handsome tree, far superior to the pitch pine of the northern states: it may be called the staple commodity of N Carolina; for it affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and lion's-heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The inhabitants of this state were estimated, in 1790, at 210,000 whites and 60,000 negroes. Newburn is the capital.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by N Carolina, and on the s and sw by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its western boundary has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is 200 miles long, and 125 broad; divided into seven districts, and 35 counties. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat are raised for exportation. The number of white inhabitants has been estimated at 80,000; the negroes the same number, but some compute the latter to be 120,000. Columbia is the capital.

CAROLINAS, or CAROLINE ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin. Before the revolution, it was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Auzon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of its own name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the s side of the Campsie Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and on its banks are the celebrated Carron Works.

CARRON WORKS, an extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 pounds. The short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the last war, was first made here, and hence received its name. Above a thousand men are here employed; and hence a great quantity of large cannon are exported to Russia, Germany, and other foreign parts. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, and the fire spread of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand. How vast the fire is, we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The massy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused, becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat, the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White. The Black

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Cart issues from the lake called Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the NE angle of the county; and, uniting their streams, they both flow into the Clyde, near Rentrew. Opposite this town, in the road to Port Glasgow, is a handsome bridge of ten arches, built exactly at the confluence of these two rivers. Three roads meet upon this bridge, so that it has three ends or entrances.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

CARTERET ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of Africa, which disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 miles WNW of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W, lat. 10 15 S.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain. It was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of S America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, on the NW and N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. This was not the only circumstance, to which Carthagena owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade; on their arrival from Europe, and to which they were directed to return, in order to

prepare for their voyage homeward. There is reason, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its highest point of exaltation, as it must be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the desirable visits of the galleons. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty; but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Ken, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

CARWAR, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

CASAL, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy; the last time by the king of Sardinia in 1746. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 56 N.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the prince's Gerace, and upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Ageri, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is incircled by one four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

CASCHAW. See **CASSOVIA**.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Main, between Cape Elisabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and

interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

CASHAN. See CACHAN.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see; 13 miles NW of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

CASHGUR, or LITTLE BOKHARIA, a country of Ubec Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 40° N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile, but the air is cold, on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The milk-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones beside diamonds.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar; bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himmaleh Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. It is 80 miles long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperate of the atmosphere. These particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains, that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a river, which originally formed its waters into a lake, that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there; but these are sufficiently abundant to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a large navigable river. Many small lakes are spread over the surface, and some of

them contain floating islands. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Beshian, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. But it is constantly subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.

CASHMERE, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is seated on both sides of the Chelum, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

CASHNA, an extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkies and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

CASHNA, the capital of the empire of Cashna in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Meturata, in 16 20 N lat.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalnucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia, and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medshetlar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms. Its waters are brackish.

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The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roe of the sturgeons and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The Caspian abounds with sealogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to 47° N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was defeated by the duke de Vendôme, in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. Cassano is seated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N of Cotenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. The streets are beautiful; the market-places spacious; and there are four churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is a delightful prospect, is built of freestone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is 30 miles NE of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CASSEL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

CASSOVIA, or CASCHAW, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CASTELAMARA, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the river Lyra, 38 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Girona.

CASTEL-GONDOLFO, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano, on the extremity of which is a castle, to which the pope retires in the summer. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of the town of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. Many of the ancient lords of Castellane were distinguished among the poets, called Troubadours. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senz. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roses. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Royal Canal, which here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate Montmorency prisoner. Castelnau-dary is 15 miles w of Carcassonne. Lon. 20 E, lat. 43 19 N.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701 but the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

CASTILE, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the s by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the w by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the s by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the w by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the s. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, or NEW CASTILE, in America. See **TERRA FIRMA**.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, six miles NE of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 w. by s of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 51 5 N.

CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, so called from the ancient castle of

the extinct family of the Veres, earls of Oxford; a fine tower of which, on an eminence, is still entire. It is seven miles SW of Sudbury.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up; but it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is now in ruins. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

CASTLETON, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror. It has three of the seven wonders of the peak in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Arse, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's house, because of the perpetual dropping: the length of the whole cavern is 480 yards. Mam Tor, a mile w of the village, is a mountain, 1000 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden Hole, a mile s of Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, its sides being so very shelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which seemed to be in water. Castleton is five miles N of Tideswell.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles NNW of Norwich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 52 48 N.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 53 30 N.

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de, ment of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. In the reign of Lewis XIII it was a kind of protestant republic; but, in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. Near this town, are mines of Turquoise stones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 23 N.

CASTRO, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, 6x miles S of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

CASTRO, a town of S America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe. It is 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 4 S.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 6 N.

CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 12 50 S.

CAT ISLAND. See GUANAHAMI.

CATABAW, a town belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in the state of S Carolina. It is seated on the river Catabaw, on the boundary line between N and S Carolina. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 34 49 N.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the S and E by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. The air is wholesome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulk, and has quarries of marble and several sorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university, the only one in the island. The church is a noble fabric, the largest in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by musical connoisseurs. The principal streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava; and the inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely

swallowed up, by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles SW of Messina. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Uteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 15 miles SW of Belcastro. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

CATARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 43 40 N.

CATEAU. See CHATEAU CAMBRESIS.

CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

CATHARINENSLAF, or ECATERRI-NENSLAF, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenlaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of a province of the same name, built by the present empress of Russia; and its name signifies The glory of Catharine. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

CATHARINE'S, ST. the principal island on the coast of the S part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. 49 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

CATMANDU, the capital of Napaul, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

CATOUHE, CAPE, the NE promontory of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See HONDURAS.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the possession of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Maharrata prince) more consequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extensive domain and central position in Hindoostan. Cattack is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

CATTARICK, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract near it, from which

it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose high-ways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATWICK, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

CAVA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W of Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaissin, with a late episcopal see, then subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Longford, West Meath, and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sends six members to parliament, and contains 37 parishes.

CAVAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian. They are the highest in Asia, and their tops are always covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kisti, the Leiguis, and the Georgians.

CAUCASUS, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasia. The province of Caucasia comprises the Cuban, and all that disjunct to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

CAUDEBEC, a populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at

the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

CAVIANA, an island of S America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line in lon. 50 20 W.

CAUVERY, or **CAVERY**, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gants, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengai, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAVINA, a town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

CAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 miles NE of Castres. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

CAUTERETS, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

CAWOOD, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 NW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 300 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the W by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French settled here in 1635, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 4 56 N.

CASIMIR, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the

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Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. This, of course, determines the length of the bridge and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about forty feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hills on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. This bridge gives name to the county of Rockbridge, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

CEDONGA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of Melfi. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

CEFALU, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

CELANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

CELEBES, or **MACASSAR**, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable, but for the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124° E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisans; with a bishop's see, 18 miles

north of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CENIS, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from the Morianne.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthagea. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 10 19 N.

CERAM, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch have a fortreis to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a Bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CERTIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

CERINES, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near the downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirencester.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

CERVERE, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

CERVIA, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the

gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44 30 N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles SE of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April 1796. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CEVENNES, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nants, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge. Here, under the name of Camiards, they led a savage life with the rude natives. In 1701, encouraged by the promises of the confederates, they revolted, and for some time were successful against the generals sent to reduce them; and marshal Villars deigned to enter into treaty with them. Suspecting, however, the sincerity of the court, they broke off the negotiation; and, Villars being recalled, the duke of Berwick took the command, and, in 1705, finally subdued them.

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good; and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. Here is abundance of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamums. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel to shade them from the sun, and they are

so tough that they are not easily torn, though those that wear them make their way through the woods and bushes. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Of the animal tribes, this island is most famous for its elephants; the tame elephant of Ceylon being more esteemed than any other in the Indies, not only on account of their gigantic bulk, and the beauty of their ivory, but for their remarkable docility: and it abounds with buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. It has a great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places; also very dangerous serpents, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are pagans; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February 1796, all the Dutch forts and settlements surrendered to the English. Lon. from 80 to 82° E, lat. from 6 to 10° N.

CHABLAI, a province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, on the E by Vallais, on the S by Faucigny, and on the W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines.

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It is 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHACTAWS, or Flat Heads, a tribe of Indians, between the rivers Alabama and Mississippi, in the w part of Georgia. They have 43 towns and villages, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041 are fighting men.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton Sound, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

CHAGRE, a fort of S America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the sw of Porto-Bello. It was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

CHAI-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Its late Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne passed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the Old Town, the New Town, and the suburbs of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. In the church of the late Carmelites, is the tomb of the epicure Des Barreaux, immortalized by the fine sonnet, Grand Dieu, tes jugemens, &c. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 35 miles s of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles sw of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles NE of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is

watered by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of the county of Franklin, in Pennsylvania. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles s of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxembourg, on the E by Lorraine and Franche Comté, on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of N America, which divides the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadest part. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

CHANCHA, a town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles s of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by admiral Watson in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the W side of the Hoogly, a little NNW of Calcutta.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TONG, a maritime province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first, and 114 of the second and third classes. It is traversed by the river Yun, or grand imperial canal. The capital is Tin-nan-fou.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet,

which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles w of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

CHANNERAY, a village in Rosshire, near the frith of Murray, formerly a bishop's see. It is 30 miles w of Elgin, the fine cathedral of which town is called Channeray church, it having been intended, it is said, to be built here.

CHAN-SI, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. Chan-si contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai-yuen-fou.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, celebrated for a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Condé. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

CHAO-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed, they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries from among them.

CHAO-TCHEO-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

CHAPARANG, or DSAPRONG, a considerable city of Thibet, in Asia, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, not far westward from the lake Manfaroar. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 miles SE of Manchester, and 165 NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

CHARABON, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 130 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

CHARCOS, LOS, a province of S America, in Peru. It has the finest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See POROSI.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, six miles w of Crewkerne,

and 141 w by S of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 52 N.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, runs by Angouleme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biscay. Angouleme is the capital.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTON, a small town, on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its protestant church.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the department of Nieve and late province of Nivernois. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges, for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a wollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The suburb is situate in a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The stone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The most remarkable edifice in this town is the priory of the late Benedictine Clunists. When we consider the vast riches and prerogatives of this monastery (the prior commendatory of which was temporal lord of the town) we should not forget, at the same time, that, in a season of scarcity, the whole town has subsisted upon its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the Loire, 15 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

CHARLEMONT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimueguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the SW part of the strait entering into Hud-

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CHARLES FORT, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

CHARLESTON, a seaport, the capital of S Carolina. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, a statehouse, and an armoury. In 1787, there were 1600 houses, 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes. In June 1796, a dreadful fire, which raged for 14 hours, destroyed upward of 300 houses. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 32 50 N.

CHARLESTON, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island and county of Washington. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Indians that still remain (to the number of 500) in this state. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language.

CHARLESTON, a town on the sw side of the island of Nevis, in the W Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. 62 50 W, lat. 16 10 N.

CHARLETON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 52 3 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are straight, and the houses of an equal height. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles NW of Sedan, and 115 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, formerly ROSEAU, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the sw side of the island. Lon. 61 25 W, lat. 15 25 N.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, a town of Virginia, on James River.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. It is famous for an annual fair on St. Luke's day, called Horn Fair,

in which horn wares are sold, and the mob wear horns on their heads. Tradition traces its origin to king John, who, being detested in an amour here, was obliged, it is said, to appease the husband, by a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point; and he established the fair as the tenure. In this parish, on Blackheath, is Morden College, a noble institution for decayed merchants, founded by sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey merchant. Charlton is six miles ESE of London.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, eight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

CHARWOOD, or CHARLEY FOREST, a rough open tract in the NW part of Leicestershire.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

CHARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It is the episcopal see of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hospital, and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

CHARTREUSE, or GRAND CHARTREUSE, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance. It was the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux, and so large that there were lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who met here once a year. It is now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CHARYBDIS, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of poets, it was

very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old castle, 24 miles s of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the late archiepiscopal see of Cambrai. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain; and is 12 miles SE of Cambrai. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 47 0 N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and restored in 1748.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles SE of Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

CHATEAUDUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The treasury of this church contained a magnificent cross of gold, enriched with precious stones, and a glass vase which bore the name of Charlemagne, and is said to have been a present from Aaron king of Persia. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 miles NW of Angers, and 147 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N of Quimper, on the river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, nine miles E of Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarthe, 12 miles N of Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles NW of Amboise, and 88 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

CHATEAUROUX, a town of France, in the late province of Berry, and recently erected into the episcopal see of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles SW of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine. It is the birthplace of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles SW of Rheims, and 97 NW of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E of Mirécourt.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of Dole. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 168 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, adjoining

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Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch failed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOBES, a town of France in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHATOQUE, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is the source of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42 10 N. From the NW of this lake to Lake Erie is nine miles.

CHATRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It has a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, six miles W of Chesterfield. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. In its first age, it was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

CHANES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has two suburbs and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magda-

lena, is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles SW of Braganza. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 30 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in the most fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NE of Stafford. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codinton, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the palace of Nonfuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Hentzner, for its magnificence. It was a favourite residence of queen Elizabeth; but being granted by Charles II to the duchess of Cleveland, she pulled down the house, and disparted the land. Cheam is 13 miles SSW of London.

CHEBUKTO, a harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63 18 W, lat. 44 45 N.

CHEDDER, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

CHEDWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles WSW of Northleach, situate on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

CHEITORE; or OUDIPOUR, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper. It consists, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies; or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles; and abounds with fortresses: in reality, one of the strongest countries in the world; yet having an extent of arable land sufficient for the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28° N lat. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, a town,

in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 120 miles s by e of Nagpour. Lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

CHELMER, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater-Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, situate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent shire-house, a free-school, a new conduit, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county-zaol, and three meeting-houses. In 1793, an act was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles WSW of Colchester; and 29 ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 43 N.

CHELSEA, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, one mile W of Westminster; remarkable for its magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh House, a place of fashionable amusement in the summer evenings, and the finest structure of the kind in Europe. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. It is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 55 N.

CHELUM, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere; waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SE direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander.

CHEN-SI, one of the most extensive

provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si, are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

CHEN-YAN, or MOUG-DEN, the capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the s by the great wall of China.

CHEPELIO, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye; near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a church. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N of Bristol, and 127 W of London: Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from the river Cher, which rises in Auvergne, and falls into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706; during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CHERBOURG, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a late Augustine abbey. It is remarkable for the seafight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the

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other works which had been long begun to enlarge the harbour, and render it more safe and convenient. These works were refused, on a very stupendous scale, by Lewis XVI; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

CHERESOU, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See TENNESSE.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

CHERSO, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenski. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houses are built of stone, in a pretty taste. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East: but the design did not take place; and she was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium. In this place, in 1790, the celebrated Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome

stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W of Kingston, and 20 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland. It is from seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording a safe navigation and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

CHESHAM, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SE of Aylesbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHESHIRE, an English county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancashire; on the NE by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the SE by Staffordshire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the NW by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula, 13 miles in length and six in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Chester. The air is temperately cold, and very healthful. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, Dee, and Dane; and it has several small lakes. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheese. Such quantities of these cheeses are made, that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons; and vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. But a considerable quantity of what commonly goes by the name of Cheshire cheese is

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made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, and 10 churches, beside the cathedral. The main streets have a sort of covered portico running out from house to house, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for the foot passengers. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles s by E of Liverpool, 38 sw of Manchester, and 182 nw of London. Lon. 3 3 w, lat. 53 12 N.

CHESTER, a county of Pennsylvania, 44 miles long and 22 broad. In 1790, it contained 27,937 inhabitants. West Chester is the capital.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of the county of Chester, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour, 17 miles w by s of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 3 w, lat. 39 54 N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome church, remarkable for its curved spire. It is governed by a mayor, and, next to Derby, is the most considerable trading town in the county. It has a manufacture of stockings, and also of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron foundries, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are got from hence, by a canal from this town to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 w, lat. 53 18 N.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains, which run from N to S through

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Northumberland and Cumberland. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united. These hills are chiefly wild and open sheepwalks; goats also are fed among them; and some of the finest cattle in the kingdom, in parts of the Scotch border.

CHIAPA-DE-LOS-INDIOS, a large town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name. Lon. 96 5 w, lat. 15 16 N.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, a town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94 45 w, lat. 17 10 N.

CHIARENZA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles w of Syracuse. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock; and close to the town is a rock of asbestos, a kind of mineral substance, of a grayish silver colour, which can be drawn out into longitudinal fibres as fine as thread, and is supposed to be indestructible by fire. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

CHIAVENNA, LAGHETTO DI, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of Chiavenna. The views of this lake are wild and magnificent; surrounded as it is by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing-place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

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an the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW corner of Georgia. The number of these Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W, lat. 34 23 N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The city is walled round, and from the market-place, which is the centre, may be seen the four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is 61 miles SW of London. Lon. o 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CHIELEFA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name, with a bishop's see. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles WSW of Saltzburg.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E of Turin.

CHIETI, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles SW of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest, noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harfnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and his gravestone was adorned with his figure in brass, in his pontifical robes, but for its better preservation, it has been fixed on a pedestal in the chancel. Chigwell is 10 miles NE of London.

CHIHIRI, or **PORT-CHEER**, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

CHILI, a large country of S America, on the coast of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is still possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, with whom, during two centuries, they

have been obliged to maintain almost perpetual hostility, suspended only by a few intervals of insecure peace. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the desert of Atakamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 miles. Its climate is the most delightful in the New World, and is hardly equalled by that of any region on the face of the earth. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling scabreezes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the southern provinces in their native country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Nature too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Yet, in all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of a mixed race.

CHILKA, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long, and 12 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands in it. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery River, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent. To those who sail at some distance from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the slip of land not being visible.

CHILOB, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills,

running from E to W through Bucking-hamshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods: and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Of this office, as well as that of Steward of the manor of East Hundred in Berks, it is remarkable, that, although frequently conferred upon members of the house of commons, it is not productive of either honour or emolument; being granted, at the request of any member of that house, merely to enable him to vacate his seat, whenever he may choose: by the acceptance of a nominal office under the crown: and, on this account, it has not unfrequently been granted to three or four different members in a week.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles ssw of Charleroy. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

CHIMERA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 40 8 N.

CHIMBIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles NW of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 57 N.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 125° E lon. and 20 and 41° N lat. It is 2000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and the military: the civil class contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes, namely, the first class, which are called *fo*; the second, called *tebeou*; and the third, which are called *hien*. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 200,000,000 inhabitants. Astonishing as this may appear to Europeans,

abbé Grofier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he himself not only states all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reasons, from circumstances almost peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Asia. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are fine canals. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has been often desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth, too of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. They have also lemons, citrons, the *tse-tse*, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the *li-tchi*, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragon's-eyes, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the *li-tchi*. The Chinese surpass us in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes; ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pifti, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is

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contained in a husk, divided into three spherical segments, which open when it is ripe, and discover three white grains of the size of a small walnut, the pulp of which has all the properties of tallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish-tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the tie-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships of war are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo-reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants are too numerous to be recited. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood; it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000*l.* sterling, and the forces are said to consist of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have

laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that those who know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital.

CHINCA, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles s of Lima. Lon. 76 15 w, lat. 13 10 s.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, with a castle, in which Henry II, king of England expired; and here the celebrated Joan of Arc first presented herself, in a military habit, before Charles VII. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 sw of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

CHINY, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in Austrian Luxembourg, 57 miles w of Luxembourg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop; seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles w of Constantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CHIOZZO, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles s of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 w of London. Lon. 2 8 w, lat. 51 27 N.

CHIRK, a village of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the resi-

dence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Chislehurst is also the birthplace of sir Nicholas Bacon and sir Francis Walsingham. It is 11 miles SE of London.

CHISME, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyffus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been distinguished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770.

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chiswick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CHITTEDROOG, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

CHIVAS, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situate near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

CHIUSI, an episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles SE of Siena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

CHIVTAYE, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the grand signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1788, but restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

CHONAT, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same

name, on the Mèrth, 25 miles E of Szegedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

CHORLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, six miles SSE of Preston, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

CHOWLE, a town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

CHREMnitz, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles NE of Preiburg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city; the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortrefs of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Oploe or Anloe. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried in a straight line, and at right angles to each other; are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The cattle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and presides in the high court of justice. Oploe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The planks and deals are of superior estimation to those sent from America, or from Russia and the other parts of the Baltic. It has 136 privileged sawmills, of which

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100 belong to a single family of the name of Anker. Christiania is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 6 N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles NE of Carlskroon. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white. English vessels annually resort to this port, for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, close to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of seven tons burden. It is esteemed the strongest fortrels in Sweden, and is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

CHRISTINA, St. one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas-day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a sound of S America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W, lat. 55 21 S.

CHRISTOPHER, St. or **ST. KIT'S**, one of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and seven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the sw parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the river Teigne, njac miles sw of

Exeter, and 185 w by s of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. At the end, overlooking the river, is the citadel, which is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with prospect of success. Chunar was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764: the next year, it was surrendered to them: they restored it to the nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but, in 1772, it was finally ceded to them in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade at Cawnpore. It is 385 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

CHUNAUB, or **JENAUB**, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cathmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan; and, at their confluence with the Indus, 20 miles W of Moultan, they form a stream as large as that river. The Chunaub is the Acelines of Alexander.

CHUN-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fort on Churchill river, on the E side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 94 3 W, lat. 53 48 N.

CHUSAN, an island on the E coast of China, where the English E India Company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochinchina, and on the W by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or **CICLUGH**, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken

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from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

CIMBRISHAM, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CINALOA, a province and town of New Spain, in the audience of Galicia, on the E side of the gulf of California. The aborigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to punish any crime. They acknowledge, indeed, certain caciques, who are the heads of their families or villages; but their authority appears chiefly in their expeditions against their enemies, and depends not on hereditary right, but on their valour, and the power and number of their connexions. In other respects, they seem to be among the rudest people in America united in the social state: they neither cultivate nor sow, but depend on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or on hunting or fishing. They have not the least knowledge of God, nor any idea even of a false deity: a future state, and all religious worship, are, in course, unknown to them. About the year 1771, the Spaniards, in their expeditions against the fierce tribes in this and the province of Sonora (who had committed great depredations upon them, and whom they finally subdued) discovered, that these neglected and thinly inhabited provinces, abounded in the richest gold mines, and might soon become as populous and valuable as any part of Spanish America; and, accordingly, the population in these parts has since very much increased. The town is seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 92 10 W, lat. 26 15 N.

CINEGUILLA, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Sonora. When the Spaniards attacked the natives in Cinaloa and Sonora (See **CINALOA**) they here entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent, in which, at the depth of only 16 inches, they found gold in great abundance, and in grains of great size and weight. The consequence was, that in 1771, above 2000 persons were settled in Cineguilla, under the government and inspection of proper magistrates and ecclesiastics. Lon. 96 23 W, lat. 35 5 N.

CINEY, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbishopric of Liege, eight miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 13 N.

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CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Suffex, so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William 1, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges, such as freedom from subsidies, from wardship of their children, from being sued in any court but their own, &c. For these immunities, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

CIOTAT, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these Circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole are in the possession of the English. The last four extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l. See **GUNTOOR**.

CIRCASSIA, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded by the governments of Taurica and Caucasus on the N, and

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by Mingrelia and Georgia on the s, being separated from Taurica by the river Cuban. It contains the districts of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda, Beslen, Temirgoi, Abasch, Bseduch, Hatukai, and Bshani. This nation, from extent of territory, which includes nearly 10 degrees of longitude; and, from their extraordinary courage and military genius, might become very formidable, were they united under one chief. But a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and are therefore forced to fix themselves on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, soon forget their origin, and divide into separate and hostile tribes. From this principle of disunion, the Circassians of the Cuban are so little powerful, as to be scarcely known even to Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their neighbours. The Cabardian Circassians, however, are still the most powerful people of the s side of Caucasus; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that, from a description of these, an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; namely, the princes; the nobles, called usdens; and the vassals or people. A certain number of the people is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he may be able to extort from the neighbouring nations. The person of every prince is sacred; but this is the only distinction of birth when unaccompanied by personal merit: the greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the peasants; their food and dress are the same, and their houses are little better. The nobles are chosen by the princes from the inferior class: they are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws, and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The people, as well as the usdens, are proprietors of lands. By an odd kind of contradiction, the princes claim, and sometimes attempt to exercise the right of

seizing the whole property of their vassals; but, at the same time, the vassal has a right to transfer his allegiance to any other prince, whenever he thinks himself aggrieved: by this privilege, the princes are compelled to gain the affections of their vassals, on whose readiness to follow them into the field, all their hopes of greatness and wealth must absolutely depend. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had any written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. On great occasions the whole nation is assembled: a measure is proposed by the oldest of the princes; it is first debated among the usdens, and afterward by the deputies of the people; who are old men, and often possess greater influence than the prince himself: if the proposition be accepted it is confirmed by a solemn oath by the whole people. They have few manufactures; and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price; but the balance of trade would be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes a prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor. At a year old he is presented with some playthings and arms: if he seems to prefer the latter, the event is celebrated in the family by great rejoicings. At twelve years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor: by him he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal, and conceal his thefts. The word thief is a term of the utmost reproach among them, because it implies detection. He is afterward led to more dangerous robberies, and does not return to his father's house, until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nine tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under his tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence; and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians: but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. Girls are brought up by the mother: they learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same

education, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 100l. These are principally Georgians. Soon after the birth of a girl, a wide leather belt is sewed round her waist, and continues till it bursts, when it is replaced by a second. By a repetition of this practice, their waists are rendered astonishingly small, but their shoulders become proportionably broad; a defect, which is little attended to, on account of the beauty of their breasts. On the wedding night, the belt is cut with a dagger by the husband; a custom sometimes productive of fatal accidents. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage-present, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or cohabit with her, without the greatest mystery; and this reserve continues during life. The father makes the bride a present on the wedding day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men: the cap too is generally red, or rose-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men show their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a rambourin. Their dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gayety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Widows tear their hair, and disfigure themselves with scars, in testimony of their grief. The men had formerly the same custom, but are now grown more tranquil under the loss of their wives and relations. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts, because the wife and husband are not supposed to live together. One of these huts is allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is

surrounded by palisades. At meals the whole family is assembled; so that here, as among the Tartars, each village is reckoned at a certain number of kettles. Their food is extremely simple, consisting only of a little meat, some paste made of millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof against religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who wish to write their language being obliged to make use of Arabian characters.

CIRENCESTER, a considerable borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; and it had also a castle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool, sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles SE of Gloucester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

CIRENZA, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

CITTADELLO, a seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a city of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a seaport of Venetian

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Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

CIUDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 90 s of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 53 W, lat. 40 33 N.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natifona, 10 miles E of Udina. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 miles NE of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's galleys are stationed, and it is a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

CLACKMANNAN, a borough in Clackmannanshire, on the N shore of the frith of Forth, and at the bottom of a hill, on the top of which is an ancient castle. A large square tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. A large sword is also shown, said to have belonged to Sir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeshire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth; and produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAIR, St. a lake of N America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishopric of Bethlehem, founded in 1180, when Guy count of Nevers, gave an asylum, in this place, to a Latin bishop of Bethlehem, who had been driven from the Holy Land by the Saracens. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church, divine service is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles SSW of London.

CLARA, St. a small island of S America, in Peru, in the bay of Guaiquil, 70 miles SW of Guaiquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

CLARE, St. a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lanzarote and Allegranza.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible; and here is a manufacture of bays. It is seated near the Stour, 15 miles S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles NW of Limerick. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

CLARENDON, a village, three miles E of Salisbury, where Henry II summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by King John.

CLARENS, or **CHATILLARD**, a village of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the principal scene of Rousseau's *Eloise*, though its ancient castle by no means accords with the description in that work. It is delightfully situated, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually toward the lake of Geneva.

CLAUDE, St. a handsome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a bishop's see. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lifon, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. This abbey had the pious privilege of legitimating bastards, and could confer nobility and pardon criminals, till the year 1742, when it was erected into a bishopric, and its Benedictine monks were metamorphosed into noble canons. The cathedral is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims have flocked hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect over Switzerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLAUSENBURG, a town of Transylvania, on the river Sarnos, 60 miles NW of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich. Here are some large salt-works.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

CLEBURY, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewsbury, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, seated on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oisè and late province of the Isle of France, 37 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

CLERMONT, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and is also called CLERMONT FERRAND, ever since the town of Mount Ferrand, about a mile distant to the NE was united under the name of a suburb. The

cathedral, public squares, and walks, are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and lined with houses built of stones of a sombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Pascal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appears, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two islands in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of N America. They were seen by captain Cook in 1778, and were so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and were not unknown to the Russians. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

CLEVES, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia.

CLEVES, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cæsar. Several of the streets, from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles SE of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Leicestershire, on the NW side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situate one mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

CLIFF, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 33 N.

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three miles SSE of Penrith, noted for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

CLIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalato. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 47 1 N.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CLOGHER, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 30 N.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles W of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, &c.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 miles NW of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

CLWYD, a celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from three to eight, according to the approach or recedes of the high mountains inclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful spot is in a high state of cultivation, even far up the ascent of the hills: and its numerous inhabitants are remarkable for retaining their vivacity to a late period of life. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the county, runs along this vale,

and having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish Sea.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, runs through Clydesdale, and passing by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, falls into the frith of Clyde. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for several miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and in its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire shoot, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is dashed into a deep chasm beneath. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. The waterfall at Corehouse, called Cora-lin, is no less remarkable: the water is here precipitated at least 100 feet between two vast rugged precipices. On a pointed rock, overhanging this stupendous scene, stands a solitary tower; lately inhabited, but now in ruins. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass standing on a table in the castle. A path leads to the top of the fall, where, from a projecting rock, the spectator has a tremendous view down the furious cataract, as it pours below the eye. See **CANAL, GREAT**.

CLYDESDALE, a wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been found washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N and E, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle; but those, in the neighbourhood of the mines, sometimes perish by drinking the water in which the lead ore has been washed. See **LEADHILLS**.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 0, lat. 5 6 N.

COBLENTZ, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the residence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Elch, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 2 N.

COCA, town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezema, 25 miles NNE of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

COCHIEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 50 12 N.

COCHIN, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children.

Cocker, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cocker-mouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 290 NNW of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

COD, CAPE, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the State of Massachusetts, in N America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CODOENO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It surrendered to the French in May 1796. It is seated near

the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

COESFELD, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Burkel, 22 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, seated in a morass, 30 miles S of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angouleme. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

COGNI, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Caranania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulk, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

COGHESHAL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

COIMBETTORE, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken by general Medows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

COIMBRA, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and an university. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

COIRE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty; and it contains about 3000 souls. It is divided into two parts, the least of which is of the Roman catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and is seated near the Rhine, 48 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N.

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Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

COL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

COLBERG, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians, in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in Essex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a fine eminence, on the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, at a place called the Hythe, where the customhouse is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, which had six gates and three posterns; but these are now demolished. It had 16 churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1648, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. There is a large manufacture of bays; and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots. It is governed by a mayor; and to the E are the ruins of an old castle, in which is one of the town prisons. It is 22 miles ENE of Chelmsford and 51 of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 51 55 N. See COLN.

COLCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

COLDINGHAM, a heathy tract near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnery, built in the beginning of the 12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Holstein, and they pay a small toll. Here is a royal palace, containing a suite of 190 rooms. The harbour is two miles in circumference, and deep enough for ships of the largest burden. It is situate at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 55 35 N.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the county of Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge. It had a famous monastery; and here general Monk raised the two battalions, now known by

the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

COLEROOK DALE, in Shropshire; a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limestone; the most considerable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast-iron. There is also, in the dale, a remarkable spring of fossil tar, or petroleum, which has yielded a vast quantity of that substance; but it is now much diminished. A work, for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal, has been erected here.

COLNET, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

COLERAIRN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is 11 miles NW of Coventry and 105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

COLFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles S of Hereford, and 123 W by N of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

COLIMA, a seaport of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the N Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N.

COLOURE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 10 miles NW of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COLLUMPTON. See COLUMBTON.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Upper Alsace. It was formerly an imperial town, and has been recently erected into a bishopric. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Straßburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, 20 miles E of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

COLMOGOROD, a town of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles SE of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

COLN, a river which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Hattstead and Colchester in Essex, empties itself into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

COLNEROOK, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

COLNE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles SE of Militra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

COLOGNE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, and the revenues are computed to amount to 130,000 l. a year.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a university. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, four abbeys, 17 monasteries, 40 nunneries, and about 50 chapels; all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious, by their fine paintings, their treasures, or their reliëts. Cologne is immortalized by its being the birthplace of the great Kubens; and it is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, towers, and ditches. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance.

The inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, but there are some protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the three Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribbands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

COLOMBOTZ, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMBY or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Rus. Russia, on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE of Halitz. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

COLONSA, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in lon. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful in Italy. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

COLOSWAR, a town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the Sarnos, 37 miles NW of of Weissenburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

COLUMB, ST. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 E.

COLUMBIA, a city of S Carolina, on the river Congaree, just below the influx of the Saluda. It is the seat of the government of S Carolina, and 100 miles NW of Charleston. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 33 58 N.

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rica, the seat of the intended capital of the United States. See WASHINGTON.

COLUMBO, a town on the w side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives and Dutch. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the governor's house is a handsome structure. It was surrendered to the English in February 1796. It is 18 miles s of Negombo. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

COLUMBTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, sometimes erroneously written Collumpton and Cul-lumpton. It has a wollen manufactory, and is seated on the river Columb, 12 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 w of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

COLUMNA, a town of Ruilia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the s side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is seven miles s of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

COM, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 10 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

COMANA, or CUMANA, a seaport of S America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. It is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 64 29 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles w of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMB-ABBAY, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devon-

shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 w by s of London. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, five miles SW of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

COMMERCY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situate in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the s extremity of a lake of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. On the outside of the church, is the statue of Pliny the Younger, in a niche, with a Latin inscription bearing the date of 1499. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks with rapture of the delightful situation of the town, and the romantic scenery of its environs. The inhabitants have established several manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

COMO, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuau Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezia, and Comora. See HINZUAN.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 33 E, lat. 7 50 N.

COMORRA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles s by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. Here is a palace,

in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, are magnificent; and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims: they walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of freestone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tamba and Ulla, 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N America, in New Spain, near the S Pacific Ocean, 400 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat. 21 20 N.

CONCAN, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20° N lat.

CONCARNEAU, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles SE of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

CONCEPTION, a seaport of Chili, with a bishop's see. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the S Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 44 52 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles SSW of Udina. It is now almost

ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

CONDAVIR, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

CONDE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the allies, July 10, 1793; but it was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheld, seven miles NE of Valenciennes, and 117 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CONDE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the Nereau, 15 miles W of Paris. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

CONDECEDO, a cape of N America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

CONDOM, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. As it has no trade, it is poor, and thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baïse, 22 miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 1 N.

CONDORE, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees: the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion: their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. When any ships arrive, they will bring their women on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E India Company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, remarkable for its

excellent Rhone, 53 E, lat. CANE department of Ango miles NE lat. 48 5

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excellent wines. It is seated near the Rhone, 17 miles s of Lyons. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 45 23 N.

CANEOLENS, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vicnne, 30 miles NE of Angouleme. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 48 55 N.

CONGLETON, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk-mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seated on the river Dane, seven miles s of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of s lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamora on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, callia, and tamarinds; the greatest part of them go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It was taken by the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles s of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 50 N.

CONINGTON, a village in Hunting-

donshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ug-mere, Brick-mere, and Whittlesea-mere.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles long, but not above one broad; and is five miles w of Winander-mere.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It is fertile in many places, but is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market-towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, in New England, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. Though subject to the extremes of heat and cold in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, this country is very healthful. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, New-haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

CONNECTICUT, a river of New England, which rises in a swamp in Lon. 71 0 W, and, taking a southerly direction, falls into the Sound, opposite Long Island. Between Walpole and Westminister are the great falls. The river, compressed between two rocks, scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length, under which the highest floods may pass without injury to it, was built in 1784; the first bridge erected over this noble river. From its source to its mouth it is about 300 miles; and on its banks are many pleasant well-built towns.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

CONQUET, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles w of Brest. Lon. 4 41 w, lat. 48 23 N.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Once so flourishing in commerce, and so celebrated in history, grass now grows in the principal streets, and it scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants. It was formerly in alliance with Zurich and Basil, and, by their assistance, had expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the protestant cantons being vanquished in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles v, and to reinstate the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and being neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present state. In 1735, however, the emperor Joseph II invited thither the emigrants from Geneva, and, in 1787, 350 persons (among whom were 54 watchmakers) were settled here: the emperor granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture of printed linens; and the refectory was made the chapel of the new colony. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Hus and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took possession of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, one of the most considerable lakes of Swisserland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its s side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodner See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 miles long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes of Swisserland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it: but by keys cut out of the

rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 220 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a neck of land, which advances toward Natalia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the s, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situate between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1455, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, and is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. The number of houses must be prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets and lanes, but they are seldom or ever clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, which is converted into a mosque, and surpasses all the rest. The bazars, or bezesteins, are the markets for merchandise: they are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and containing all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seragios. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The circumference of this city is said to be 15 miles, and 23 with the suburbs in-

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cluded: the suburb, called Pera, is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravan-sarais, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles ESE of Adrianople, 240 E of Salonichi, and 700 SE of Vienna. Lon. 28 59 E, lat. 41 1 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built two castles, opposite to each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand signior has his seraglio.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland in Volhonia, on the river Seluczka, 62 miles NE of Kaminiack. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CONTESSA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles SW of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the maffy remains of its castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

CONWAY, a river of N Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

CONZA, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is

52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 W.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

COOS, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the North; and owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been rebuilt in the modern style. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederic V, consists 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 equestrian statue of that king in bronze, which was cast at the expence of the E India Company, and cost 80,000l. sterling. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. The royal palace, called Christiantburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious, and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794; and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which soon communicated across the canal to the houses, and continued to rage for two days, by which one fourth of the city was destroyed. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The city is five miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 41 N. See AMAR.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

COPORIA, a town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Peterburgh, at

the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29° 0' E, lat. 59° 34' N.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which crosses the centre of that county, and enters the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 71° 11' W, lat. 29° 54' S.

CORAH, or **CORAHJEHENABAD**, a city of Hindoestan Proper, in Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79° 45' E, lat. 26° 5' N.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles NW of Waldeck. The hereditary prince of Brunswick was defeated here by the French in 1760. Lon. 8° 58' E, lat. 51° 20' N.

CORBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4° 49' E, lat. 50° 50' N.

CORDEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2° 26' E, lat. 48° 33' N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2° 38' E, lat. 49° 54' N.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9° 30' E, lat. 51° 50' N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Mayor, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas.

The trade consists in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles NE of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 4° 4' W, lat. 37° 52' N.

CORDOVA, a town of S America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. 62° 5' W, lat. 32° 10' S.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles NW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1° 9' W, lat. 45° 36' N.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leaotong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kingkitao is the capital. The principal products of Corea are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil salt, castor and sable's skins, a yellow varnish, almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coast toward the NE. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with arduousness. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religious worship, ceremonies, belief of the transmigration of souls, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent: in Corea, they choose for themselves: they neither regard the inclinations of their parents, nor suffer them to throw any obstacles in the way of their union. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of

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Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 56 N.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 0 N.

CORINTH, now called **CORANTHO**, or **GERAME**, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skillful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. From the castle, is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches to the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount there, called Onceus, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called *Hexamilium*, because it was

six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

CORK, the capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, rich, and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CORLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Perfant, eight miles SE of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

CORMENTIN, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, three miles E of the sea, and 37 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 15 N.

CORNWALL, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the NW by St. George's Channel. Its length from E to W is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and SW, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. The air is sharp and healthful, but the vicinity of the sea ex-

emp's it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the vallies yield plenty of grass; and the lands near the sea, by being manured with seaweed produce corn. It has plenty of featherbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore: these have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mandic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones: when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture, as tables, chimneypieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crysals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This country was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper: he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

CORO. SEE VENEZUELA.

COROMANDEL, COAST OF, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 15° N lat. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a seaport of the Morca, seated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Modou. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CORONATION, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

CORREGGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the

Modenese, with a castle, nine miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 46 N.

CORREZE, a department of France; containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

CORSHAM, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. Here are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista and Cynrus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful vallies are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. With respect to products, Corsica has nothing peculiar to itself; but in the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. After many revolutions, this island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corsicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and, on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. He came to England, was thrown into the Fleet prison, released by an act of insolvency (after having registered his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors) and suffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events

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which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. Bastia is the largest town; but Corte, in the centre of the island, is reckoned the capital.

CORSOER, a town of Denmark, on the w side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

CORTE, the present capital of Corsica, as Bastia was under the government of the Genoese. It is the seat of the viceroy and parliament of Corsica, agreeably to the constitution of 1794, by which that kingdom was annexed to the crown of Great Britain. It is seated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles sw of Bastia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is the station of the Spanish packet-boats, which have sailed hence to Fal-mouth, and back again, ever since the commencement of the present war. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 13 N.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 40 42 N.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the w coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the n point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above a mile in circuit. Many smaller whirlpools and rapid currents are found in this neighbourhood; dangerous to those who are strangers to the coast.

CORZCLA, an island in the gulf of Ve-

nice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

COSSACS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-fa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. These people are large and well-made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-fa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; and are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See UKRAINE and URALIAN COSSACS.

COSSIMBAZAR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

COSTAGNAZZAR, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

COSTA RICA, a province of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

COTBUS, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France,

containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTES NU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens. It is famous for sweetmeats.

COTESWOLD, or **COTSWOLD HILLS**, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the S, to that of Bredon in the N, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has three parish-churches, two free-schools, and several hospitals. The houses being mostly old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. It had very early a great trade in various articles of manufacture, as cloths, stuffs, thread, &c. At present, its principal branch is that of silk ribands: some gauzes, camblets, and lastings are also made here. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunton, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 28 N.

COVOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysiel, with a fortress in the marshes, strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It is nomi-

nally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, depends on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 12 miles E of Ypres. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in April 1794. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

COUSERANS, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

COUTANCES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see, and a fine cathedral. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

COWBRIDGE, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called, by the Welsh, Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

COWES, a seaport, on the NE side of the isle of Wight, eight miles SW of Portsmouth. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

COYLAN. See **QUILON**.

COZUMEL, an island of N America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain.

CRAB ISLAND. See **BORIQUEN**.

CRACATÓIA, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice-fields. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

CRACOW, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but, since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. It has a university, founded by Casimer the Great, and once called the Mother of Polish Litera-

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ture; but its lustre declined after the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw. On a rock near the Vistula, is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel. Adjoining, is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 18,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well-built, and many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII. It has experienced greater calamities during the commotions of the present reign; having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciusko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles ssw of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

CRAIL, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles NW of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

CRAMMOND WATER, a river in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the frith of Forth, at the small village of Crammond, a place remarkable for the traces of a great Roman station.

CRANBOURN, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE of Dorchester, and 94 W of London. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 50 54 N.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday; 13 miles S of

Maidstone, and 52 SE of London. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued between that prince and the rajah, who being supported by the English, and their allies, the nizam of the Deccan and the Mahrattas, the war was terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay three crores of rupees, toward the expences of the war, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

CRECY, or **CRESSY**, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 49 N.

CREEK or **MUSKOGEE INDIANS**, the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. They inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. Their whole number is 17,280, of which 5,860 are warriors. Their principal towns lie in lon. 86 28 W, lat. 32 0 N. The country abounding with creeks and rivulets. they thence derive their name.

CREETOWN, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying seashells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland. The shells are dug from banks without the seamark, and are esteemed a valuable manure.

CREIFF, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 10 miles W of Perth.

CREIL, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 49 13 N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienne. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremoneſe, with a castle, a bishop's see, and a univerſity. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, the houſes well-built, the churches handſome, and the ſquares large. In 1702, prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a ſubterranean paſſage, ſurprized and took priſoner marſhal Villeroy, and, but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; and it ſurrendered to the French in May 1796. It is ſeated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E; lat. 45 8 N.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Breſciano, on the W by Cremasco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Cremona is the capital.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, five miles from Hamburgh.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CRESPY, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 17 miles S of Compiègne. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 10 N.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CRET, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valençe. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Cambreſis, ſeated on the Scheld, five miles S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maëſe, four miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794.

CREUSE, a department of France, ſo named from a river that falls into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, on an eminence. On Dec. 1, 1795, it was taken by the French, retaken by the Auſtrians, and again taken by the former. It is ſeated on the Nahe, over which is a ſtone bridge, 20 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

CREWKERNE, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 WSW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CRICKHOWEL, a town in Brecknockſhire, with a market on Thursday. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

CRICKLADE, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 38 N.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninſula in Aſia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinental, with which it communicates by the iſthmus of Perekop; and on the S by the ſea of Aſoph and the ſtrait of Caſſa. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoëſe ſettled in this country; but they were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. See CAFFA. Theſe Tartars had been ſettled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulſion of the Genoëſe. They were ſubjects of Batu Khan, grandſon of Zingis; and their conqueſt was annexed to the kingdom of Kaſan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1400, when Edegai Khan, an officer of that prince, took poſſeſſion of it, and was ſucceeded by Deulet Gheraſ, in whoſe family the ſovereignty continued till the preſent century. The khans, however, were vaſſals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independency was ſtipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the country with an army; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable poſſeſſion of the whole was ſecured to them in 1791, by the ceſſion of

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the fortrefs of Oczakow. This poffeffion feems to have decided for ever the conteft for fuperiority between the rival courts of Peterburgh and Constantinople. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N divifion is flat, poor, and fit for paffurage only. In the S parts, the vallies are amazingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of thofe violent winds by which the N divifion is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the E extremity of the country, are principally ufed in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Befide the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the fineft harbours in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslat, under the name of Taurida: in fome late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetfchet was made the capital in 1785.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Scclavonia, on the E by Bofnia, on the S by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greateft part of it belongs to the houfe of Austria. Carlftadt is the capital.

CROIA, a town of Albania, with a bifhop's fee, feated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CROISIC, or **CROISIL**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It is feated on the bay of Blicay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

CROIX, ST. a river of N America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and falls into the bay of Fundy.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three fmall ifles, one of them a rock. At the NE corner, is a handsome ftone bridge of four arches over its outlet, the Cocker. It abounds with very fine char and red trout.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninfula on the S fide of the frith to which it gives name. On the S and W it is bounded by Roffshire. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greateft breadth. It is

fertile and well-cultivated; and fends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

CROMARTY, the capital of the fhire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the fame name. This borough has a manufacture of coarfe cloth, and a confiderable coafting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and fkins of various forts. It is 16 miles N of Invernefs. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is feated near the German Ocean, and formerly had two churches, one of which, with feveral houfes, was fwallowed up by the fea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fifhermen; and the beft lobfters, on this part of the coaft, are taken here. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirksworth. Here Mr. (afterward fir Richard) Arkwright erected fome of the new cotton-mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; by means of which the various branches of the cotton manufacture have wonderfully fpread in this and the adjacent counties. Here alfo he built a noble feat, and a church.

CRONACH, a town of Germany, in the bifhopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CRONBORG, a fortrefs of Denmark, on the ifle of Zealand, near Elfinore, which guards the paffage of the Sound. In this fortrefs is a palace, in which the unfortunate queen Matilda was imprifoned till fhe was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this, is Hamlet's Garden, faid to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hefle Caffel, with a caftle. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortrefs of Ruffia, on the ifland of Retufari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the ftation of the Ruffian fleet, and great magazines of naval ftores, as well as docks and yards for building fhips. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Transylvania. See BRASSAU.

CROSSEN, a town of Silefia, capital of a principality of the fame name, at the

confluence of the Boba, and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

CROUGH, a river in Essex, which rises near Hornon, and falls into the German Ocean, between Burnham and Foulness Island. The Walfacet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by watercourses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

CROYDON, a town in Surrey, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the source of the Wandle, and has an hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift. In the church are many fine monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some manufactures. Croydon is nine miles S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

CRUXHAVEN, a small seaport of Germany, in the N part of the duchy of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles NW of Hamburg.

CUBA, an island of the W Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The soil is not extremely fertile; but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of sheep and hogs, which were originally brought hither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E to W, but near

the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica, and Havannah is the capital.

CUBA, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 0 N.

CUBAGUA, a barren island of S America, between that of Margaretra and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls, in diving for which they employed the Indians; a dangerous and unhealthy service, which, in addition to their other calamities, contributed not a little to the extinction of that unhappy race. Lon. 54 30 W, lat. 10 15 N.

CUBAN, a large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

CUBAN or **CUBAN TARTARY**, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

CUCKFIELD, a town in Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Leves, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

CUDALORE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizams of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 7 N.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N.

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CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who dismantled it two years after. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

CULIACAN, a town of N America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. Lon. 108 5 W, lat. 24 0 N.

CULLEN, a royal borough on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

CULLITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cully, 17 miles E of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 50 46 N.

CULLODEN MUIR, a wide heath, in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

CULMPTON. See COLUMPTON.

CULM, a town of Western Prussia, with a bishop's see, seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

CULROSS, a borough on the frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmannanshire and Kinrosshire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. It is remarkable for an ancient palace or abbey, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 4 N.

CUMANA. See COMANA.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland; on the S by Lancashire; and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. It is 70 miles from SW to NE, and 50 from E to W where it is broadest. It lies in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle; contains one city, 14 market-towns, and 90 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The air is cold and piercing, yet less than might be expected from its being situate so far north. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, whose flesh is particularly sweet and good, and the vallies produce corn, &c. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, and black lead; the latter of which is almost peculiar to this county, which contains more than is sufficient to

supply all Europe. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmorland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Eutermerre-water, Cromack-water, Loweswater, Uls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-water, Broad-water, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. In 1790, it contained 18,243 inhabitants. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba. Upon the latter is a lighthouse.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly division of Ayrshire. The NW angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasturage.

CUPAR, a royal borough in Fifeshire, and the county-town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N side of the Eden; eight miles WSW of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 15 N.

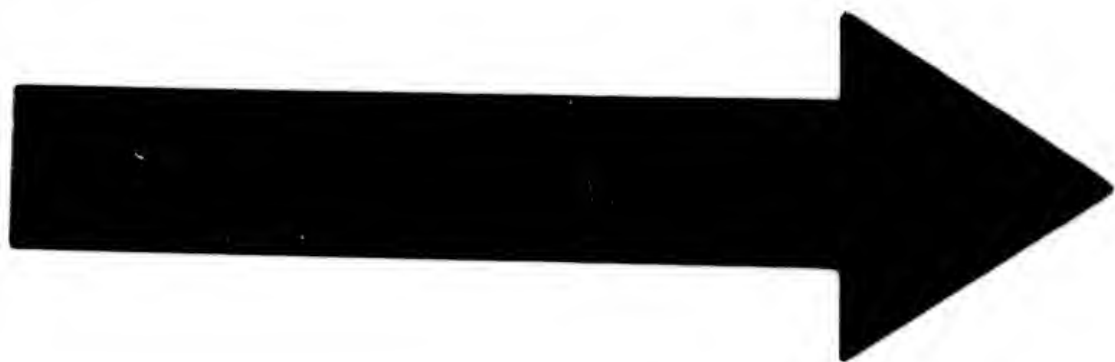
CURACAO, an island of S America, to the N of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar and skins. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE extremity of the island. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

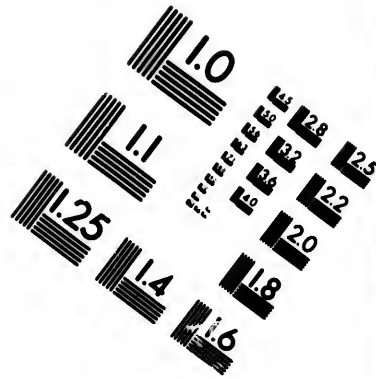
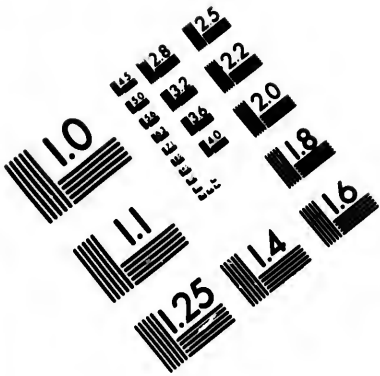
CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia; lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism.

CURIA-MARIA, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

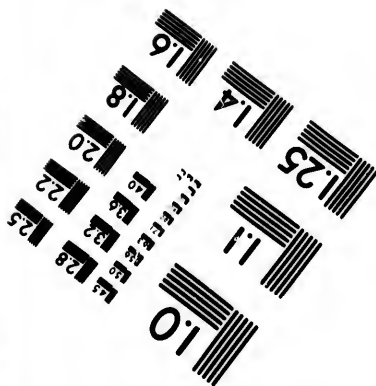
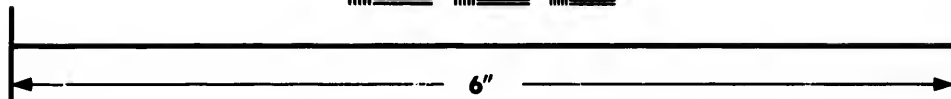
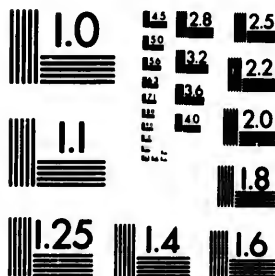
CURSOLIERS, a small island of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 3 6 N.





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CUSHAI, a river of N Carolina, which empties itself into Albemarle Sound.

CUSSET, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

CUSTRIN, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Russians. Cultrin is 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

CUTAIS, the capital of Imeritia, and the residence of its sovereign. The remains of its cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

CUTCH, a territory in Hindoostan Proper, governed by a rajah, and situate on the SE of Sindy; the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzérat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. Its capital is Boodge-boodge.

CUZCO, a town of Peru, formerly the residence of the incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line. It contains eight large parishes, and five religious houses, and the number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it seldom rains. It is 320 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The exports of the island are silk, wool, and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

CYR, ST. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, lately celebrated for a nunnery founded by Lewis XIV, under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess till her death in 1719.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Aus-

tria, between the rivers Drave and Muhr, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 40 N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither, for the sake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. The king of Prussia added this place to his dominions in 1793, by a second partition of Poland. It is seated on the river Watte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grafs and corn. It is probable that there is some gulf to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

CZERNIKOU, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dznna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 46 N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name at the confluence of the Teissé and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D.

DABUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, and on a branch of the Ganges, which communicates with all the other inland naviga-

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tions. It is the provincial capital of this quarter. Indeed, within the present century, it has been the capital of all Bengal; and it is the third city of that country in point of extent and population. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe: the cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasburg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DAFAR, or **DOFAR**, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames in 1703; which was repaired, in 1716, by captain Perry, who had been employed on some Russian canals by Peter the Great.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

DAGO, or **DAGAO**, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gesle. Near Eicarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

DAHOMAY, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. The king of this country conquered Whidah, and very much disturbed the slave trade of the Europeans.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are Negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, on Lake Wenner, 50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 32 N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are small, and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike. Most of the great revolutions in Sweden had their rise in this province.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Wermeland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N by Norway and the sea.

DALKEITH, a town in Edinburghshire, with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal. The palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent structure, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is six miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 54 N.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia: Ragusa is capital of the republic of Ragufen: the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segua is the capital. See **MORLACHIA**.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 16 miles NW of Lancaster, and 273 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 14 N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, three miles from the sea, and 15 SW of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 53 22 N.

DAM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 53 31 N.

DAMAR, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 16 0 N.

DAMASCUS, now called **SHAM**, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile

and a half long. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which run across the fertile plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court: in the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable things are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques are the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 200, the most stately of which was a Christian church. Here is a street which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line; on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold; and they have several manufactures, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. — It stands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Antioch, and 112 NE of Jerusalem. Lon. 37° 0' E, lat. 33° 45' N.

DAMAUN, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72° 25' E, lat. 20° 20' N.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknits, 18 miles W of Strallund. Lon. 12° 57' E, lat. 54° 16' N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is 100 miles N of Cairo.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Italy, in Monterrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli. Lon. 8° 0' E, lat. 45° 33' N.

DAMME, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Utrecht.

DANBURY, a village in Essex, situate on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning in

1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

DANGALA. See **DONGALA.**

DANGER, ISLES OF, three islands in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169° 28' W, lat. 10° 15' S.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, and is seated on the Tetzze, near the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Lundenburg. Lon. 11° 29' E, lat. 53° 4' N.

DANTZIC, one of the richest cities of Europe, capital of Western Prussia; with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and a university. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent; and is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well stored, the exchange is a handsome structure, and the college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. The established religion is the Lutheran; but papists, Calvinists, and anabaptists, are tolerated. In 1700, upward of 30,000 persons died of the plague. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round; and it maintains a garrison at its own expence. It was lately a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angul, in the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Marienburg, and 160 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18° 38' E, lat. 54° 22' N.

DANUBE, the largest river in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade: after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it;

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yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See DO-NESCHINGEN.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esbeck, eight miles s of Baranwhar, and 80 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 45 N.

DARDANELLES, two castles of Turkey; the one, called Seitos, seated in Romania; the other, called Abydos, in Natolia. They command the sw entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

DAREL-HAMARA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

DARIEN, or **TERRA FIRMA PROPER**, a province of Terra Firma, in S America. It lies along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It extends, in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama; being bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the river and gulf of Darien, on the S by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the same ocean and Veragua. It is not above 60 miles broad; but this isthmus, which binds together the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The vallies in this moist climate, where it rains during two-thirds of the year, are marshy, and so often overflowed, that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon; the women have a ring hanging down in the same manner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by a river side, with plantations lying about them. The

men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto leaves died of several colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are fond of dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antic tricks. When they go out to hunt, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bananas, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other countries of the same climate. The principal towns are Panaina and Porto Bello.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of S America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagena. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a settlement on the NW point of this gulf, where the country had never been occupied by the Spaniards, but continued to be possessed by the native Indians. This settlement excited such an alarm among the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly the jealousy of the Spanish court and of the English E India Company, that, in the sequel, the adventurers, meeting with every obstruction from the very administration that had granted them their charter, were obliged to abandon the settlement.

DARKING, or **DORKING**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and poultry. It is seated on the river Mole, 23 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

DARLSTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle, on a hill.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, seated in a flat, in the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market-place, and a long stone bridge over the river. It has a manufacture of huckabacks and camlets; some small wares of the Manchester kind are also made here; and there is a considerable trade in dressing leather. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn, has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles s of Dur-

ham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the land-gravate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. E 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and after passing Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, and falls into the English Channel, at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town, which is 16 miles E by S of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 25 N.

DARTMOOR, an extensive moorish tract, in Devonshire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred here, but of a small kind, and subject to the rot. The chief riches of the inhabitants are their black-cattle, which thrive well on the coarse four herbage.

DARTMOUTH, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious haven, defended by a fort. It has a considerable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It contains three churches, and is 30 miles SSW of Exeter, and 204 W by S of London, Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 50 22 N.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or Isle of Deer, one of the three small islands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; so called on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep, whose tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

DAVENTRY, a corporate town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles

W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DAVID'S, Sr. a city in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in a barren soil, on the river Hen. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished. The cathedral is said to have the highest roof of any in England. From the cape, near this place, is a view into Ireland. It is 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

DAVID, FORT ST. an English fort, on the coast of Coromandel, which was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a NW passage.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle. It is 12 miles N of Mont Royal.

DAUPHIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles long, and 25 broad. In 1790, it contained 18,177 inhabitants. Harrisburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort built by the French on the E coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, extending 40 le gues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S by Provence, and on the E by the Alps. Hence the heir-apparent of the late crown of France was called the Dauphin; a title which he derived from the following circumstance. In 1349, Hubert II, count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his only son, whom he had let fall from a window of his palace at Grenoble into the Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold (each of the value of 12d, English) on condition, that the eldest son of the king of France should be styled the Dauphin. Charles V, grandson of Philip of Valois, first bore this title in 1530. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees, in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the

Alps, eagles, wheat, the Rh silk. have b tage. Rhone, now f Isere, a DAV France late pr see, an seated Bayon DE wall, DE which miles the E about DE marke the st the ch by a to 45 carri the fest port i Waln Castle the G the st comin seven E by 13 N D a nu from feate wsv D clud betw mou mar tile oak It v the ma stor by inc stil Th far pr

Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. The vallies afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

DAX, or **ACQS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, with a bishop's see, and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N.

DEADMAN'S-HEAD, a cape, in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long, and 20 broad, inclosed on the E and W by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen.

DEAL, a seaport in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the strait of Dover, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort hither. The port is defended by two castles; Deal or Walmer Castle to the S, and Sandown Castle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

DEAN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated, 11 miles W of Gloucester, and 112 WSW of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 50 N.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains four market-towns and 23 parishes. It is fertile in pasture and tillage, bears very fine oaks, and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; and the Spanish armada, it is said, was expressly commissioned to destroy it. It is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation, though a few deer still continue to run wild in its recesses. The forest of Dean, and the vale of the same name, abound in orchards, which produce great plenty of excellent cider.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge, where it expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 22 N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Austrians retook it the same year. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

DECCAN, an extensive tract of country in Asia, which, according to the signification of its name, the *South*, has been supposed to include the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper. But, in its more accurate sense, it contains only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Vishapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the W by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S, from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeish, Vishapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizam of the Deccan.

DECCAN, the dominions of the nizam of the Deccan, comprising Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar; the latter subject to a tribute of a fourth part of its net revenue to the Berar Mahrattas. His territories are bounded on the NW by the Poonah Mahrattas, on the N by the Berar Mahrattas, on the E by the Northern Circars, and on the S by the Carnatic and Mysore. By family succession, in 1780, the nizam became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Tachore, and of the Guntoor Circar; and by the peace of 1792 he had a share of the country cessions made by Tippoo Sultan, including Koppal, Cuddapa, and Gangecolla. His dominions (without including the cessions) are supposed to be 430 miles from NW to SE, by 300 wide. His capital is Hydrabad.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 46 50 N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 miles

se of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 42 N.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was anciently a corporation, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward III. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

DEDHAM, a village in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is six miles N of Colchester.

DEE, a river of N Wales; held in great veneration by our British ancestors, and the theme of many a poet since. Some trace its head in the foot of the lofty mountain Arun, in the NW angle of Merionethshire; but others trace it no further than to the lake of Bala, whence it flows through a fine vale in a NE direction to Denbighshire, visits the W border of Cheshire, then crossing over to Chester, it flows thence to the Irish Sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide; and a narrow, but deeper, channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester halfway to the sea. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester; but, at this city, the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the bed of the river, and causing a sort of cascade.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

DEEPING, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DEERHURST, a village, three miles S of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a palace built, and afterward converted to a monastery in 715, which the Danes destroyed; but it was rebuilt and made an alien priory, under the patronage of the abbot of Tewkesbury. Its being rebuilt

in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and its consecration by the then bishop of Worcester, is denoted by a Latin inscription on a stone, which, in 1675, was dug up in an orchard.

DEINSE, or **DEYNSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 59 N.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by Delaware river and bay, and on the S and W by Maryland. It is 90 miles long and 16 broad; and in many parts is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low, which occasions the waters to stagnate. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; and in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, 20 miles long, and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Chester is the capital.

DELAWARE, a river of N America; which rising in the state of New York, in Lake Ustyantho, divides New York from Pennsylvania, and passes through Delaware Bay to the Atlantic, having New Jersey on the E side, and Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; above Philadelphia, it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and, for boats that carry eight or 10 tons, 40 miles higher.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long; from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook. It is so wide, in some parts, that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N. These capes are 18 miles apart.

DELFT, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It is about two miles in circumference; has a fine arsenal, and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, known by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdum. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of

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Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

DELFTZ, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1581, and retaken by the Dutch in 1590. It is seated on the river Damster, 13 miles NE of Groningen.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the NW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir 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 plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 880 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELMENHORST, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

DELLOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called **DILI**. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, a town of Livadia seated in a valley, near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

DELSPERG, a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles NW of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile.

DEMER, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichen, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

DEMERARY, a Dutch settlement in Guiana, on a river of the same name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the English in 1781; but the French dispossessed them of it soon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1783, it was restored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the English in April 1796.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 44 18 N.

DENAIN, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, remarkable for a victory gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheld, eight miles W of Valenciennes.

DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighshire, situate on a rocky declivity above the vale of Clwyd, on a branch of the river of that name. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Chester, and 208 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the NE by Flintshire, on the E by Shropshire, on the S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and on the W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 miles long, and 20 in its broadest part, but in general it is much less. It lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor; contains 12 hundreds, four market-towns, and 57 pa-

fishes; and sends two members to parliament. The air is healthy, particularly in the vale of Clwyd. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil is various; the vale of Clwyd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E part of the county; and the W is, in a manner, barren. The products are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. See **CLWYD**.

DENDER, a river of Austrian Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Aloft, and joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier-towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

DENIA, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean Sea, and at the foot of a mountain, 52 miles E of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000. The revenues are computed at 506,000*l.* a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Denmark consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENYS, ST. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which

were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities, the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, a magnificent piece of modern architecture, has more the appearance of a palace than a convent. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all destroyed; and the name of the town was changed to that of Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, considerable for its fine docks; and for the king's-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. It contains 21 houses: a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 30 N.

DERBENT, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. The fortress was taken by the Russians, in May 1796, after a bombardment of ten days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a

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fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on in this town, from which the Derwent is navigable to the Trent. Derby sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned to Scotland. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Cheshire. It extends 59 miles from N to S, and 34 from E to W where broadest, but in the S part it is not above six. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, sends four members to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market-towns, and 106 parishes. The air, especially on the E side, is wholesome and agreeable; but in the Peak, toward the N, it is sharp and cold. The hills in the northern part, by attracting the passing clouds, cause the rain to descend there in greater abundance than on the circumjacent counties. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the NW part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the bleak mountains abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaſter, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal; and the intermediate vallies are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, which seems to be the medium substance between earth and ores, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 52 42 N.

DERGOTE, or **DEIROUTE**, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

DERP, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambee, 50 miles NW of Pskof. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

DERWENT, a river in Derbyshire,

which rises in the high Peak, flows S through the middle of the county, and, passing Derby, empties itself into the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the N riding, and running S falls into the Ouse, below York.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water and Ballenthwaite-water, to Cockermouth, enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

DESEADA, one of the French Caribbe Islands, in the W Indies. It is 10 miles long, and five broad, and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIRE**, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S America, at the entrance of the S Sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Hanhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipsick. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 53 N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

DETROIT, a town of N America, on the W side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie. Lon. 83 2 W, lat. 42 22 N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743. It is between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, four miles from each.

DEVA, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 24 N.

DEVENTO, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 42 33 N.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overysiel, with a

university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on an eminence, 24 miles NW of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 51 20 N.

DEVON, a river of Perthshire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It is similar to that over the Braan, and consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Caldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, 69 miles long, and 64 broad; bounded on the N and NW by the Bristol Channel, on the E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and on the S and SE by the English Channel, and on the W by Cornwall. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains 33 hundreds, one city, 37 market-towns, and 394 parishes; and sends 26 members to parliament. The air is healthful in the vallies, and so mild that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fruitful, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern parts there is plenty not only of good corn, but of fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as justly called The Garden of Devonshire, as Italy is The Garden of the World. Fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coast is found plenty of a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen; and those who live at a distance from the sea purchase it to improve their poor lands. The western parts abound with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks, which are in such abundance, as to render them very cheap; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and, like that, constructs its nest on the extreme

branches of trees. In the SW parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

DEUX PONTS, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W of Strasbourg, and 50 SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

DEYNSE. See DEINSE.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKAR, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Turcomania, on the E by Persia, on the S by Irac-Arabia, and on the W by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of the province of Diarbeck, seated on the river Tigris. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour, and is 150 miles NW of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N.

DIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drome, 24 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 42 N.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

DIEPPE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. Packet-boats pass between this port and Bright-helmston, in the time of peace. The principal trade consists in herrings, whittings, mackerel, ivory toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 55 N.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a considerable town of Swisserland, in Thurgaus, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

DIEST, a town of Aultrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

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DIETZ, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillemburg, and is seated on the Lohn, 16 miles E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

DIEUZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 22 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53 N.

DIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 48 20 N.

DIGNAN, a town of Venetian Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated on the Bleone, 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 10 N.

DIJON, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It was lately an archbishopric, but is now the episcopal town of the department, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late chartrouse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

DILI. See **DELOS**.

DILLA, MOUNT, a remarkable promontory of the coast of Malabar, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E; lat. 12 1 N.

DILLENBURG, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. It is 22 miles NW of Marburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Suabia, with a university. Here the bishop of Augs-burg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles NE of Augsburg. Lon. 10 20 E; lat. 48 30 N.

DIMOTUC, a town of Romanis, with

a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N.

DINANT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 20 N.

DINANT, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, with a castle, seated near the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

DINASMONDY, a town in Merioneth-shire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 NW of London. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 52 37 N.

DINCHURCH, a village in Kent, in Romney Marsh. Here are kept the records of the Marsh; and a court is held by the lords of the Marsh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed by statute, 33 Edward III, to regulate all affairs concerning the Marsh. It is three miles NE of Romney.

DINKELSPIL, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of papists and Lutherans; but the little one are all papists. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles SW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 49 0 N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 miles NE of Landshut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 40 N.

DINGLE, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DINGWALL, a royal borough in Ros-shire, seated at the head of the trith of Cromarty, 18 miles W of the town of Cromarty. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 57 45 N.

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, a cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marshy tract, on the coast of N Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

DISS, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the W end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are

manufactures of sailcloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 miles s of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 52 25 N.

DIU, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles w by s of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E, lat. 20 43 N.

DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta. It is built on the top of a conical hill; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench, and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants consist of Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. The priests of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

DIXMUDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DIZIER, ST. a considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles SE of Vitri-lé-François. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DNIEPER, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions; and through this whole course, of above 800 miles; its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks. In other seasons of the year, the goods are landed at Kemenk, opposite the mouth of the Samara, and transported 40 miles by land to Kitchkase, six miles from the fortress of Alexandrowik, where they

are again embarked, and descend the stream to Cherson.

DNIESTER, a fine river, which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and visits Choczim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland, 20 miles sw of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 56 28 N.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 miles NW of Plocksko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheld, opposite Lillo, nine miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It has been often taken and retaken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elisabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Issel, 10 miles s of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the s by Polesino, on the w by Paduano, and on the N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the LAGUNES OF VENICE.

DOL, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situate in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

DOLCE-AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

DOLCIGNO, a strong town of Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 10 miles SE of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

DOLE, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW of Besançon. Lon. 5 38 N, lat. 47 6 N.

DOLEGELLY, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 miles NW of Montgomery and 205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulf, separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, remarkable for a battle fought between the crusaders and the Hussites in 1466, to the great disadvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541. It is seated on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a craggy rock, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles NW of Alençon. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 38 N.

DOMINGO, ST. one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds; and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spanish name of it, originally given by Columbus, is Hispaniola. The W part of it belongs to the French; the E to the Spaniards. Since the revolution in France, the French part of this island has been subject to the most dreadful calamities; not only from an insurrection of the negroes, but from a civil war between the patriots and the royalists. The latter called in the English, who landed, in September 1793, and provisionally took possession of Jeremie and Mole St. Nicholas. Several other places submitted soon after; but some of them were retaken by the republicans in 1794. This island lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, dif-

ficult of access, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in-breadth. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte Town; formerly Roseau.

DOMINICA, one of the islands of the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquisas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

DOMINO, ST. one of the Tremiti Islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 15 N.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois-le-Duc, and then falls into the Meuse.

DOMO-D'OSSOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, seated on the Toia, at the foot of the Alps, 16 miles N of Varallo.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a village of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Neufchateau.

DON, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkastle, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Asioh. This river has so many windings, is so shallow in many parts, and has such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choked up with sand, that flat-bottom boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asioh.

DON, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the British Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dec. Both these rivers are noted for the salmon fishery.

DON, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

DONAWERT, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, 25 miles N of Augsburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

DONCASTER, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Don, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is large and well-built, governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of stockings, knit waistcoats, and gloves. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

DONCHERRY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 parishes, and sends 12 members to parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court-yard of whose palace are some springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, from which issues a little brook; and though the rivulets Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour of being called the head of the Danube.

DONGALA, or **DANCALA**, a town of Nubia, with a castle, seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Sennar. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late territory of Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 47 22 N.

DOOAB, or **DOABAH**, a fertile tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, between the Ganges and Jumna, and formed by the confluence of those rivers. It is so named by way of eminence; the word

signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

DOON, LOCH, a lake of Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Doon, and taking a NW direction, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

DOKAT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 46 12 N.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It has three churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. A fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. At a mile's distance stands Maiden Castle, with intrenchments thrown up in the time of the Romans. It gives the title of earl to the family of Damer, and is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William the Conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five stately churches, though now but one. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton, and is seated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 39 N.

DORNOGNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and falls into the Garonne, near Bourdeaux.

DORN, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, three miles SE of Campden in Gloucestershire. The Roman fossway runs through it. There are plain tokens of its antiquity, and of its having been a Roman colony, abundance of coins,

both Roman and British, having been found here.

DORNOCH, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. Part of the cathedral serves for the parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, on the Embur, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, extending 50 miles in length, and 38 where broadest; bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E by Hampshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Devonshire and Somersetshire. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, sends 20 members to parliament, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. The air on the hills is somewhat bleak and sharp, but very mild and pleasant near the coast. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy: the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasture for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the SE part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 miles W of Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford, a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the SW make ample amends. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. The products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See **PORTLAND** and **PUREBECK**.

DORT, or **DORPRECHT**, a city in Holland, famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond, from which it was torn, in 1421, by a dreadful irruption of the rivers,

which broke down the dikes, and destroyed 72 villages, and 100,000 persons. In 1457, this city was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It surrendered to the French in January 1795. It is 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 51 50 N.

DORTMUND, a strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Emster, 35 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 51 26 N.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It has a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. The great square in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambrai. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

DOUBS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which falls into the Rhone.

DOVE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

DOVE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, parts the county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N of Burton.

DOVEDALE, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

DOVER, a seaport in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle, E from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle; and it was formerly deemed the key of the island. It is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles.

The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of a sublime height, though certainly exaggerated in Shakspeare's celebrated description. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N America. It is the seat of the government, and stands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from Delaware Bay. Four streets intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town, whose incidencies form a spacious parade, on the E side of which is an elegant statehouse of brick. The town has a considerable trade with Philadelphia; and wheat is the principal article of export. It is 26 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 39 30 N.

DOUERO, or **DOURO**, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbion, runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a town in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde, above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, a seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DOUGLAS CAPE, a lofty promontory on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. Its summit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Gi-

essen, 12 miles S of Philippsburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

DOULENS, or **DOURLENS**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 50 10 N.

DOWLATABA., formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Decan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malway, on the W by the Gautes, on the S by Vissapour and Golconda, and on the E by Berar. Aurnungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortress in the Decan of Hindoostan, 15 miles NW of Aurnungabad. In the neighbourhood are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the NW by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though in some places incumbered with bogs.

DOWN, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, seated on the river Newry, seven miles W of Strangford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

DOWN, a road on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See **GODWIN SANDS**.

DOWNTON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 84 WSW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

DOWNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent up the Ouse to Cambridge, whence it is conveyed in waggons to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 10 miles NW of Frejus. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 43 31 N.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Ger-

many, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia, and entering Stiria, continues its course to Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esbeck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Torn, which separates this county from Staffordshire. It is 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 54 N.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are united by a bridge 685 paces long, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, a university, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics; and the principal church for the protestants, that of the Holy Cross, is also a noble structure. All the houses are built of freestone, and are almost all of the same height; and there are so many palaces, that it is one of the handsomest cities in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelain. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored; and again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759. It is 75 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 0 N.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 48 44 N.

DRIESSEN, a town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsberg. Lon. 15 43 E, lat. 52 53 N.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice.

DRINO, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is seated on the

Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 51 53 N.

DROITWICH, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is seated on the Salwarp, six miles ENE of Worcester, and 128 WNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river of the same name.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Maira, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is situate at the edge of the Peak, in so wholesome an air, that the inhabitants commonly live to a great age; and it is therefore so resorted to, that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 18 N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 63 26 N.

DROWNED LANDS, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on the N side of the mountains, in Orange County. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants in the vicinity to intermittents. The river Walkill, which passes through this extensive tract, and falls into Hudson's River, is, in the spring, very plentifully stored with large eels.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 54 10 N.

DRUMLANRIO, a town in Drumsries-M 4

shire, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. In one of the parks here, Mr. Gilpin saw a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. These animals, he says, are milk-white, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black: they resemble the common cow in many respects; but their form is more elegant, with a spirited wildness in their looks, and they bound like deer. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W, lat. 55 25 N.

DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of Alsace, on the river Moser, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend to be descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem; and call themselves Christians: however, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. It contains 87 parishes, four market-towns, and one city, and sends 10 members to parliament.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin has a near resemblance to London; great improvements having been lately made in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, some of which are newly built. It has two cathedrals, 18 parish churches, two chapels of ease, 15 Roman catholic chapels, 13 meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, three foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy) the Parliament House, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Customhouse, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, and the new bridge, one of the five bridges over

the Liffey. The House of Commons was destroyed by fire in 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by some fine projected improvements. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 NW of London. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 53 21 N.

DUCK CREEK, a town of N America, in the state of Delaware. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia; and is 12 miles NW of Dover.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a great manufacture of nails and other iron-wares. There is a church at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles NW of Birmingham and 120 of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 33 N.

DUERSTADE. See **WICK-DE-DUERSTADE**.

DUISBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university; seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Islands. Great numbers of sea-fowl were seen sitting on their nests, and so devoid of fear, that they did not attempt to move at the approach of the seamen, but suffered themselves to be knocked down; a sign, that no human being had ever before been there. The ground was covered by land-crabs, but no other animal was seen. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 8 0 S.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between Lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour; their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang like candlewicks. The powder is a lime made from shells or coral: they generally carry it about them in a gourd; and, when they are hostilely disposed, take a quantity of it in their hand, from which, with a strong blast of the mouth, they blow it before them: at a small distance, it has the appearance of firing gunpowder, and, no doubt, is meant as a token of defiance. Their weapons are lanets about 30 feet

long, either made of a hard wood, like ebony, or bamboo pointed with hard wood: they have also slings, from which they cast a round pebble with great force and exactness; and a long unhandy kind of club. Most of them chew the betle, and use with it the chenan and a leaf, as practised in the E Indies; by which their mouths appear red, and their teeth, in time, become black. The only musical instrument among them is composed of several hollow reeds, of different lengths, fastened together. Their huts are small, and neatly made, chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of a grove of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them, within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated with some pains. In short, the island is a perfect garden, and produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, betle-nut, mangoes, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May 1791. Lon. 152 42 E, lat. 4 7 s.

DULAS, a village on the NE side of the isle of Anglesey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and for fern-ashes. Near it is a red ochrey earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead ore.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Mentz, seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E of Gottingen, and 130 NE of Mentz. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 28 N.

DULMEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 18 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 4 W; lat. 51 47 N.

DULVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstaple, and 164 W by S of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 51 3 N.

DULWICH, a village in Surry, famous for its college, founded by Edward Alleyn, a principal performer of Shakespeare's plays, in the reign of Elisabeth. He called it, The College of God's Gift, and endowed it for a master, warden, and four fellows; three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; for six poor men and six poor women, and for 12 poor boys, to be educated by two of the fellows. The master and warden are always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, and to be single men. It is five miles S of London.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital

of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton Castle, in which a garrison is still kept, is a place of some strength; and, in ancient times, was deemed impregnable: its situation is very picturesque, being on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side, and rising to the height of 500 feet, amid a plain, unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. Dumbarton is 15 miles WNW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 56 0 N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently called **LENNOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Perthshire, on the E by Stirlingshire, on the S by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew, and on the W by Loch Loung, which divides it from Argyleshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles; its breadth not above 12. The W part of this county abounds with great morasses; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See **LOMOND, LOCH**.

DUMBLANE, a village in Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. Here is a royal palace, the birthplace of Charles I and of the princess Elisabeth, mother of the princess Sophia, wife to George I. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and several kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 5 N.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

DUMFRIES, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 12 N.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the shires of Lanerk and Peebles, on the E by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh, on the S by Solway Frith, and on the W by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It

is 50 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 30. See ANNANDALE and NITHSDALE.

DUNBAR, a royal borough in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a castle, built on a rock; but is now in ruins. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle, is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warrenne, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

DUNCANNON, a fortress, and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Rois, six miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 52 16 N.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DUNDEE, a royal borough in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. The new church and the town-house are elegant structures. The lofty Gothic tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, sailcloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and also a sugar-house. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. It is seated on the N side of the frith of Tay, 14 miles NW of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 30 N.

DUMEBURG, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 56 8 N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles NNW of Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 54 38 N.

DUNGARVON, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 52 6 N.

DUNGESS, a cape, on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

DUNKELD, a town in Perthshire, situated amid vast rocks, partly naked, and partly wooded, under which the Tay rolls its majestic stream. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of

linen. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains; and near it are the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient structure is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles N of Perth. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 56 35 N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the vast and expensive works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763, when it was stipulated that an English commissary should reside at Dunkirk, in order to see that the terms of the treaty were strictly adhered to. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were left to resume the works. The English attempted to lay siege to this place, in 1793, but were obliged, by a superior army, to retire. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

DUNLOP, sometimes pronounced DE-LAP; a village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex; with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 40 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow. It had once a priory; and is still famous for the custom instituted in the reign of Henry III, by Robert de Fitzwalter, and now the tenure of the manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two pointed stones, that they have not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a sitch of bacon. Some old records mention several that have claimed and received it. It has been actually received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshal, in Essex. It has been de-

manded more recently still; but the ceremony being attended with a great expence to the lord of the manor, the demand is now evaded.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

DUNNOSE, a cape, on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

DUNSE, a town in Berwickshire, situate between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 46 N.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets, which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farmhouse, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 17 miles S of Bedford, and 34 NW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 59 N.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a venerable castle, near Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the isles.

DUNSTER, a ruinous castle on a high rock, on the coast of Kincardineshire, 12 miles S of Aberdeen. It belonged to the family of Keith, earls marshal of Scotland.

DUNSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N.

DUNWICH, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

DURANCE, a river of France, which is formed near Briançon, of the rivulets Dure and Ance, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

DURANGO, a populous town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 43 18 N.

DURANGO, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good

salt-works, in a fertile country. Lon. 10 5 0 W, lat. 24 50 N.

DURAZZO, a village of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N.

DURBY, a town of French Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Outre, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neustadt. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 49 26 N.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

DURHAM, a county of England, called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and SW by Yorkshire, and on the W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W; contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is wholesome, and though very sharp in the western parts, is milder toward the sea, whose warm vapours mitigate the severity of the winter seasons. The soil is very various; the W side being mountainous and barren, while the E and S consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Immense quantities of coal, lead, and iron, are found in the bowels of the earth. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is compactly built on a hill, on a beautiful winding of the Wear, over which are two stone bridges. Its cathedral is a large and magnificent edifice. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It contains six parish churches, beside the cathedral, and is well inhabited. Durham has a manufacture of shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near this city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 50 N.

DURSLEY, a town in Gloucestershire,

with a market on Thursday, and a castle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 40 N.

DUSKY BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. It was formerly the residence of the elector palatine, contiguous to whose palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. A new town, called Carlstadt, is nearly completed. It is divided into six regular quarters that open into an extensive square; and, from the uniformity of the buildings (exclusive of the new palace, and academy of painting) forms a beautiful addition to the old city. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Duffel, near the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a bridge over the Danube, and a castle, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 33 miles NW of Constance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

DUYVELAND, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYSART, a borough in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

E.

EADOWE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. The land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a beautiful prospect of extensive meadows, adorned with tufts of trees, and intermixed with plantations. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

EARLSTON, or **FARSILTON**, a town in Berwickshire, seated on the river Leader, 35 miles SE of Edinburgh. It is

the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymer, whose real name was Thomas Lermont; the ruins of the little tower he possessed, still remain at the W end of the town. A little below Earlston, on a rocky bank overlooking the Leader, stands Cowdenknows, an old building, now somewhat modernized; and, on the adjacent knolls, may be seen the remains of its *broom*, so renowned in Scottish ditty.

EARN, a river, which issues from a lake of the same name, in Perthshire, meanders for above 20 miles, through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an island on which stands Innikilling.

EASTBOURN, a town in Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and as a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686; it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. The country is naturally barren; rats are the only quadrupeds, and there are but few birds. The ears of the people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies scarcely any thing of the human figure. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

EAST LOOE. See **LOOE**, **EAST**, and so with other words that have the same name of position.

EASTON, the capital of the county of Northampton, in Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Leigh and Delaware. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 40 21 N.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, 17 miles SW of Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 51 N.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

EBERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the

confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, eight miles SW of Creutanach. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 38 N.

EBERSTEIN, a district and castle of Suabia, subject to the margrave of Baden. The castle is the chief place, six miles SE of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 46 N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of France, in Alsace, eight miles SW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

EBERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 59 N.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ECATERINENSLAF. See **CATHARINENSLAF**.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

ECCLESHAL, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is six miles NW of Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 53 2 N.

ECHTERNACH, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sout, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ECYA, or **EZIJIA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Zenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

EDAM, a town of N Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 32 N.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English Channel, which cause variety of contrary sets of the tide or current, in their vicinity. They are situate SSW from the middle of Plymouth Sound, at the distance of 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their situation with regard to the Atlantic is such, that all the heavy seas from the SW come uncontrolled upon the Eddy Stone rocks, and break thereon with the utmost fury. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouse; and he completed it in 1700. This ingenious me-

chanic was so certain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm. Unfortunately, he had his wish; it was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November 27, 1703, when he perished in it. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another, of stone, was begun by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. The rock, which slopes toward the SW, is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a strong cement, Portland stone, and granite. The whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and since its completion has been assaulted by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith.

EDENTON, a town of N Carolina, on the N side of Albemarle Sound, with an episcopal church. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but not for health. It is the capital of Chowan County, and 78 miles S by W of Williamsburgh. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 35 58 N.

EDGHILL, a village in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I and the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

EDGWARE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 37 N.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, in a county of the same name, seated on three hills, or ridges, which run from E to W, in a direction almost parallel. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town: the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands also on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old

Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head; the High Street, the ridge of the back; the narrow lanes (which are called cloies) the shelving sides; and Holyrood House, the tail. On each side of this hill was once a lake. The s valley, drained of its waters, is occupied by Cowgate Street. The N valley is also drained; but a disagreeable morass remains, which is still called the N Loch. The ancient castle is seated on a high, craggy, and precipitous rock, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible: here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI of Scotland, afterward James I of England. In the High Street is the ancient church of St. Giles, a fine Gothic structure, which has four churches under its roof. Near this is the building in which the Scotch parliament were usually convened; it is now occupied by the courts of Justice; and has a magnificent lofty hall. The palace of Holyrood House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I, to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the NW tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate the ruthless deed. Adjoining, are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, in 1128, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The communication between the N and S parts of Edinburgh is by two noble bridges; the N one built in 1763, and the S in 1785. The N Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses. The buildings of the S Town are likewise elegant and extensive; and the New College, begun in 1789, forms a very striking object. The university of Edinburgh is celebrated in all quarters of the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. Of the other buildings in Edinburgh, a few only can be noticed: the Royal Exchange, built in 1753; the Register Office; the Physician's Hall; Heriot's Hospital, a Gothic structure, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys; Watson's Hospital, for the support of the sons of decayed merchants; a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736; the Public Dispen-

sary; and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the Assembly Rooms, the Concert Hall, the Hall for the Royal Archers, the Theatre Royal, and the Equestrian Circus. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, four bailiffs, and a common council, and sends one member to parliament. It is two miles S of Leith, 54 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed; and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 58 N. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, called also Mid Lothian; bounded on the N by Wiltshire, from which it is divided by the Tith of Forth; on the E by the shires of ...addington and Berwick; on the S by that of Peebles; and on the N and NW by those of Lanerk and Linlithgow. Its length, between the extreme points, is 35 miles; its greatest breadth 16.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tweed. It is the birthplace of the poet Thomson.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 48 18 N.

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. There are, certainly, proofs of its having been a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and, in the church, are some ancient stalls and monuments. It is 12 miles NE of Guildford, and 17 SW of London.

EGG, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, which has a neat almshouse for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys, founded by Mr. Henry Strode, in 1706; and another almshouse, for six men and six women, founded by Judge Denham, father of the poet of that name. Near this place is the celebrated Runnymede. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 miles W by S of London.

EGLISAU, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 33 N.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in

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1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles w of Prague. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Irish Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; and on the peak of a hill is a castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1, and is 14 miles sw of Cockermouth, and 299 NW of Loncon. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 32 N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it; but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, and that there was a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not seem improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyfes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised; which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyfes demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second calif of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When

the power of the califs declined, Saladine set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who pretend to be masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Cophts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them; and the Ottoman power in this country is now supposed to be extremely precarious. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal wood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly; the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts; they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind

surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, and, in the following March, they have usually a plentiful harvest: their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water-fowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Here is a serpent called the cerastes, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it: for some of the natives can play with the cerastes, and it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it has instantly bit and killed them. Late authors have expatiated on the curious subject of the incantation of serpents, and have no doubt of its reality: it is certainly alluded to in holy writ. (See Psal. lviii. 4, 5. Eccles. x. 11. and Jerem. viii. 17.) The pyramids of Egypt are noticed by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years: many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is CAIRO. See PYRAMIDS, NILE, and CAIRO.

EGYPTEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

EHIGEN, the name of two small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is

in lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 18 N, and the latter in lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a very ancient castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentifully supplied with water, from a well 280 feet deep. In the centre of a large square in this fortress, is placed a cannon, supposed to be the largest in Europe; it was cast in 1528, weighs 300 quintals, and projects a ball of 180 pounds, upward of 12 miles. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot, is decorated with two small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, is the old palace of the elector. This fortress was besieged by the French, in 1796, above three months; but on the 17th of September the Austrians compelled them to retreat.

EIMEO, one of the Society Isles, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. The products of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same. Eimeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large vallies, and gently rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, famous as the birthplace of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

EISNACH, a town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

EITHAN, or **YTHAN**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that county in a SE direction, and falls into the British Ocean, at Newburgh.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 56 N.

ELBA, an island on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble. It is

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subject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in possession of Porto-Longone; and the grand duke of Tuscany has Porto-Ferrajo.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 41 34 N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Koninggratz, Leutzneritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 49 19 N.

ELBING, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles SE of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warlaw. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 54 9 N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles NE of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 30 N.

ELCATIF, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bussarah. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 38 7 N.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, ten feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures

which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See **KALMUCKS**.

ELGIN, the county-town of Murray-shire. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland; of which its ruins are a sufficient proof. It is seated on the Liffie, five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 57 37 N.

ELGINSHIRE. See **MURRAYSHIRE**.

ELISABETH'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and the island of Nantucket to the E. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

ELISABETH TOWN, one of the oldest towns of the state of New Jersey, in N America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after. It has a handsome presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and an academy. It is 15 miles SW of New-York.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlskroon. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

ELLESMERE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 52 53 N.

ELLIPOUR, the capital of the W part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the nizam of the Deccan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

ELMADIA, or **MAHADIA**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V, but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

ELME, ST. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELMO, FORT, ST. a fortress of France,
N

in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year.

ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

ELSIMBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E of Elsinore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

ELSNORE, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortresses of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers her top-sails; and pays a toll at Elsinore. It is asserted, that this fortress guards the Sound; and that all ships must, on account of the shoal waters and currents, steer so near the batteries as to be exposed to their fire in case of refusal: but this is a mistaken notion; for though the safest passage lies near the fortresses, yet the water in any part is of sufficient depth for vessels to keep at a distance from the batteries, and the largest ships can even sail close to the coast of Sweden. The constant discharge of the toll, is therefore not so much owing to the strength of the fortresses as to compliance with the public law of Europe. All vessels, beside a small duty, are rated at 1½ per cent. of their cargoes, except the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only one per cent. and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l.* Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See CRONBORG.

ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

ELTENBERG, a lofty and extensive mountain in the duchy of Cleves. It is crowned by an ancient fortress; stands at the extreme point of a promontory, six miles E of Cleves; and is the termination of a large chain of hills that runs parallel to the E shore of the Rhine, at the distance of 10 miles from its borders.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of

London. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward II often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born. Its stately hall, still entire, is converted into a barn.

ELTOR. See TOR.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildeshiem, seated on the Leina, 10 miles SW of Hildeshiem. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

ELVAS, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. The streets are handsome, and the houses well-built. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by four or five arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles NE of Evora, and 100 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 miles SE of Halle, and 25 SW of Anspach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head, in the same manner as the bishop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

ELY, ISLE OF. See CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

EMBDEN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E. Friesland, with a good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldren, and the two suburbs. The townhouse, library, and cathedral, are worthy of attention. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Pro-

vinces, but in 1744 they sold their right to the king of Prussia, to whom it is now subject. It is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles NE of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

EMBO, a village near Brora, on the E coast of Sutherlandshire. Here a person was burnt, in 1727, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft; the last instance of these fanatic executions in Scotland.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

EMBRUN, an ancient and strong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. Before the revolution, it was an archbishop's see, but is now only a bishopric. The cathedral, and the episcopal palace, are worthy of notice. It surrendered by capitulation to the duke of Savoy, in 1693; but he was compelled to evacuate it three weeks after. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

EMBS, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Lippe, and falls, at Embden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean.

EMESSA, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

EMOUY, or **HIAMEN**, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It has a celebrated port, inclosed, on one side, by the island, and on the other by the mainland: it is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. In the beginning of this century, it was much frequented by European vessels; but now all the trade is carried on at Canton. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 43 42 N.

ENCKHUYSEN, a seaport of N Hol-

land, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being now obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. It received its name from captain Cook, who explored it in 1770. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands.

ENDING, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brigaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brück.

ENDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Maeler, and consisting chiefly of wooden houses, painted for the most part red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, destroyed in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. After the death of queen Elisabeth it was alienated from the crown; and only a small part of it is left standing, the whole of the front having been taken down, in 1792, and its site occupied by some houses. It is 10 miles N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and ends late here, during which time sledges are the common vehicles. Even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ENGHIEN, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N.

ENGIA, or **ENCINA**, an island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There

is a town upon it of the same name, 22 miles s of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

ENGLAND, the southern part of the island and kingdom of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, on the NE and E by the German Ocean, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by St. George's Channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form: and from the S Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the N it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running from N to S, and forming a natural division between the E and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, and Mersey. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW counties: those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to have become for some years past, the fashionable object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favorable to the growth, than to the ripening, of the products of the earth.

No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. While the seaports of Holland and Germany are, every winter, locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been almost entirely overrun with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated: large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marshy pastures. By degrees, the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation; the marshes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, wild cat, badger, marten, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, hedgehog, hare, rabbit, squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep, in England, are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less

striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, excellent roots and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various: in the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into circuits, and shires, or counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits are six in number, and in each of them; for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Kent, Surry, and Suffex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Cheshire, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York.

That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

ENGLAND, New, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, on the S by that ocean and Long Island Sound, and on the W by New York. It contains the states of New Hampshire, Massachuset, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; which see.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Swisserland, 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Underwalden. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, who is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; but in spiritual concerns he submits to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Constance. His revenues are very considerable, and rise principally from his commerce in cheeses. The naturalist will find this a very interesting country. Glaciers, of a very great extent and extremely diversified, are found on the side of very fertile mountains, and exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles SW of Altdorf. See TITLISBERG.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek archbishop's see, 125 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

ENS, a town of Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles SE of Lintz, and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 48 13 N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Ill, 10 miles SW of Brisach. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 58 N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles sw of Cologne. Lon. 6° 29' E, lat. 51° 0' N.

ENTRE-DOUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, 45 miles in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21° 13' E, lat. 49° 8' N.

EPERNAY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It was taken by Henry IV in 1592, when marshal de Biron was killed, while that monarch had his hand on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. Lon. 4° 0' E, lat. 49° 5' N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated city of Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafalouc, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three bas-relievs, taken from some ancient monuments: that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians had converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find the groundplot: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and seven in diameter. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles s of Smyrna. Lon. 27° 33' E, lat. 37° 48' N.

EPHRATA, or **TUNKERSTOWN**, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancaster. It is the principal settlement of a sect, called Tunkers (that is, Dippers) who are professionally baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 miles w of Philadelphia.

EPINAL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is famous for its paper mills. It was taken by marshal Crequi, in 1670, when its fortifications were dismantled. It is 35 miles SE of Nancy. Lon. 6° 0' E, lat. 48° 9' N.

EPPING, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. The butter made in this neighbourhood, and called Epping butter, is highly esteemed in London. Epping is seated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0° 9' E, lat. 51° 46' N.

EPPING FOREST, a fine forest in the sw of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the county. It then went by the name of the Forest of Essex; and afterward, when its boundaries had been considerably contracted, it had the name of Waltham Forest, from its vicinity to Waltham Abbey. On this forest a stag is annually turned out on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elzats, 20 miles NE of Philipsburg. Lon. 9° 0' E, lat. 49° 24' N.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, that has, from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horse-races. It is 15 miles SSW of London. Lon. 0° 15' W, lat. 51° 25' N.

EPWORTH, a village of the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire, nine miles N of Gainsborough. It is the birthplace of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

ERFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles ESE of Mulhausen. Lon. 11° 23' E, lat. 51° 0' N.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

ERICHT, LOCH, a lake in the district of Athol, Perthshire. It extends several miles into Invernessshire. Near this place wandered the fugitive pretender, in 1746,

lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIE, LAKE, in N America, lies between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 84° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and 40 in its broadest part. The islands and banks toward its W end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered near the banks of the islands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on these, in the summer, lie myriads of water-snakes basking in the sun. It is also infested by the hissing-snake, which is 18 inches long, small, and speckled: when approached, it flattens itself in a moment, and its spots, which are of various colours, become visibly brighter through rage; at the same time, it blows from its mouth, with great force, a subtle wind, said to be of a nauseous smell; and, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, it will inevitably bring on a decline, that, in a few months, will prove mortal. This lake, at its NE end, communicates with Lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia, with a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a-village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles ENE of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings.

ERIVAN, a city of Asia, in a province of the same name, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is 105 miles NW of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ERKELENS, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a castle, seated on the Roer, 10 miles NW of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of Culmbach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles

NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Francfort. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

ERFACH, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, eight miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 48 20 N.

ERQUIKO, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles SW of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopals sees. It is situate between the two sources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all janisaries, are about 12,000 in number; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one: the latter are mostly braisers, and live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, cottons, callicoes, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting place, for the caravans to the E Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Trebisond. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles SW of Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid. Here Philip II built a famous structure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin. It is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastary, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It stands in a dry barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains; and is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, which was the principal reason of its being erected on such a disagreeable spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns. It is a long square of 280 feet, and four stories high: they reckon

300 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, belonging to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome.

ESENS, a town of E Friesland, on the German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

ESFARAIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

ESHER, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, five miles sw of Kingston. It is distinguished by a noble Gothic mansion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey.

ESK, a river in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.

ESK, a river in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk. They seem to encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands; and uniting a little below the town, this river enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburgh.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers in Angushire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the British Ocean, a little to the N of Montrose. The latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, falls into the bay on the W of the same town.

ESKDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, so named from the river Esk, which flows through it, in a course of 20 miles, to the town of Langholm.

ESLINGEN, a large imperial city of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. Here are several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly protestants. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 47 N.

ESNE, ASNE, or ESSENAY, a large town of Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. In the centre of the town is an ancient temple, with walls on

three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved; within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town, is another temple, with pillars somewhat of the Corinthian order: the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, particularly with crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, that probably this animal was worshipped here. A mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded; it now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Esne lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are some famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N of Caschaw. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 49 5 N.

ESPERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Gueule, 12 miles NE of Chartres. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ESPIERS, a town of Austrian Flanders, where a river of the same name falls into the Scheld, eight miles N of Tournay. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces. They have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head.

They have likewise breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are very covetous; and pay so little regard to private property, as to take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their

neighbours, not only of their goods but their wives. In other respects they are the mildest tribe, or nation, that is to be found on the borders of Hudson's Bay; for let their affronts or losses be ever so great, they never seek any other revenge than that of wrestling, which consists in hauling each other about by the hair of the head; they are seldom known either to strike or kick each other. As for murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is shunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greatest captain in the country are never served, till all the males, even those in the capacity of servants, have eaten what they think proper.

ESSECK, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railed on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the abbots of Essen. It is eight miles E of Duisburg. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

ESSEQUEBO. See **ISSEQUIBO**.

ESSEX, a county of England, 54 miles long and 48 broad; bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by Kent, and on the W by Herts and Middlesex. It lies in the diocese of London; contains 18 hundreds, 24 market-towns, and 415 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. Its SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which is sold at a high price in London, under the name of Epping-butter. The NW part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saf-

fron, which is almost peculiar to this district. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea, consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls, and oysters. The chief manufacture is bays, but that is not so flourishing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county-town.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois, seated at the mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S of Boulogne. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ESTAPO, a strong town of New Spain, seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 15 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 62 miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 37 16 N.

ESTHONIA, or **REVEL**, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Ingria, and on the S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great, in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTHWAITE WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, sweetly situate under woods, and hanging grounds, clothed with delightful verdure; all heightened by the deep shade of the woods, and the strong background of rocky mountains. At the head of a gentle slope, a handsome modern house, called Belmont, commands a delightful view of

the lake and its environs. The fish are pike, perch, eel, and trout; but no char is found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere Water.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, on the E by New Castile, on the S by Andalusia, and on the W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTRAVAYER, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars; there is also a tower of marble, finely polished. The lower town is the newest, and has a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 44 N.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 51 11 N.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, 15 miles NE of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 49 15 N.

ETAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

ETAYA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situate on a high bank of the Jumna. Many parts of the

bank are 60 feet high, the sides of which consist of what in India is called concha, which is originally sand; but the constant action of the sun, in the dry season, forms it almost into a vitrification. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. The town is large but very wretched, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland. The inland parts of both of them are very little known to the Europeans.

ETIENNE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of its commerce. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Suebia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, seated at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz, three miles S of Durlach. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 59 N.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is the most celebrated mountain in Europe; 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. It is cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S side; but on the N there are only large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year

734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1636), 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. Of all its eruptions, that of 1693 was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 miles w of Catania.

ETON, a town of Bucks, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college, founded by Henry VI; and King's College in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles w of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made. Josiah Wedgwood, esq. was the founder, who died here in 1795.

ETTRICK, a river in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the sw, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

EU, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles NE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mont Laçon. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 46 13 N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles w of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 48 19 N.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorchester, and 129 w by s of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 50 52 N.

EVESHAM, VALE OF, a tract on the banks of the Avon, in the SE part of Worcestershire, celebrated for its fertility and beauty. Beside the usual objects of

agriculture, great quantities of garden-stuff are here grown, and sent to the towns around to a considerable distance. In this vale, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, was defeated and slain, in 1265, the very year in which, by virtue of his usurped authority, that part of the British constitution, the house of commons, is said to have first received its existence. This vale, communicating with the more extensive one that borders both sides of the Severn, gives to that, for no assignable reason, the same general name of the Vale of Evesham. See SEVERN, VALE OF.

EVESHAM, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of stockings, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, was formerly noted for its abbey, and contains three churches. It is 14 miles SE of Worcester, and 95 NW of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 52 4 N.

EUGUBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 35 miles S of Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 21 N.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salerno. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 38 28 N.

EUPHEMIA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 50 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Ar-

menia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kuffistan: it then waters Bussarah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy. It is so named from a river which rises in Perche, in the forest of Logny, and falls into the Seine, above Pont-d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

EURE and **LOIRE**, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Ocean, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. The languages

are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheld, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

EUSTATIA, ST. one of the least of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It has a good fort, and belongs to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by the English, in 1781; but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

EUTIM, a town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles NNE of Darking, and 13 SSE of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

EX, a river, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and leaving that county, below Dulverton, runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth.

EXETER, a city of Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday and Friday, seated on the Ex, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It was formerly the seat of the W Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, and is encompassed with a wall, in which are six gates, in good repair. With its suburbs, it contains 15 churches, and four chapels of ease, beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent fabric. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city;

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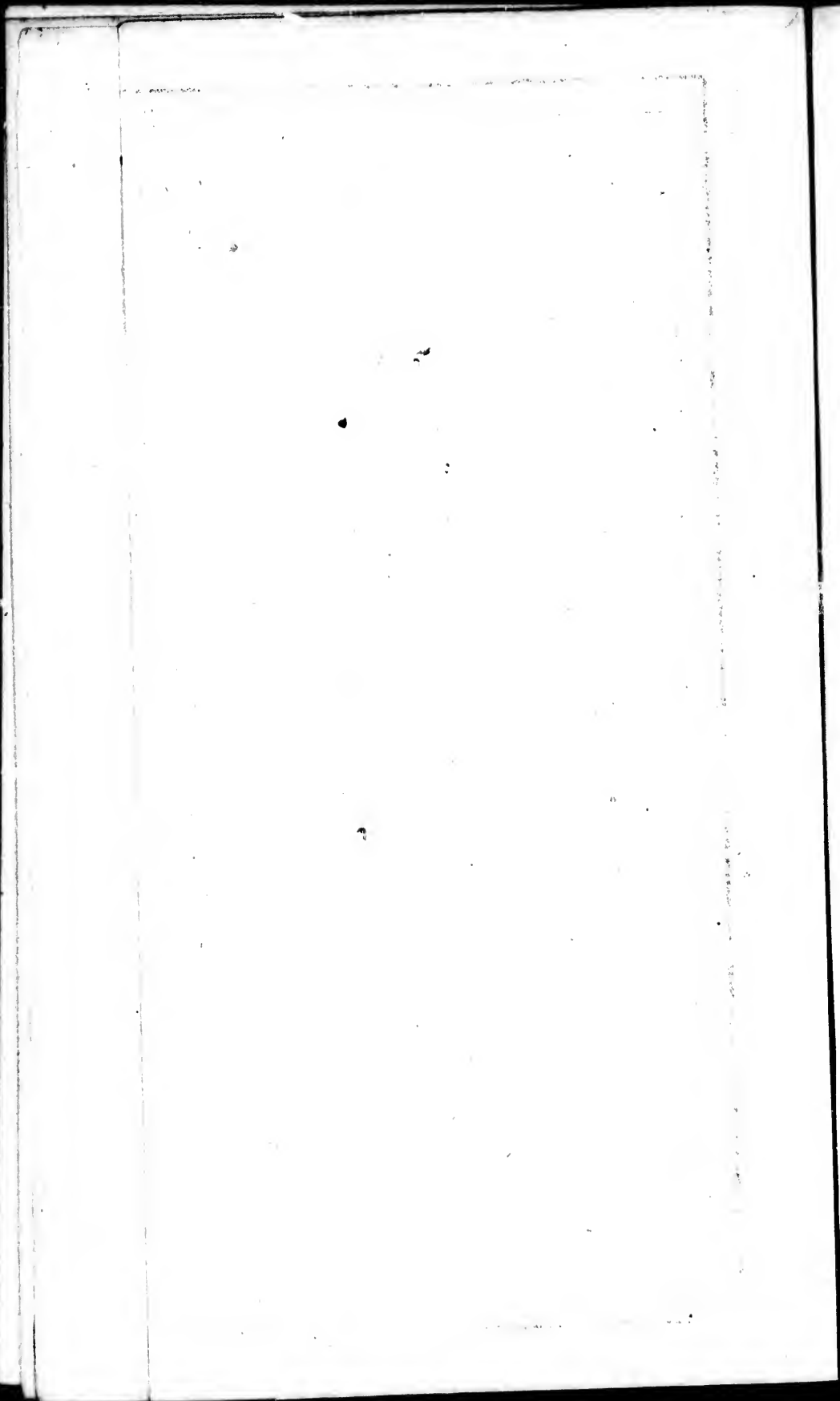


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EUROPE
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Engraved by B. Baker-Litton.



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but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and, though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, five miles below. It has 13 companies of trade, a manufacture of ferges and other woollen goods, an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles sw of Bristol, and 173 w by s of London. Lon. 3 33 w, lat. 50 44 N.

EXETER, a town of N Carolina, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

EXETER, a town of New Hampshire, on Exeter River, with a good harbour, 15 miles sw of Portsmouth.

EXILLES, a strong fort of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, six miles w of Suza, and 40 NE of Embrun.

EXMOOR, a forest in Somersetshire, in the NW corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles s by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

EYE, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 31 NE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 52 20 N.

EYE, a river, which rises in the NW of Berwickshire, and falls into the British Ocean, at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport in Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, nine miles N by w of Berwick. Lon. 1 50 w, lat. 55 51 N.

EYESDALE, a small island on the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 31 N.

EYSOCH, a river of the bishopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles NE of Fossigni. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 43 10 N.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here; and is seated on the river Anona, 12 miles sw of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, two stories high. The copper mine, which gives existence and celebrity to the town, is on its E side. It is 30 miles NW of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, seated near the sea, 100 miles sw of Boston. Lon. 73 30 w, lat. 41 12 N.

FAIRFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was built, in the time of Henry VII, by John Fenn, a merchant of London, for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated on the Coln, 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 w by N of London. Lon. 1 44 w, lat. 51 40 N.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FAIGANS, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV and Philip IV here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered, it being considered as a neutral place. It is situate between Andaye and Fentarabia. Lon. 1 46 w, lat. 43 20 N.

FAKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 53 N.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province

of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaire. It is seated on the river Anté, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 48 53 N.

FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helmstadt. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 56 52 N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 53 35 N.

FALKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles W by S of Boston, and 104 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 48 N.

FALKIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, chiefly supported by the great market for Highland cattle, called Tryits, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryit: these, for the most part, are sent to England, and fattened for the butcher. Here, in 1746, the rebels defeated the king's forces. It is nine miles S of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W, lat. 55 57 N.

FALKLAND, a borough in Fifeshire, at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here are the magnificent ruins of a royal palace, some apartments of which are still inhabited. Falkland has some linen manufacture, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 18 N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, commodore Byron was sent to take possession of them, and he made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont. In 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English, which produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession: however, in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. 60° W, lat. 52° S.

FALMOUTH, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It has a very noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks; and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is governed

by a mayor; and is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. It is 10 miles S of Truro, and 268 WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

FALŒ, CAPE, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honorable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicolia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress, on the NE coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles SE of Pesaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FANTIN, a small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

FAREHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 53 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Strait. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

FARGEAU, ST, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a castle,

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10 miles *SE* of Briare, and 82 *S* of Paris. Lon. 3 8 *E*, lat. 47 40 *N*.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, where the bishop of Winchester usually resides. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in England, and the fine hops, grown in plantations round it, bear a much greater price than those of Kent. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles *W* of Guildford, and 39 *WSW* of London. Lon. 0 46 *W*, lat. 51 16 *N*.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 miles *SW* of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 *W*, lat. 36 54 *N*.

FARO, FARRO, or FEROE ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Northern Ocean, between 5 and 8° *W* lon. and 61 and 63° *N* lat. They are subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; producing plenty of barley, and fine grafs for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; nor are any quadrupeds to be seen except the sheep, and rats and mice, originally escaped from ships. Vast quantities of sea-fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the *S* of these islands is a considerable whirlpool.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, with great rapidity, though it is but seven miles over. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARRINGTON, a town in Berks, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles *W* of Oxford, and 50 *W* by *N* of London. Lon. 1 27 *W*, lat. 51 44 *N*.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the *E* by Kerman, on the *N* by Irac-Agemi, on the *W* by Kufistan, and on the *S* by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the

ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51 25 *E*, lat. 15 55 *N*.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles *W* of Agra. Lon. 77 43 *E*, lat. 27 22 *N*.

FAVAGNANA, a small island, 15 miles in compass, on the *W* side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 *E*, lat. 38 16 *N*.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, seven miles *E* of Maestricht. Lon. 5 50 *E*, lat. 50 52 *N*.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Biazon, 10 miles *W* of Grasse. Lon. 6 44 *E*, lat. 43 38 *N*.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the *N* by the Ohio, on the *E* by Bourbon county, and on the *SW* by the river Kentucky. Lexington is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 1790, it contained 13,325 inhabitants. Union is the capital.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N Carolina, on the *NW* branch of Cape Fear River, 90 miles *NW* of Wilmington, to which that river is navigable for boats.

FEAR, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear River, which is formed by two branches, called the *NW* and *NE* branches. These unite above Wilmington, and fall into the Atlantic, below Brunswick. Lon. 77 35 *W*, lat. 33 40 *N*.

FECAMP, an ancient seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Fecamp is 24 miles *NE* of Havre-des-Grace. Lon. 0 23 *E*, lat. 49 37 *N*.

FELDKIRCH, a trading town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in Tyrol. It is seated on the river

Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E. Lat. 47 10 N.

FELLETIN, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marce, noted for its manufacture of tapestry.

FELLEN, a town in the Russian government of Riga, seated on a river of the same name, 62 miles SE of Revel. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Afona, 40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

FEMEREN, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Holstein.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 45 10 N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often spent his winters here. It is 130 miles W of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, two miles from Ispahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soissons, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, 44 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.

FERMO, an ancient town of Italy, in

the marquisate of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

FERNANDO NORONHA, an island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

FERNANDO PO, an island of Africa, 25 miles W of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

FEROE ISLANDS. See FARO.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its magnificent streets, and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent, and bear every mark of poverty. They retain an old privilege of wearing swords by their side, which extends to the lowest mechanics, who strut about with great dignity. Fencing is the only science in a flourishing condition in this town, which furnishes all Italy with skilful fencing-masters. It was famous formerly for a manufacture of sword-blades. In the Benedictine church, Ariosto the poet is interred. Ferrara was taken by the French in July 1796. It is seated on the Po, 25 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 44 54 N.

FERRARA, or the FERRARESE, a duchy of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N by the Polesino di Rovigno, on the W by the Mantuan, on the S by the Bolognese and Romagna, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when pope Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber. Since that time it has been almost all uncultivated, though it was one of the finest countries in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. Ferrara is the capital.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiliante, 25 miles SW of Matera. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 40 N.

FERRO, or HIERO, one of the Canary Islands, from the W extremity of which several geographers have reckoned their first meridian. It is a dry and barren spot, affording no water except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which distils water from its leaves, in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17 46 W, lat. 27 47 N.

FERROL, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, for the

vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N.

FERTE-ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 18 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E, lat. 48 30 N.

FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Huilne, 20 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 48 8 N.

FEVERSHAM, a seaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder-mills in its neighbourhood. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was interred in it, with his queen and son; and here James II attempted to embark, after the success of the prince of Orange, but was stopped by the populace, and conveyed back to London. Feverham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 miles SW of Lyons.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tanelit. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where Mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

FEZ, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch

tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins.

Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of these has 100 rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandize, is as large as a small town. The gardens are beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, so that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks; the ladies dress is very expensive in the winter; but in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal; and ostrich feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombuctoo, and the river Niger; one of which consists of 20,000 men. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion. Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and 250 NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30° N lat. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few of the regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of eight or 10 feet deep, with several of which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the natural or artifi-

cial productions of his land; among which are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn and barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds; one of which is called the huaddee, and is celebrated for the singular address with which, when chased by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of pursuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heat of the climate from April to November, is so intense, that from nine in the morning to sunset, the streets are frequented by the labouring people only; and, even in the houses, respiration would be difficult, but for the expedient of wetting the rooms: from May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the SE to the SW, the heat is often such as to threaten instant suffocation; but if it change to the W or NW, a reviving freshness immediately succeeds. But nature and custom have formed their constitution to such high degrees of heat, that any approach to the common temperament of Europe entirely destroys their comfort. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country: adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, are the constant inhabitants of the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for, though they also contain the merchants, artificers, ministers of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a very fetid effluvia: they are tall, and well-shaped; but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten: the sheik (or governor) and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abun-

dant, the Fezzanner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the bystanders are as eager to correct mistakes as if the affair were their own. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value, in that medium, is always expressed by weight. In religion, they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; but its powers are administered with such regard to the happiness of the people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice is directed by such a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzook is the capital.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

FIANONA, a town of Venetian Istria, seated on the gulf of Carnero, 17 miles N of Pola.

FIASONE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 34 N.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 45 6 N.

FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 44 59 N.

FIEXOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, five miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 49 N.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long, and 16 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the frith of Tay, on the E by the British Ocean, on the S by the frith of Forth, and on the W by the counties of Kinross, Perth, and Clackmannan. It is so populous, that excepting the environs of London, scarce one in S Britain can vie with it; fertile in soil; abundant in cattle; happy in collieries, in iron, in lime, and freestone; blessed in manufactures; the property remarkably well-divided; none insultingly powerful to distress, and often depopulate a country; most of the fortunes

of a useful mediocrity. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culrofs, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town.

FIGARI, a seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 755, and secularized in 1556. It is seated on the Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris. Lon. 1 58 E, lat. 44 32 N.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for excellent wine. It is 22 miles N of Tomar. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 39 49 N.

FIGUERAS, or **ST. FERNANDO-DE-FIGUERAS**, a strong and important fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles NW of Roses. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 18 N.

FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 miles from Agría. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 48 24 N.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese, by the emperor Charles VI, in 1713; and is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 44 14 N.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the Modenese. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in Nov. 1795. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

FINDHORN, a fishing town in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name, with a tolerable harbour. It is 17 miles W by N of Elgin. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 57 45 N.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Inverneilshire, and crossing Nairnshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, forms a bay, to which it gives name, and which opens into the frith of Murray, at the town of Findhorn.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 51 N.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late provinces of Bretagne. Its name signifies the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

FINLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E by Wiburgh, on the S by the gulf of Finland, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper; the Isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiets of Kymene and Carelia; which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See **WIBURGH**.

FINMARK, a part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

FIONDA, an ancient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SW of Satalia. Lon. 33 57 E, lat. 36 45 N.

FIORÉNTINO. See **FERENTINO**.

FIORÉNTINO, ST. a seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, seven miles W of Bastia. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 35 N.

FISHER-RÖW, a town near Edinburgh, on the W side of the mouth of the river Esk, which contains many handsome houses, and has some elegant villas in its vicinity.

FISKARD, a corporate town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George's Channel, 16 miles NE of St. David's, and 242 W by N of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 52 4 N.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 30 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 27 N.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Hungary, 85 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 5 N.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent an-

cient structures; and it has a considerable trade in flax, linen mats, raisins, and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles sw of Cairo. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 29 2 N.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle. It is very populous; noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. The harbour is formed by the river Finmara, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the gulf of Venice. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs are seen far out at sea, and serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 9 N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the last now included in the department of the North. It is 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and the United Provinces, on the E by Brabant, on the S by Hainault and Artois, and on the W by Artois and the German Ocean. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. The manufactures are fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, discovered by captain Cook in 1778; and so named, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 5 N.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 47 26 N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine. Here is a college built in 1603, by Henry IV, which is the noblest in France; and in the chapel are deposited his heart and that of his queen Mary of Medicis, in gold boxes. It is seated on the river Loir, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

FLEET, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, which winds through a beautiful valley, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W side of this river are the vestiges

of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vtrified fort.

FLENSBURG, a town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea, and is a place of considerable commerce, 15 miles NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a victory gained by the French, over the allies, in 1690; and here, in June 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts. It is six miles NE of Charleroy.

FLEURY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47 13 N.

FLIE, or VLIELAND, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, a town in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, and sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard II was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 29 miles in length and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N and NE by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the NW by the Irish Sea; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and SW from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles; between Cheshire and Shropshire. It lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Chester; contains five hundreds, two market-towns, and 28 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. The vallies possess coal and freestone, the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The northern part produces wheat: there is also much wood. A lofty range of mountains rises on the W and forms a bold frontier. It produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make metheglin, a wholesome liquor, much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Se-vion, Elwy, and Allen.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is

built on a peninsula, in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence; and near it is a waterfall. It is 20 miles s of Lerida. Lon. $0^{\circ} 26' E$, lat. $41^{\circ} 15' N$.

FLORENCE, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is divided into two unequal parts, by the river Arno, over which are four bridges: that called the Ponte della Trinità, is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four statues, representing the four seasons. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which the river runs, by far the finest. The streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces, are adorned with a great number of statues; some of them by the best modern masters. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth, and lived in a magnificent manner. One of them, in the middle of the 15th century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it has continued, ever since, to be the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The gardens belonging to this palace, are on the declivity of an eminence: on the summit is a kind of fort, called Belvedere, from which, and some of the higher walks, is a complete view of the city, and the beautiful vale of Arno. Among the innumerable objects, which attract universal admiration, is the famous Florentine gallery. One of its most interesting parts, in the opinion of many, is the series of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Gallienus, which is almost complete. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, is in a room called the Tribunal: it is of white marble, and ascribed to Cleomenes, an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus. It is surrounded by other masterpieces of sculpture, said to be the works of Praxiteles, and other Greek masters. Beside the gallery and tribunal, the hundredth part of whose treasures it is impossible to particularize here, there are other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astro-

nomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. The gallery of portraits contains the portraits, all executed by themselves, of the most eminent painters who have flourished in Europe during the three last centuries; they amount to above 200. It is in vain to attempt a description of the churches and other public buildings. But the chapel of Lorenzo must not be omitted: it is, perhaps, the finest and most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead; being incrusted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Florence is a place of some strength, 45 miles s of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 46' N$.

FLORENT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 20 miles wsw of Angers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 24' N$.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, at the confluence of the Armançe and Armançon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 1' N$.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the w by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the n by the Appennines, on the e by the duchy of Urbino, and on the s by the Siennese. It is a well-watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. $31^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $39^{\circ} 34' N$.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, 600 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the n by Georgia, on the e by the Atlantic Ocean, on the s by the gulf of Mexico, and on the w by Mississippi. It is divided into e and w Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced: the banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is hilly, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar: the intervals between the hilly parts, produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas;

and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

FLOTZ, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

FLOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Good knives are made here, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles s of Clermont and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 45 2 N.

FLUSHING, a strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of queen Elisabeth as a security for the money she advanced. It surrendered to the French in January 1795, and is four miles sw of Middleburg. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

FOCHABERS, a town in Banffshire, seated in a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized; and in the town, many girls are employed in spinning, and in the manufacture of sewing thread, under the patronage of the dukes. It is 48 miles nw of Aberdeen.

FO-CHAN, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is called a village because it has no walls nor a presiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houses and inhabitants than Canton. It is reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, on the gulf of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

FOGGIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 46 39 N.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 46 30 N.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills, which metal is a considerable object of commerce. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles s of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

FO-KIEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiang, on the W by Kiang-si, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. Its climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail here. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin: there are also mines of gold and silver; but they are forbidden to be opened, under pain of death. It has fine plains; but industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are disposed in the form of amphitheatres, and cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its vallies are watered by springs and rivers which fall from the mountains, and which the husbandman knows how to distribute, with great skill, to refresh his rice: he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and of conveying it from one side to another, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialect. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few understand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria; remarkable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, silk manufactures, and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

FOLKSTONE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover;

ned by a mayor, and is seated on the English Channel, eight miles sw of Dover, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E. lat. 51 5 N.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 22 N.

FONG-TSIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 495 miles sw of Peking.

FONG-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It incloses within its walls several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is 70 miles NE of Nan-king.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for its fine palace, a hunting seat of the late kings of France. It was first embellished by Francis I, and each successive king added something to it; inasmuch that it was one of the finest pleasure-houses in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N.

FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidasoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side; but it was taken by the French, in 1794. It is 22 miles sw of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

FONTENAI, a village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for a battle fought, in 841, between the emperor Lothario and his brothers Charles and Lewis, in which the latter were victorious, and in which 100,000 men are said to have fallen. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou. It has a

woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules, on which last account it is resorted to by the Spaniards. It is seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 25 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 30 N.

FONTENOY, a village of Austrian Hainault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French in 1745, in which the former were worsted. It is four miles sw of Tournay.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a singular whim of the founder, consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in history, was among the first nuns that entered this abbey. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 160 sw of Paris. Lon. 0 0 lat. 47 9 N.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a hill, by the river Laye, 20 miles NE of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 43 58 N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It surrendered to the French in August 1796, but the Austrians compelled them to abandon it soon afterward. It is seated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 44 N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Avon, 20 miles WSW of Winchester, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 50 56 N.

FORDWICH, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles NE of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory, which is the NE point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Nafe, in Essex, and forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a seamark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E point of the coast of

Kent. It is called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is six miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they are a great security.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldichut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelder, and they are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais; on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It now forms, with the Lyonois, the department of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, the county-town of Angusshire. It contains many neat modern houses, and is situate in an extensive plain, 14 miles W of Montrose. Lon. 2° 54' W, lat. 56° 35' N.

FORFARSHIRE. See **ANGUSSHIRE.**

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0° 40' E, lat. 49° 38' N.

FORLI, an ancient town of Romagna, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 miles E of Faenza, and 40 NE of Florence. Lon. 11° 44' E, lat. 44° 16' N.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying between 119 and 122° E lon. and 22 and 25° N lat. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. It is 255 miles long and 75 broad; and a chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part. But, in 1682, the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome; and it produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and

cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is poisonous to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as the best horses. These oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. A Chinese looks as proud, when mounted in this manner, as if he were carried by the finest Barbary courier. On the 22d of May 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea, supposed to have been occasioned by an earthquake. Tai-ouang is the capital.

FORRES, a town in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, close to a rivulet, two miles to the E of the river Findhorn. A little to the NE, near the road, is a remarkable column, called King Seven's or Sweno's Stone, above 20 feet high, and three broad, covered on both sides by antique sculpture, and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres manufactures some linen and sewing thread, and is 15 miles W of Elgin.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beevus, and goats. Lon. 14° 26' W, lat. 28° 4' N.

FORTH, a fine river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire. Between Stirling and Alloa, it winds in a beautiful manner; and after a course of near 40 miles, it meets the German Ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms the noble estuary, called the frith of Forth. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal. See **CANAL, GREAT.**

FORTROSE, a borough in Roxburghshire, situate on the frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and nine miles W of Inverness.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see, seated on the Sture, 10 miles NE of Coni, and 27 SE of Pignerol. Lon. 7° 56' E, lat. 44° 45' N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles SW of Pesaro, and 12 SE of Urbino. Lon. 12° 48' E, lat. 43° 40' N.

FOTHERINGAY, a town in Northamp-

tonshire, nine miles s of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle, in which Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles s of Rosetta, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 31 12 N.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Coënom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 w of Paris. Lon. 1 13 W. lat. 48 22 N.

FOULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 51 N.

FOUR CANTONS, LAKE OF THE. See **WALDSTÄTTER SEE.**

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

FOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in Fo-kien; one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

FOWEY, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, 32 miles SW of Launceston, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 19 N.

FOWEY, a river in Cornwall, which rises in the NE part, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel, at Fowey.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situate between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55° N lat. Each island has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knees: some wear a common cap of a party-coloured bird skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing

caps, they place a small board, like a skreen, adorned with the jawbones of seabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw: but when they dress their food, it is placed in a hollow stone, which they cover with another, and cloë the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping, is dried without salt in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island always pretend to be of the same race; and each one looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all individuals of the same society. Feasts are very common among them, and, more particularly, when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. The men of the village meet their guests, beating drums, and preceded by the women, who sing and dance: at the conclusion of the dance, the hosts serve up their best provisions, and invite their guests to partake of the feast. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the seaside, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold; and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it; or they set fire to trainoil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncer-

tain event often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these islands the *Lysse Ostrova*.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is strong by situation, having the river Cinca, before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are mountainous and barren. Alphonso VII, king of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 46 miles E of Saragossa. Lon. σ 23 E, lat. 41 46 N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the head of a rivulet, and has the remains of a castle, said to have been built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. To this castle the princess Mary (afterward Mary I) retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen, and here she found that powerful support of the people of Suffolk, which so soon seated her on the throne. Here is a stately church, in which are the monuments of some noble families. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 25 N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Frome, 12 miles NW of Weymouth, and 126 W by S of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 50 45 N.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English Channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Swisserland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate; the air pure and wholesome; and the soil productive of all the necessaries of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde, with many others, that give name to the new geographical division of this country into departments. The most considerable mountains, beside the Alps and Pyrenees, are those of the

Cevennes and Auvergne. France was lately an absolute monarchy, and divided into several military governments, or provinces. These were Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearri, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couferans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marfan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Querci, Rouergue, Rouffillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivailon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But, in 1789, a very wonderful revolution took place. The deranged state of the finances of the country, occasioned, in a considerable degree, by the American war, had induced Lewis XVI to convoke, first an assembly of the notables, or principal men in the kingdom, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations) the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders, the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders when united; and when the states assembled, on the 5th of May, at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The third estate insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared, that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, a dreadful insurrection ensued, on the 14th of that month, in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastille was taken by the citizens; and the governor, and some

others, were beheaded, and their heads carried about on poles. On the 17th, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself to his people. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy; rendered them dependent on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state-prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions. From this situation, he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that the national assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct, and even declared his person inviolable. This was one of the articles of the new constitution, which they completed soon after, and which was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. Harmony did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and many of their measures could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch. In April 1792, the king, by the advice of his ministers, went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. War was accordingly declared; but the unfortunate Lewis was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrant princes, who were in arms against their country. In August, the mayor of Paris appeared before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Tuileries (the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house, called the Temple, and there kept in close

confinement. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal (notwithstanding the constitution had declared his person inviolable) condemned the unfortunate monarch, who was beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately the Place de Louis xv, on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral, were eager to take part in the war; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and the United Provinces. The queen did not long survive her consort: being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, she was executed in the same place, on the 16th of October. Her fate was a prelude to that of the princess Elisabeth, the king's sister, who was also beheaded in the same place, on the 10th of May 1794. The dauphin and his sister remained in confinement; where the former became diseased with swellings, which brought on a fever, and he died on the 8th of June 1795: the princess was taken the December following to a place, near Basil, on the confines of Germany, where she was exchanged for some French deputies, who had been some time prisoners to the emperor; and she arrived at Vienna on the 9th of January 1796. Referring to professed histories of the revolution, for a more copious narration, it may suffice to observe here, that various factions successively seized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those, moreover, who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery; while insurrections, proscriptions, and massacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the conclusion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system: and although, at one period, the shutting up of the churches, the indecent spectacle of priests appearing in the convention to resign their functions and renounce their religion, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades instead of weeks) indicated

open hostility to the Christian religion; the convention found it necessary, at last, to conform so far to the prejudices of the people, as to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exercise of religious worship; abolishing, however, all clerical distinctions, and leaving the whole maintenance of the ministers of religion to the benevolence of the people. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, before the conclusion of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands; and had made such alarming progress in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined; their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation; their armies, which fought with the ardour of enthusiasm, were recruited by despotic requisitions; and they had lost Corsica, and their principal West India islands. The campaign of 1796, remains in suspense: but they made a peace with Sardinia in June; and by August had subdued almost all Lombardy, and overrun Suabia and Franconia; but in September they had a reverse of fortune in Germany, and were compelled to relinquish nearly all they had acquired. Whether the French republic will be permanent, or the ancient order of things restored, is a question foreign to this work; but the present geographical state of the country must be noticed, whether that state be permanent or not. France, then, by the first legislative assembly, was divided into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriège, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Corsica, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Dromé, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Isle and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and

Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Maine Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower; Rhone, Bouches du; Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne; Sevrés, les deux; Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendée, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. Each of these departments has an archiepiscopal or episcopal town; there being now only ten archbishoprics, or metropolitan circles, and 73 bishop's sees. Some of these sees are of new creation, as Colmar, Vesoul, Laval, Chateauroux, Cuéret, and St. Maixent. The departments all appear, in this work, under their respective names; and the accounts of the late provinces are still retained. The population of France is estimated at 25,000,000. Paris is the metropolis.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a late province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now includes the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles E of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here, in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 miles in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow: they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; but, in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island, exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

FRANCKFORT ON THE MAINE. an

ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire; and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Francfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. The principal church is in the possession of the Roman Catholics; but no public procession through the streets is permitted. In this church is a chapel, to which the emperor is conducted immediately after his election, in order to be crowned by the elector of Mentz. The Jews have a synagogue in this city; but the Calvinists have never been allowed any place of worship in the territory of Francfort; and attend divine service at Bockenheim, in the county of Hanau, where they have built a church. It is remarkable, that in all funeral processions here, the crucifix leads the way, whether the deceased has died a Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, or a Calvinist. The Jews are compelled to live together in a single narrow street, built up at one end; and a large gate at the other is regularly shut at a certain hour of the night, after which no Jews dare appear in the streets. Francfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken, in October 1792, by the French, who were dispossessed of it by the Prussians in December following; and again taken by the French in July 1796, but they evacuated it to the Austrians in September following. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles NE of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university. It is 45 miles SE of Berlin, and 72 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

FRANCHE COMTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, on the E by Alsace and Switzerland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Bresse. It is 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Niméguen in 1678. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saône.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

FRANCIADE. See DENYS, ST.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It suffered much by dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. This country was overrun by the French republicans in the summer of 1796, but in September the Austrians compelled them to retreat. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANEKER, or **FRANKER**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 53 11 N.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, burnt by the French in 1688, and taken by the allies in 1794. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S of Worms. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 25 N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 18 N.

FRANCKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 30 miles long and 24 broad. In 1790, it contained 15,655 inhabitants. Chambersburg is the capital.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence, and is the place, where, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons hold their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E, lat. 51 48 N.

FRAZERSBURCH, a seaport in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kincaid's Head, on which is a lighthouse.

40 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 57 35 N.

FREDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, 50 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 51 10 N.

FREDERICA, a town of the United States, in St. Simon's island, on the coast of Georgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 31 6 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 55 52 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, situate on the S side of the Rappahannoc, 110 miles from its mouth. It contains about 90 houses, principally in one street, which runs nearly parallel with the river. It is 50 miles S by W of Alexandria. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 38 2 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Threepoints, 62 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICSTADT, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tiste. It is the most regular fortress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply supplied. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. On the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town, stands the hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredericstein; at the siege of which, in 1718, Charles XII of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball. This town is 31 miles SE of Christiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sletwick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

FREDERICSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. See FREDERICKSHALL.

FREDERICSTOWN, a flourishing town of the United States, in Maryland, seated on the Potomac, 60 miles W by N of Annapolis. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It was taken by the French, September 3, 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20

miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

FREJUS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii; and had then a port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher Agricola; and near it, some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 26 N.

FRESCATI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are situate some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood on the site of Frescati; and, at the distance of a mile and a half, it is generally believed, was the Tusculan villa of Cicero, at a place now called Grotta Ferrara. Some Greek monks, flying from the persecution of the Saracens, in the 11th century, were permitted to build a convent on the ruins of Cicero's house; and still perform the service in the Greek language. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 41 48 N.

FREUDENSTADT, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles SE of Straßburg. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 48 28 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Teschen, 20 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 42 52 N.

FRIBURG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the

canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures.

FRIBURG, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Laufanne, who resides here, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the w side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built among rocks and hills. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high: but the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles sw of Bern. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 48 N.

FRIBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church (which, except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany) and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and retaken; the last time by the French in June 1796. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brisfach, and 26 s of Strasburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

FRICENTI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 40 59 N.

FRIEDBERG, an imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 miles NE of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 10 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 miles sw of Dresden. Lon. 13 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30

miles w of Leipfick. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 51 19 N.

FRIEDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia, over the Autrians, in 1745.

FRIDING, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 4 N.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Suabia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Balle. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefooga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands convey an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from captain Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shellfish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears no where

in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of S. litzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 56 miles SE of Saltzburgh. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 47 12 N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by the same and Overysfel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the E by Oldenburg, on the S by Munster, and on the W by Groningen and the German Ocean; extending from N to S 45 miles, and from E to W 42. The country being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horned cattle, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward in 1744, the succession to this principality was disputed between the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, and the king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg; and, on an appeal by the former, in 1752, to the diet of Ratisbon, it was determined, that the claims of the two princes should be referred to the decision of the emperor and the aulic council at Vienna; but his Prussian majesty declaring that he would maintain possession by force of arms, it was not thought advisable to embroil Great Britain with that monarch, and the claim of the elector of Hanover was no longer insisted on. Embden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, WEST, another name for that part of Holland, called N Holland. The states of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and W Friesland.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

FRISCHAH, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in

the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola and the gulf of Trieste, and on the W by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Austria. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a little N of Cape Farewell and W Greenland, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

FRODINGHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 56 N.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a castle at the W end, and a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Mersey, by Frodsham Hills, the highest in the county, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 53 21 N.

FROME, or FROOM, a river in Dorsetshire, which comes from the SW part of the county to Dorchester, and proceeding to Wareham, empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

FROME, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. The article chiefly made here is second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. It is seated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 10 N.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 45 5 N.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 miles NE of Etreimos.

FRONTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent mulcadine wines. It is seated on Lake Maguelone, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FURGO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep vallies. It is a volcano, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. The

Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but now the chief inhabitants are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 300 miles w of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24 30 w, lat. 14 54 n.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, celebrated for its extent and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches. It has under its jurisdiction two cities of the second rank, eight of the third, and many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-si. Its baths and springs, almost as hot as boiling water, attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles sw of Pekin.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles se of Madrid. Lon. 3 0 w, lat. 40 14 n.

FUESEN, a town of Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsborg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Lech, 50 miles s by e of Augsborg. Lon. 11 15 e, lat. 47 40 n.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Troppaw, taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744. It is seated near the Mohra, 16 miles w by s of Troppaw.

FULA, or THULE, one of the Shetland Islands, w of Mainland. It is thought by some to be the same, which the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit of the habitable globe, and to which, therefore, they gave the appellation of Ultima Thule. It is doubtful, however, whether this be really the island so called; because, had the ancients reached it, they must have seen land still further to the ne; Mainland, Yell, and Unst, being all further n.

FULDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbies of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the Fulde, 55 miles s of Cassel. Lon. 9 43 e, lat. 50 40 n.

FULHAM, a village in Middlesex, four miles w by s of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of

the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates of that see.

FULLAN, a country in the interior part of Africa, w of the kingdom of Cashna. Its boundaries have not yet been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. All the information obtained of it is, that the dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and called by the English Loo Rock. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, is another, called St. John's Castle; and on the seaside are several batteries. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. The houses are built of freestone, or of brick; but they are dark, and only a few of the best, belonging to the English merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass windows: all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges. Lon. 17 6 w, lat. 32 38 n.

FUNDY, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides; which rise to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and flow so rapidly, as to overtake animals which feed upon the shore.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, 340 miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

FURNES, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, the emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French in 1793, and is 12 miles e of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 e, lat. 51 4 n.

FURRUCKABAD, a district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the w bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30 w, lat. 27 28 n.

FURSTENBURG, a principality of Suabia, bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg and

other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise.

FURSTENBURG, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles s of Rötweil. Lon. 9° 0' E, lat. 47° 53' N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 50 miles s of Vienna. Lon. 16° 5' E, lat. 47° 23' N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 20 miles w of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14° 8' E, lat. 52° 23' N.

FUTTYFOUR SICRI, a considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra. It is seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is almost as fine as hair powder; a circumstance, productive of the most disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the hot winds from the westward. Its situation too is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country abounds; but the country immediately near the town, is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque, built by the emperor Achar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and at the foot of this hill, are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles w of Agra. Lon. 77° 45' E, lat. 27° 0' N.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is well cultivated; and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspen-trees. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28° 36' W, lat. 38° 32' N.

FYERS, a river in Invernessshire, which, descending from the s, flows toward Loch Ness. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet from the level of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vast precipice into the bottom of the chasm.

FYNE LOCH, an inlet of the Atlantic,

in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays; and at certain seasons, its waters are filled with herrings, when it becomes the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is seated on the Gogra, 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82° 30' E, lat. 29° 34' N.

G.

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, seated on the Gellise, 20 miles w of Condom. Lon. 0° 6' E, lat. 44° 59' N.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19° 45' E, lat. 52° 26' N.

GAIETA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13° 47' E, lat. 41° 30' N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 10 miles SW of Alby. Lon. 2° 5' E, lat. 43° 54' N.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy; remarkable for the magnificent palace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is five miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a river-port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Not-

tinghamshire. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W; lat. 53 28 N.

GARLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Rosshire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village in Selkirkshire, near the confluence of the Gala and Tweed. Here is a flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth, called Galashiels-gray, being of a dark colour and coarse texture. Lately, flannels and superior cloths have been tried with tolerable success. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

GALASO, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Taranto.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 52 15 N.

GALICIA, a large country in the S of Poland, which consists of that part of Little Poland on the S side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria; which kingdoms, as the court of Vienna alleged, some ancient diplomas represent as situate in Poland, and subject to the kings of Hungary: but their most powerful and convincing argument was an army of 200,000 men. The population of Galicia and Lodomeria, in 1776, amounted to 2,580,796. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. Lemberg, or Leopold, is the capital of the whole country, which extends 380 miles from E to W; its greatest breadth being 190.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the

S by Portugal, and on the E by the Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are good pastures, copper, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago de Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW. See **GUADALAJARA**.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 40 2 N.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whose abbot is titular prince of the German empire, and formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristo-democratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. The abbey, in which this prince resides, is situate close to the town, and in the midst of its territory; as the latter is also entirely surrounded by the possessions of the prince. To the library belonging to this abbey, which contains several MSS. of the classics, we are indebted for Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. The town owes its flourishing state to a very extensive commerce, arising chiefly from its manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and on two small streams, 37 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

GALLA, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 6 20 N.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoisés. They lie under the equator, the centre island in lon. 85 30 W.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 100 miles sw of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the sw entrance by the Dardanelles. It is here two miles 'ver, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See **DARDANELLES**.

GALLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough in Kirkcudbrightshire, situate on the river Ke., 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See **WIGTONSHIRE**.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's County; on the sw by Tipperary; on the s by Galway Bay and Clare; and on the w by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E and SE, and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight; and the houses are generally well built of stone. Its harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good foreign trade, being seated on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles wsw of Athlone, and 100 W of Dublin. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 53 18 N.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which, running from E to W, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like

the Nile, and is supposed to be a branch of the Niger. It is navigable for ships of 150 tons burden, 500 miles from its mouth.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 miles sw of Goslar. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GANDIA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 miles N of Alicant. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

GANDICOTTA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to the regent of Mysore, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated on the river Pennar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

GANGEA, or GANJA, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Teflis. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet. The two infant streams take a W direction for 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S; in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word Ganga, which signifies a river; a term given to it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 400 miles below the place of its first approach, and, rushing through a cavern, precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains. The mind of superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern, the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration; almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their god Apis; and, accordingly, they have stiled it the Gangotri, or the Cow's Mouth. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a SE direction, through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its course to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several

mouths. In its course through these plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. The rise of the water is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

GANJAM, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the sw end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles s of Moulins.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a bishop's see. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. Gap is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Sisteron. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

GARACK, an island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GARD, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

GARD, PONT DU, a Roman aqueduct, in France, nine miles NE of Nismes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of three bridges rising above each other, and uniting two craggy mountains. The highest of these bridges has six arches, of great blocks of stone, without cement; the centre

one has eleven; and the lowest (under which flows the Gardon, an inconsiderable, but rapid river) has 36. Lewis XIV, when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built, in order to convey to Nismes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 36 N.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 52 41 N.

GARONNE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and taking a NW direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, is called the Gironde. It has a navigable communication with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal. See CANAL, ROYAL.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 43 W, lat. 54 25 N.

GARSTANG, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles s of Lancaster, and 225 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 56 N.

GARTZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles s of Stetin. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 53 23 N.

GASCONY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. The character of the inhabitants has been long that of a lively people, famous for boasting of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, with Armagnac, now forms the department of Gers.

GATEHOUSE, a considerable village in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet. Here is a cotton-mill; and sloops come up the river, within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles NW of Kirkcudbright.

GATTON, a borough in Surry, which sends two members to parliament, but now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles s by w of London. Lon. 0 10 w; lat. 51 18 N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Weisse, seven miles w of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 45 40 N.

GAUDENS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne, eight miles NE of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 43 1 N.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, eight miles s of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 50 56 N.

GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 40 N.

GAUTS, or **INDIAN APPENNINES**, a stupendous wall of mountains, extending from Cape Comorin, the s extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapti, or Surat River, at unequal distances from the coast; in one short space only, it approaches within six miles, the common distance is 40, and it seldom exceeds 70. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapti; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burrhampour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes, or descents (that is Gauts, according to the original import of the word, which means a landing place) toward that river.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very small; but, from appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

GEARON, or **JARON**, a town of Persia, in Paristan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 23 15 N.

GEFLE, the capital of the province of Gestrike, in Sweden, seated on three

branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 55 miles N by w of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 63 0 N.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

GEILDORF, a town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle, belonging to the lords of Limpurg.

GEISENGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles NW of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

GEMAPPE, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons, famous for a victory which the French obtained here over the Austrians, Nov. 5, 1792; in which the carnage on both sides was so great, that three coal-pits adjacent were filled up with the dead bodies of men and horses.

GEMBOURIS, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GEMINIANI, ST. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philipburg. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49 6 N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August 1796; and is seated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 48 48 N.

GEMUND, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 50 38 N.

GEMUND, a town of Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works; seated to the N of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 miles SSW of Lintz.

GENAP, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the

Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

GENEP, or GENNEP, a town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

GENEVA, an ancient city, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. The Rhone, which issues from the lake of Geneva in two channels that soon after unite, divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva is more populous than any of the towns of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. The alliance which it contracted with Bern and Friburg, in 1526, was the true era of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of their authority over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republic established; and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. During the greater part of the last century, to 1794, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties: It may suffice to observe here, that the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and, perhaps, at the era of a general pacification, the constitution may be new modelled. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. The houses are lofty; and many in the trading part of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories: these arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. Playing at cards, or drinking at public-houses, is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however, the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine service, are observed with the most respectful decorum. The citizens, of both sexes, are remarkably well instructed; and it is not uncommon to find mechanics, in the intervals of their labour, amusing themselves with the works of Newton, Locke, Montesquieu, and other productions of the same kind. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chamberry, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes, for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, forming a charming terrace; and, a few miles beyond the town, is a rapid descent. Near Vevey, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contrasting, by the approach of the mountains, toward the water; the depth of which is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, inclosed within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds that frequent this lake, are the tippet grebes of Pennant, which appear in December, and retire in February. Their skins are an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12 or 14s. each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almost totally destitute of reeds and rushes, in which they form their floating nest. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to its SW extremity.

GENEVOIS, a duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

GENGENBACK, a town of Suabia, 10 miles SE of Straßburg. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 28 N.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 46 37 N.

GENIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue, 24 miles NE of Rhodéz. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 44 35 N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

GENOA, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the

Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan, Piacentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

GENOA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and full of magnificent churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is one of the most trading places in Italy; has great manufactures of velvet, silk, and cloth; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. The nobility do not scruple to engage in the manufactures or trade. Genoa is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well built, and are five or six stories high. The government is aristocratic, none but the nobility having any share in it. There are of two forts, the old and the new, whence there are 30 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Beside these, there is a senate, composed of the doge and 12 senators, who have the administration of affairs. The doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and has a mole of 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa was bombarded by the French in 1684, and was taken by the Austrians in 1746. Their oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000*l.* a year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by public duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. Genoa is 62 miles S E of Turin, and 225 NW of Rome. Lon. \AA 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

GEORGE, FORT, a fortress in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on the point of Ardersier, a peninsula running into the frith of Murray, and completely

commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE, LAKE, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It lies SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the vallies tolerably good.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, inhabited by about 5000 persons, who cultivate much wheat. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

GEORGE, ST. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, ST. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were greatly reduced by the smallpox. It is 30 miles W by S of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

GEORGE'S, ST. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Bermuda Islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

GEORGE'S, ST. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachikola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a small island of N America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Casina. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood cutters in the bay of Honduras were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island.

GEORGE TOWN, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in S Carolina; situate near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united, is named the Pedee, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

GEORGIA, a beautiful country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan,

and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Daghestan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or new Russian government of Caucasus. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for their yearly consumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The vallies afford the finest pasturage; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is healthy; so that nature appears to have lavished on this country every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from Europe, has been till lately in the exclusive possession of the Turks; the trade by land is greatly obstructed by the high mountains of Caucasus; and this obstacle is still increased, by the predatory nations which inhabit those mountains. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is perfectly coated with white and red. Their air and manner are extremely voluptuous, and

being generally educated in convents, they can all read and write; a qualification which is very unusual among the men, even of the highest rank. Girls are betrothed as soon as possible; often at three or four years of age. In the streets the women of rank are always veiled, and then it is indecent in any man to accost them: it is likewise uncivil, in conversation, to inquire after the wives of any of the company. Travellers accuse the Georgians of drunkenness, superstition, cruelty, sloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to slaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The descendants of the colonists, carried by Shach Abbas, and settled at Peria, near Ispahan; and in Maianderan, have changed their character with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Persia against the Affghans, were advantageously distinguished by their docility, their discipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossis, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman catholic. They are the most oppressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the nation. Beside these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossis: they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. Teflis is the capital. See IMERITIA.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by E and W Florida, on the W by the Mississippi, and on the N by N and S Carolina. It is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn, Camden, Washington, Green, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, Turtle River, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked River, St. Mary's, and Appalachikola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By

culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Waffaw, Ossahaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Augusta.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN; an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long; and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situate at the N end; one of which, from the person who discovered it, was named Willis' Island: it is a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, and contained the nests of many thousand snags. The other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were seen near it, from the largest albatrosses down to the least petrels. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The vallies were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38° 13 and 35° 34 W lon. and 53° 57 and 54° 57 S lat.

GEPING, an imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 44 N.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Ellster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 32 N.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in

the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the Agen, five miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

GERISAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth. It contains 1200 inhabitants, who have their general assembly of burgesses, their land-tammann, council of regency, courts of justice, and militia. Gerisau is composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles SW of Schweitz.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV, who was born in it! Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris; Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

GERMAIN'S, ST. a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish church; and near it is the priory. The town is now mean, consisting chiefly of fishermen's cottages, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 18 miles S of Roanne, and 225 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Cassiano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 41 13 N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Po-

land, on the n by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the w by France and the Netherlands, and on the s by the Alps, Switzerland, and Italy. It contains a great many princes, secular and ecclesiastic, who are independent of each other; and there are a great number of free imperial cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws; and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas Day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church, amid the acclamations of the clergy and the people. Nicephorus, who was, at that time, emperor of the East, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin, was king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till toward the end of the 13th century, when the number of the electors was fixed. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, reunited to it in the person of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI, of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the abovementioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis, now enjoys the imperial dignity. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of

conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of appointing once during their reign a dignitary in each chapter, or religious house; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them: to these some have added, that all the princes and states of Germany are obliged to swear fidelity to them; that they, or their generals, have a right to command the forces of all the princes of the empire, when united together; and that they receive a kind of tribute, called the Roman Month, from all the princes and states of the empire, for carrying on a war which concerns the whole empire. But, after all, there is not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign of Charles IV, the emperors have depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. The electors of the empire are three ecclesiastical, namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and five secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; the emperor, as king of Bohemia; the elector of Saxony, and the elector palatine of the Rhine. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans has been often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeds to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (who is always elected and crowned at Francfort on the Maine) assumes the titles of august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, the supreme authority resides in the diets, which are composed of three colleges; the first, that of the electors; the second, that of the princes; and the third, that of the imperial towns. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but their decisions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his consent. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar;

and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Wefer, Maine, and Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, namely, Auftria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together, about their common affairs. The language of Germany, is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHELM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate near the Rhine, five miles w of Philipburgh.

GERs, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that waters Auch and Lectoure, and falls into the Garonne, above Agen. Auch is the capital.

GERTRUDENBURG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It has a good harbour on the Maese, which here expands into a large lake, called Bies Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time, by the French in 1795. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 44 N.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

GESEKE, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, eight miles from Lippe.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helringia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia. It is diversified by forests, rocks, hills and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers; and these beauties are much heightened by the Dan, the finest river in Sweden, which meanders through the whole extent of the province.

GEVAUDAN, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N by Auvergne, on the W by Rouergue, on the S by the Cevennes, and on the E by Velay. It is a mountainous; barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

GEVER, or GOWER. See **GOAR, ST. GEX**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It is noted for excellent cheese; and is 10 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mousul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

GHANAH, or GHINNAH, a town of Cashna, seated between a lake and the river Niger, which is here called Neel-ilebeed, or the Nile of the Negroes. It is 90 miles NE of the city of Cashna, and 208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

GHEnt, the capital of Austrian Flanders, and a bishop's see. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. Here are several silk and woollen manufactures, which are in a flourishing condition, and it has a great trade in corn. The cathedral is a noble ancient structure, dedicated to St. Buiyon: beside this, there are only six parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of St. Peter is a magnificent edifice; in which, as well as in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. The emperor Charles V was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for, having repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, they revolted, in 1539. Being reduced by the emperor, he treated the vanquished citizens with the greatest rigour, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time, by the French, in 1794. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. It is seated at the confluence of the Scheld, Lis, Lieve, and Moeze, 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GHERGONG, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on a river which runs, in a short distance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninsula of

Hindoostan, on that part of the w side called the Pirate Coast. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas. It is 295 miles s by e of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

GHILAN, a province of Persia, on the sw side of the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situate, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit-trees; and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave: and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, seated on the Haina, five miles w of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the nighttime, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. In the last war, it underwent a siege, which lasted from the 16th of July 1779, to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed: but it may be considered as terminate

on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were destroyed by red-hot shot from the garrison. The governor, general Elliott, whose defence was the admiration of all Europe, was created, in 1787, a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Heathfield of Gibraltar; an annuity of 1200l. a year was settled on himself and two lives; and in his arms he was allowed to bear those of Gibraltar. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6' N.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 47 34 N.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 13 N.

GIESEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and surrendered to the French in 1796, but was taken by the Austrians on the 11th of September. It is seated on the Lohm, 16 miles wsw of Marburg. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 50 30 N.

GIGA, a small island on the w coast of Scotland, between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles w of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 42 1 N.

GILOLO, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line, in lon. 130 0 E.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 48 39 N.

GINGEE, a large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong

both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years, to no purpose. It is 33 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 11 42 N.

GIODDA, or **GIDDAH**, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E; lat. 21 30 N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 41 26 N.

GIREST, a large town of Persia, in Kerman. Its trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

GIRONDE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and has its name from the part of that river, which, below its junction with the Dordogne, is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GIRONNA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 42 0 N.

GIRON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late province of Couserans, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Liser. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 42 53 N.

GIRVAN, a village in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles S by W of Ayr.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 35 N.

GISBURN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, 60 miles W of York, and 219 NNW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

GISORS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It belonged to the famous marshal Belleisle, whose only son, the count de Gisors, being killed at the battle of Creveldt, in 1758, the marshal, at his own death, in 1761, presented it to Lewis XV. It is seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 49 15 N.

GIVET, a fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese, 21 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 50 13 N.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Keretblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

GIULA NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of Venice.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca, and 30 SSW of Palermo.

GIUSTANDEL, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

GLACIERS, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first, occupying the deep vallies situate in the bottom of the Alps, is termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but Mr. Coxe calls them the Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length: that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth. They are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plane on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on

foot, without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents: it is not transparent, is extremely porous and full of small bubbles, which seldom exceed the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits, owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both: it contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it; and more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively lesser. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. On the N side, where it is mountainous, the air is sharp; but the country being more level on the S side, it is there milder, and bears large crops of corn, with very sweet grass; whence it is called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful vallies among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. Its other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, Taafe, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansey the most commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge. See **GOWER**.

GLAMMIS, a village in the SW part of Angusshire. Near it is Glammis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is shown the apart-

ment where Malcolm II. was assassinated, in 1034.

GLANDORBRIDGE, or **BRIGG**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Ankam, which is noted for fine cels, and has been lately made navigable for sloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

GLARUS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E by the Grisons; on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweitz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The government is democratic: every person of the age of 16 has a vote in the General Assembly, which is held annually in an open plain. This assembly ratifies new laws, lays contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The landamman is the chief of the republic; and is chosen alternately from among the protestants and the catholics; the former remaining three years in office, the latter only two. Both sects live together in the greatest harmony: in several parts, they successively perform divine service in the same church; and all the offices of state are amicably administered by both. The executive power is in a council of regency, composed of 48 protestants and 15 catholics; each sect has its particular court of justice; and it is necessary, in all lawsuits between persons of different religions, that the person having the casting voice among the five or nine judges, who are to determine the cause, should be of the same religion as the defendant. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schweitz.

GLARUS, a large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurich. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 46 56 N.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanerksire, which, from its extent, and from the beauty and regularity of its buildings, may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. It is seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges; one of them an elegant modern one of seven arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772. The streets are clean and well paved; and several of them intersecting each other at right an-

angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or High Church, is a magnificent structure, and contains three places of worship. St. Andrew's is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city. The Tron Church, with the session-house at the w end of it, which had been, for some time, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, was destroyed by a fire that broke out in the latter building, in 1793. There are four other churches, beside an English chapel, an Highland church, and many places of worship for different denominations. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in Glasgow, in tobacco and rum; but it has been lately on the decline. Here are cotton manufactures that rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and a pottery that emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufacture has been very successful. The inhabitants of Glasgow, and its suburbs, are computed to be 60,000. It has the advantage of two canals, beside the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 15 miles ESE of Dumbarton; and 45 w of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 52 N.

GLASGOW, PORT, a town in Renfrewshire, on the s side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the W Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situate 21 miles W by N of Glasgow.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, some ruins of which still remain; particularly the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very un-

usual contrivance. The George Inn was formerly called the Abbot's Inn; because it was a receptacle for the pilgrims that came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea; and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of Edward the Confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which commands an extensive prospect, and serves as a landmark to seamen. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of stockings. It is six miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

GLATZ, a county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary.

GLATZ, the capital of the county of Glatz, in Germany, seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. In 1742, the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760, the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is 48 miles SSE of Breslaw, and 82 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.

GLENCOE, VALE OF, a valley, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire; noted for a cruel massacre of its inhabitants in 1691. William III, having offered a general amnesty to the Highlanders who had been in arms for James II, provided they accepted it before the first of January, on pain of military execution after that period; the laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his offer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole

clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and all the houses in the valley were burnt.

GLENCROY, VALE OF, a wild and romantic tract, near the NE extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an awful effect.

GLENUCE, a town in Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name. It is 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted pass of the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, a little S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took possession of this pass; but, at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders dispersed; and, the next day, the Spaniards surrendered prisoners of war.

GLOUCESTER, a city in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It is large, and well inhabited; and its four principal streets are admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral of St. Peter, which is remarkable for its large cloister and whispering gallery, and for the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. It has five hospitals, two freschools, and a new county goal; and was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the restoration, ordered to be demolished. Gloucester is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn, over which is a stone bridge, and there is a quay, a wharf, and a customhouse. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W; lat. 51 50 N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by

Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy throughout; sharp in the E, or hilly part, which contains the Cotswold Hills; but as mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part, which is by much the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities of the county are its woollen cloth and cheese. Its principal rivers are the Severn, the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. See **COTSWOLD**; **DEAN, FOREST OF**; **EVESHAM, VALE OF**; and **SEVERN, VALE OF**.

GLOGAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a castle, with a tower, in which several counsellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perish with hunger. Beside the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here, it being, next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles NW of Breslaw, and 115 NE of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E. lat. 51 40 N.

GLOMME, a river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fredericstادت. It receives the river Worme, which issues from Lake Mios. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstادت, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstادت.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles NW of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles

N by E of Breslaw, and 125 W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

GOA, a considerable city on the coast of Malabar; the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and is built on the N side of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate: the churches are finely embellished, and have a great number of images. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 15 28 N.

GOAR, ST. or GOWER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It is seated immediately under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Coblenz.

GOBCEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Philipshurg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N.

GOBIN, ST. See FERE.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, six miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 51 29 N.

GOCIANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurso, 25 miles E of Algher.

GODALMING, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles SW of Guilford and 34 of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 51 13 N.

GODAVERY, or GONGA GODOWRY, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the NE of Bombay; and, in the upper part of its course at least, is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos; that is, ablutions performed in its stream have a religious efficacy, superior to those performed in ordinary streams. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narsapour, are among the places situate at the mouths of this river, which appears to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teek timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the abovementioned ports.

GODMANCHESTER, a large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn; and is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers. When James I came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for they hold their land by that tenure. Here is a school called The free grammar-school of queen Elizabeth.

GODWIN SANDS, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and, as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, they add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of low ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neg-

lesting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea; the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which so many ships have been wrecked.

GOES, or **TER GOES**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of S Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, three miles near Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet of turf; and the people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

GOGRA, or **SOORJEW RIVER**, a large river, which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

GOHUD, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agta; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

GUITO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious caliccers and chinties. Hydrabad is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 miles W of

Affine, and ends at the village of Penni, eight miles E of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of land: for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1693. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

GOLNAW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Itha, 18 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 53 46 N.

GOMBRON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air: upon these roofs they sleep in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English retire to Assen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles

SE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, between Ferro and Teneriff. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The rainy season begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better sorts is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

GONDEGAMA, or **GONDLACOMMA**, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Comban, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

GONDRE COURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 48 30 N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 48 40 N.

GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is the birthplace of king Philip Augustus;

and is seated on the Croud, 10 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

GONGA, an ancient town of Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cassina. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

GOOD HOPE, **CAPE OF**, the southern extremity of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 34 29 S lat. discovered by the Portuguese in 1497. Here is a neat town, called Cape Town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. The storehouses of the Dutch E India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The Castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side; and another strong fort, called Amsterdam Fort, is on the W side. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses, in general, are built of stone, and whitewashed. There are two churches; one for the Calvinists, the established religion; the other for the Lutherans. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states: in other respects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work. These slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the E Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E India ships which touch here. It is situate close to the Company's gardens, and is an honour to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholesome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a number of rich fruit-trees, and odoriferous shrubs, plants, and flowers: they have likewise the use of every production in them. The inhabitants are fond of gardens, which they keep in excellent order. Though stout and athletic, they have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught-work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of docility and

usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and some of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The mountains behind Cape Town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table Bay, Falis Bay, &c. The view from the Table Mountain is very extensive; and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number of plantations. This fine Dutch colony surrendered by capitulation to the British arms, under general Alured Clarke and admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, September 16, 1795. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

GOOMPTY, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the regent of Mysore. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E. lat. 15 15 N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 51 51 N.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

GOREE, the capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

GORES ISLAND, a barren and uninhabited island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

GORGONA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

GORITZ, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Lifonzo, 16 miles NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GORLITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It had lately a rich abbey, and is seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

GOSLAR, an ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated on the river Gose, at the foot of a mountain, called Rammelsberg. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines; and it is famous for breweries of excellent beer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 0 N.

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; and here is a noble hospital for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 78 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 N.

GOSTYEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GOTHA, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfort. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N.

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

GOTHARD, SW. one of the highest mountains of Swisserland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. It is eight miles from Altorf.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG, a flourishing town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. Here is a considerable herring

fishery; and from this port the Swedish E India ships take their departure. The Danes besieged it in 1788, and must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of the British minister, under whose mediation an armistice and convention were concluded. Gotheborg is 188 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, containing the provinces of Ostrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wernland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic, on the E coast of Sweden. Wisby is its only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

GOTTENBURG. See **GOTHEBURG**.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunwick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II founded a university. It is seated on the Leine, 25 miles NE of Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp. Here is an old palace, formerly the ducal residence, from which the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, son of Frederic I king of Denmark, was denominated Holstein Gottorp, which still subsists in the person of the great duke of Russia. Gottorp is seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 54 36 N.

GOTTSBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. It is seated on the Iffel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 52 2 N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Maidstone, and 44 SE of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 8 N.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 4 N.

GOURA, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenia. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 52 1 N.

GORDON, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Lot and late province of Querci, 18 miles NW of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 45 43 N.

GOURNAY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GOUROCK, a town in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde. In its neighbourhood, a copper mine was lately worked.

GOWER, the peninsulated extremity of Glamorganshire, to the W of the bay of Swansey. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Brittol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

GOWER, or **GEVER**. See **GOAR**, ST.

GOZZI, or **GOZES**, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

GOZZO, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

GRABOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Meclenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 26 N.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. Its inhabitants are about 300, and its produce is wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

GRACIOSA, a rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lanzarote. It is three miles long, and two broad.

GRADISKA, a town of Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Poséga. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, seated on the Lifonzo, 15 miles SE of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 46 6 N.

GRADO, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

GRAFTON, a village in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and park, given by Charles II to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

GRAHAM'S MUIR, between the Carron Works and Falkirk, in Scotland; a field celebrated for being the spot where

fir William Wallace, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious enemies.

GRAMMONT, a town of Aufrim Flanders, seated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 50 47 N.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, remarkable for its late abbey, which was the chief of the order. It is 15 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 46 1 N.

GRAMPOUND, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Valles, 40 miles SW of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the Austrians, in 1683. It is seated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 47 46 N.

GRANADA, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

GRANADA, a considerable city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third, is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable: but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

GRANADA, an island in the W Indies, the principal of the Granadines, situate in 61 40 W, lon. and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the

Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W side, and is very spacious. This island is handsly wooded; and the soil is suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confined to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and retored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796.

GRANADA, a town of N America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 miles SE of Leon. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 12 5 N.

GRANADA, NEW, an extensive inland country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely, Santa Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known, and imperfectly occupied, by the Spaniards. 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 vallies 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; and the capital is Santa-Fé-de-Bagota.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampfaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated Darius and 600,000 Persians.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but, in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles s by w of Lincoln, and 110 N by w of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

GRAMSERE WATER, a small lake of Westmorland, to the w of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles s by e of Coutances, and 185 w of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 48 50 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles w of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 43 39 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountain of Courbiere, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Quarley hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

GRATZ, a town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, and a university. Here are many palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and communicates with the river, by means of a deep well. It is seated on the Muehr, 85 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 47 4 N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 53 36 N.

GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1586, by the Dutch in 1602, by the French in 1672, by the Dutch in 1674, and by the French in 1791. It is eight miles s of Ninnequen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 47 N.

GRAVELINES, a strong seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated on the Aa, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 50 59 N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles w of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 22 N.

GRAVEN MACHEREN, a town of Luxembourg, on the Moselle, 18 miles ENE of Luxembourg. It was sacked and burnt, in 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided. It is seven miles w of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, and a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It has a blockhouse over against Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727; the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats, at two-pence a head, or a whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now nine-pence a head. Gravesend is famous for sparagus; and the chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is 22 miles SE of London. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 51 25 N.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 12 miles NW of Castres.

GRAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté. Its trade consists in iron; and it is seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 47 28 N.

GRAYS THURROCK, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which con-

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tains Macedonia, Albania, Livalia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching toward the N Pole, and likewise some islands to the N of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland was discovered as early as the ninth century by the Norwegians, who planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after a long interruption, was renewed in the last century. Some zealous Lutheran and Moravian missionaries ventured to settle in this frozen and uncultivated region. From them we learn, that the NW coast of Greenland is separated from America by a very narrow strait; that, at the bottom of the bay into which this strait conducts, it is highly probable that they are united; that the inhabitants of the two countries have some intercourse; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. E Greenland was, for a long time, considered as a part of the continent of W Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 9 and 20° E lon. and 76 46 and 80 30 N lat. It was discovered, in 1533, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains, with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See **SPITZBERGEN**.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickshire, seated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 17 miles W by S of that town. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 43 N.

GREENOCK, a considerable seaport in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde. It is a place of great resort for shipping, and has a great share in the herring fishery. Here is a sugar-house, a rope and sail manufacture, and a small fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 55 54 N.

GREENSBURGH, the county-town of Westmorland, in Pennsylvania, 178 miles

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W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 36 W, lat. 40 8 N.

GREENSTED, a village in Essex, one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by sir James Thornhill. The chapel was destroyed, in 1779, by a dreadful fire, which likewise consumed the dining-hall and eight wards; but the whole is rebuilt. The observatory was built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born. It has been long pulled down, and on part of the site of it now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College (though founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surry) for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard, the first erected by an English protestant subject. Greenwich is seated on the Thames, five miles E of London.

GRENOBLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It contains a great number of handsome structures, particularly churches. The cathedral is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious spire. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chamberry, and 105 W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 12 N.

GRENA, a village in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of the young persons in England, who choose to be married notwithstanding

the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, opposite Gartz. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 50 57 N.

GRIMM, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a citadel, seated on the Muldau, 10 miles SE of Leipzig. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, five miles S of Stralsund. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

GRIMPERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 49 35 N.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a seaport and borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It had formerly a castle, and two churches, but has now only one church, a large structure, like a cathedral. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, is but indifferent, being almost choked up. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising ground near Grindon, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. The assizes are sometimes held here, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 12 N.

GRIPSWALD, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles SE of Stralsund, and 55 NW of Stetin. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the Cadee, or the House of God; and the Ten Jurisdictions. These three leagues have their peculiar consti-

tution, and are independent commonwealths in all concern which do not interfere with the general policy of the whole republic; and the connection between them is maintained by means of an annual diet, held alternately at the towns of Hants, Coire, and Davos. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous; bounded on the S by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians, by Tyrol on the E and N, and by the Swiss cantons on the W. They are partly papists and partly protestants. They possess the Valtelline, and the counties of Comio and Chiavenna.

GRODNO, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It is a large and straggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Christians, exclusive of the persons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden; the king of Poland having established a royal academy of physic for Lithuania. In the new palace, built, but never inhabited, by Augustus III, are the apartments where the diets are sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, the unfortunate Stanislaus III formally resigned his crown. Grodno is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 125 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GROLL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was often taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Slinghe, 15 miles SE of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Humes and Aa; has a communication, by a canal, with a bay of the German Ocean, at the distance of 10 miles; and is 85 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by E Friesland, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the

German Ocean, and on the s by Overyffel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Ommerlands the other. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the country of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Tuscany, with a castle and a bishop's see; situate near the sea, 30 miles sw of Sienna. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 42 40 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corruna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles s of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunwick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The castle, which stands on an elevated rock, commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

GRUYRES, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles sw of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 35 N.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W, lat. 19 36 N.

GUADALAJARA, or NEW GALICIA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the N Pacific Ocean; extending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It

is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametlan, and Nalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situate on the Baicinja, 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 49 W, lat. 20 50 N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Herues, 30 miles SE of Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a celebrated convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 39 12 N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. It is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each side is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the NW communicates with that on the SE. The SW part is 60 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and the NE part is much the same. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. On this island is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur; and on the E side of it are two mouths, which open into a pit of sulphur: the negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this pit. The French settled on this island, in 1632. It was taken by the English in 1759, but restored in 1763. It was again taken by the English, April 22, 1794, but retaken, December 11, the same year. Basseterre is the capital.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadarama, 25 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarve from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 37 4 N.

GUALDÒ, a town of Italy, in Ancona, eight miles NW of Nocera. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It is subject to the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

GUAMANGA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, loadstone, and quicksilver. It is 200 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 13 20 S.

GUANAHAMI, or **CAT ISLAND**, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1491, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

GUANUGO, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, that abounds in all the necessaries of life. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 9 55 S.

GUANZAVELCA, a rich town of Peru, in a country abounding with mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles ENE of Pisca. Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 138 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, seven miles NW of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 41 39 N.

GUARMA, a seaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 77 4 W, lat. 10 10 S.

GUASTALLA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma, in 1748. Here the Austrians attacked the French in 1734, and were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 44 56 N.

GUASTO, or **VASTO**, a town of Na-

ples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 42 15 N.

GUATIMALA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is computed to be 750 miles long, and 450 broad; and is subdivided into the provinces of Guatemala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

GUATIMALA, **NEW**, the capital of the audience and province of Guatemala, in New Spain, with a bishop's see and a university. It is situate not far from the site of St. Jago de Guatemala, the former capital, which was destroyed, June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from a neighbouring volcano. By this earthquake 120,000 persons are supposed to have perished. New Guatemala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 13 40 N.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

GUAXACA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is noted for fine sweetmeats and chocolate; and has several rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17 25 N.

GUBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

GUBIO, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 16 N.

GUELDERLAND, or **GUELDRES**, a territory of the Netherlands. The town of Gueldres and its district belong to the king of Prussia; Ruremonde and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venlo and Steventwaert to the United Provinces.

GUELDRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name. In 1587, the governor betrayed this strong place to the Spaniards; and the Dutch endeavoured in vain to recover it in 1637, 1639, and 1640. It was taken, in 1702, after a long blockade, and a bombardment of 14 days, by the king of Prussia;

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and by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the French ceded it to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. It surrendered to the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Venlo. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 250 W by N of Nantes. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 20 N.

GURET, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

GUERNSEY, an island off the coast of France, subject to Great-Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman Laws. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GUETA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUIANA, a country of S America, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon, and to the N of Amazonia. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining the river Amazon; the French, the small colony of Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam, Bernice, Demerary, and Islequibo; and the Spaniards, the part next the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March: this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. Dutch Guiana, is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the soil so rich, that, on the surface, for 12 inches in depth, it is a stratum of perfect manure, and, as such, has been transported to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Islequibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised successively; whereas, in the W India Islands, not more than two are ever expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdic-
tions of the province of Quito, in Peru.

Chocolate is one of its principal pro-
ducts.

GUIAQUIL, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is large and populous, and seated on the river Guaquil, at its entrance into the bay of Guaquil, 140 miles N by E of Païta. Lon. 81 11 W, lat. 2 11 S.

GUIARA, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 10 35 N.

GUIENNE, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surrey, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the declivity of a hill, and had a castle, now in ruins. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here, and it sends two for the borough. It is a well-built town, with two churches, and governed by a mayor. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is 23 miles WSW of Croydon, and 30 SW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

GUILLAIN, ST. a town of Austrian Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haisne, six miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 27 N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 44 41 N.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between 12° W and 30° E lon. and is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The natives in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are gum-feneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, upon the Tooth

Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast, and purchase slaves, and other commodities. There are many little states, whose chiefs the sailors dignify with the name of king; but very few deserve that title. They are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other.

GUINEA, NEW, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. The land in general is low, but covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders. This island, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131 to 153° E lon.

GUINGAMP, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trien, 13 miles S of Treguier. Lon. $3^{\circ} 8' W$, lat. $48^{\circ} 36' N$.

GUIPUSCOA, one of the three divisions of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Wavarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

GUISE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quentin, and 95 NE of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 42' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 54' N$.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilla, the southernmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending more than 30 miles along the bay of Bengal. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the nizams of the Deccan.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. $10^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 35' N$.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Fran-

conia, five miles from Weissenburg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Prussia.

GURK, a town of Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E of Saltzburg. Lon. $14^{\circ} 18' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 12' N$.

GUSTROW, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes sometimes reside. It is 35 miles NE of Schwerin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 13' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 57' N$.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 25 miles E by S of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 47' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 10' N$.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. $13^{\circ} 39' E$, lat. $54^{\circ} 0' N$.

GUZERAT, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, inhabited by a wild hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest and finest part is included within the extensive empire of the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALTIOR, an ancient fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so, it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the NW foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houses all of stone. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. $78^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $26^{\circ} 9' N$.

GYFHORN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the rivers Aller and Mèr, 25 miles

N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 52 49 N.

H.

H A A G, or **H A G**, a town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 18 N.

H A C H A. See **RIO-DE-LA-HACHA**.

H A C K N E Y, a populous village to the NE of London, and the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers: hence the origin of the name of the hackney-coaches of London.

H A D A M A R, a town of Germany, in Westervaria, with a castle, seated near the Elfs, 22 miles NW of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 50 23 N.

H A D D I N G T O N, a borough of Scotland, in a county of the same name. Part of a monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

H A D D I N G T O N S H I R E, or **E A S T L O T H I A N**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W by Edinburghshire, on the N by the frith of Forth, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Berwickshire. It is 25 miles from E to W, and 15 where broadest. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive: rich crops are raised on the surface; and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is very inmountainous, comprehending the N side of Lammermuir Hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep.

H A D E R S L E B E N, a seaport of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

H A D L E Y, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 10 N.

H A D L E Y, a village in Essex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are some considerable ruins of a castle, on the brow of a steep hill, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

H A D L E Y, a village in Middlesex, N of Barnet. Over the W door of the church

is the date 1498, and on the top of the steeple is an iron pitch-pot, originally placed there as a beacon.

H A G G E R S T O W N, a flourishing inland town of Maryland, in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

H A G I A R, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

H A G U E, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, on the seashore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to the states, it is called a village only. The French took possession of Hague January 23, 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

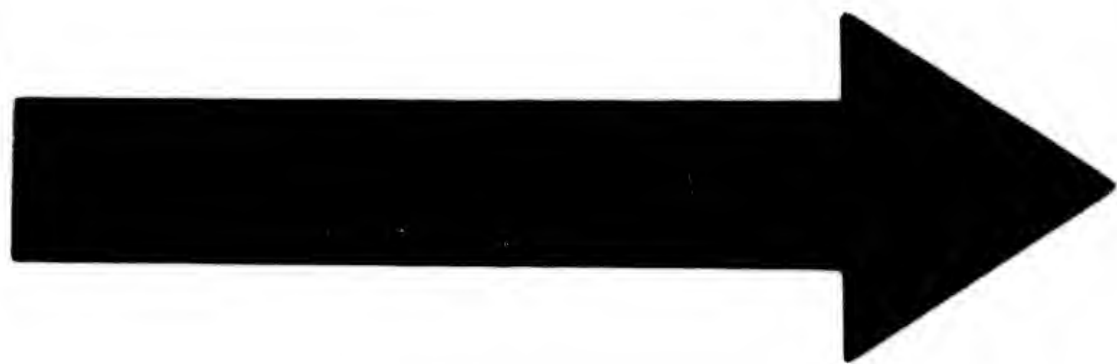
H A G U E N A U, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It was formerly a free imperial city; but it was taken by the French in 1673. It was several times taken and retaken in subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1706. It is seated on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasbourg, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 47 N.

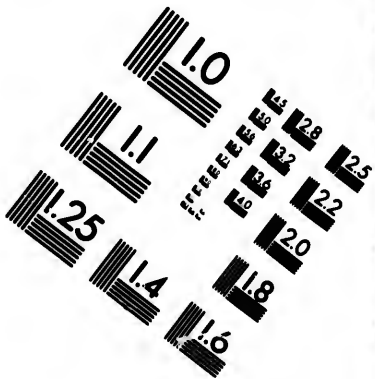
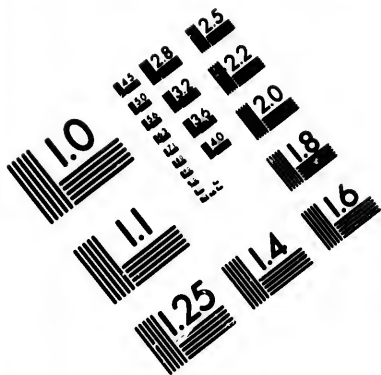
H A I L B R O N, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name, which signifies the fountain of health. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

H A I M B U R G, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 miles W of Presburg, and 25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 12 N.

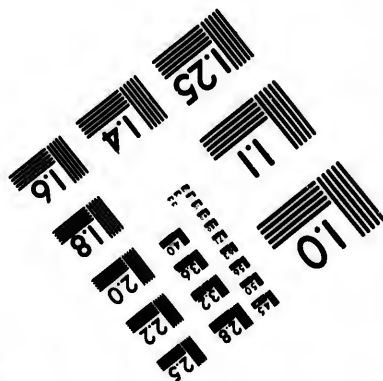
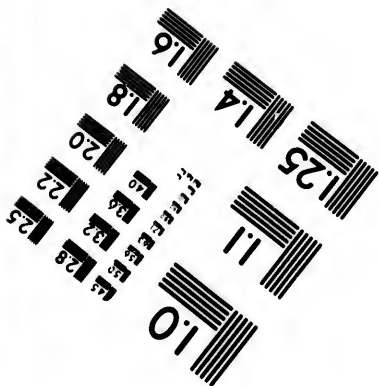
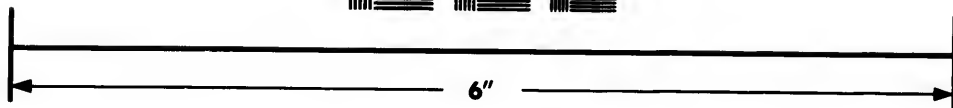
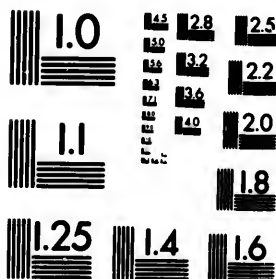
H A I N, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 12 miles NW of Dresden.

H A I - N A N, a considerable island of the China Sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochin-China, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the





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S and E are mountains, among which are vallies that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape; with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are mottly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Hiunchen-fou is the capital.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Leige and Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is included in the department of the North,

HAINAULT, a forest in Essex, SE of Epping Forest, supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands. In this forest is a celebrated oak, known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. Beneath its shade, which over-spreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has been long held on the 22d of July. A society of archers, called the Hainault Foresters, consisting of some of the principal gentlemen and ladies of the county, march round this tree, at certain stated times, dressed in elegant uniforms, and attended by a band of music.

HAINBURG, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 48 14 N.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbies, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Hotheim, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and

scarcely one in breadth. It occupies also part of the mountain, which is so steep as not to be inhabited. It contains only two villages, Haldenstein and Sewils; and the whole number of the baron's subjects does not exceed 400. The ancient castle is now in ruins.

HALEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Macstricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stourbridge. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Leaiowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in linen yarn and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipswich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook on account of the number of fine fish of that name caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

HALIFAX, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on Chebucto Bay. The harbour is large enough to shelter a squadron of men of war through the winter. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. It is 789 miles NE of New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and upward of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. This town is the great mart for stuffs, such as shalloons, calamancoes, everlastings, &c. It has a large market-house, called the New Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. It is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 miles WSW of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gotland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

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with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE
of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London.
Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

HALLE, a dismantled town of Austrian
Hainault. The church contains an image
of the Virgin, held in great veneration.
It is seated on the Senne, eight miles SSW
of Brussels. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

HALLE, a considerable town of Upper
Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg,
with a famous university, and salt-works.
It is seated on the Sale, 40 miles E of
Magdeburg. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HALLE, a free imperial city of Suabia,
famous for its salt-pits. It is seated on
the Kocher, among rocks and mountains,
37 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E,
lat. 49 20 N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Tirol,
six miles NE of Inspruck. Lon. 11 33 E,
lat. 47 12 N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the
archbishopric of Saltzburg; seated on the
Saltza, among mountains that abound in
mines of salt, which are the chief riches
of the town and country. It is seven
miles SE of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 12 E,
lat. 47 33 N.

HALMSTADT, a strong seaport of Swe-
den, capital of Halland, situate on a bay
of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE of Go-
theborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

HALSTEAD, a town in Essex, with a
market on Friday, and a manufacture of
bays and says. It is seated on the decli-
vity of a hill, at the foot of which runs
the Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford, and 47
NE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 59 N.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in
the bishopric of Munster, seated on the
Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster. Lon.
7 27 E, lat. 51 40 N.

HALTON, a town in Cheshire, with a
market on Saturday. It has an ancient
castle, which, with the barony, belongs
to the duchy of Lancaster, and maintains
a large jurisdiction round it, by the name
of Halton Fee. It is seated near the
Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 184
NNW of London. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 53 23 N.

HALVA, a town of the kingdom of
Fez, seated on the Cebru, eight miles S
of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

HAM, a strong town of Westphalia,
capital of the county of Marck, seated
on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster.
Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HAM, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Somme and late province of Pi-
cardy, with a strong castle, in which
some members of the French national
convention have been confined. It is

seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris,
Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

HAM, a village in Surrey, one mile
from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks,
celebrated by Thomson and other poets.

HAM, WEST, a village in Essex, where
are the remains of an opulent abbey,
founded in 1135. It is seated on the river
Lea, four miles E by N of London.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, ad-
joining to West Ham. In this parish is
a spring called Miller's Well, the water
of which has never been known to freeze,
or to vary in its height.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria, seated
among the hills. The best houses, the
mosques, and the castle, are built of
black and white stones. The river Assi,
formerly called Orontes, runs close by the
castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut
deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants
have a trade for linen of their own man-
ufacture. It is 78 miles SW of Aleppo.
Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

HAMAMET, a town of Barbary, on a
gulf of the same name, 45 miles S of
Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the
government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NE
of Christiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 30 N.

HAMBLEDON HILL, near Sturminster,
in Dorsetshire. Here was a Roman camp,
and many Roman coins have been dug up.
It is the antagonift camp to that of Hog
Hill, and extends E and W three quarters
of a mile.

HAMBURG, a free imperial city of
Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, con-
sisting of the Old Town and the New
Town; both nearly of an equal size.
Most of the houses are built after the
manner of the Dutch, and richly fur-
nished within. The principal streets of
the Old Town have long and broad canals,
which are filled by the tide. It is seated
on the rivers Elbe and Alster; the latter
before it enters the town by sluices, forms
a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified,
and on the ramparts are handsome walks.
The burghers mount guard themselves,
and are divided into several companies.
The senate of this town is composed of
four burgomasters, of whom one only is
a tradesman; four syndics; 24 senators,
of whom 11 are men of letters, and the
rest tradesmen; four secretaries, one of
whom is a prothonotary, and another be-
longs to the archives; so that the whole
senate consists of 36 persons. The town
is divided into five parishes; and out of
each are formed several colleges, or com-
panies, who take care of public affairs,

unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. There are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a handsome exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Hamburg is 55 miles SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 53 34 N.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saab, 28 miles SE of Fulde. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 16 N.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg; at the extremity of the duchy of Brunwick, of which it is the key. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAMERSTEIN, a castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E side of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

HA-MI, a country situate to the NE of China. Though surrounded by deserts, it is accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name.

HAMILTON, a town in Lanerkshire, with the ruins of a collegiate church, founded in 1451. Near it is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Hamilton. The town is situate on the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is Brandenburg House, the magnificent seat of the margrave of Anspach.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine, opposite Coblentz, belonging to the elector of Treves.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Rarenonde. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 51 17 N.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTSHIRE, or HANTS, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Suffex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. It contains 39 hundreds, one city, 20 market-towns, and 253 parishes; and sends, with the Isle of Wight, 26 members to parliament. It is one of the most agreeable, fertile, and populous counties in England. The air is pure and piercing, especially on the downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county feeding plenty of sheep. Beside wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the forest of East Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. Southampton is deemed the county-town, but the assizes are held at Winchester. See **NEW FOREST**.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N by Canada, on the NE by the district of Main, on the SE by the Atlantic, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W and NW by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in the more southern climes. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Middlesex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.

HAMPTON, or MINCHINGHAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HAMPTON, a seaport of Virginia, near the mouth of James River, 24 miles SE of Williamsburgh. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

HAMPTON, a seaport of New Hampshire, 40 miles N of Boston. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 43 5 N.

HAMPTON, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which William III made many additions, are four miles in circumference. It is seated on the N side of the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

HANAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length, but the breadth is small; bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weissenburg and Solms, and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. Its soil is very fruitful.

HANAU, a strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N.

HANG-THEOU-FOU, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction seven cities of the second and third class; and is 225 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony. It comprehended, at first, only the county of Lawenrood; but now it contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Overwald. George I of Great Britain, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which lie mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length; but the breadth is various, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mutton, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors resided here before George I ascended the British

throne; and the regency is now administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a well built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. It is seated on the Leina, which divides it in two, 25 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HANOVER, a town of Virginia, on York River.

HANOVER, NEW, a large island in the S Pacific Ocean, opposite the NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

HAN-TCHONG-FOU, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chenfi. It has 16 cities of the second and third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on the river Han, 845 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

HANTS. See HAMPSHIRE.

HANUYE, a town of Austrian Brabant, 20 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 50 41 N.

HAN-YANG-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive; and some of them are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, five miles SW of Revel, opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 59 4 N.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Swisserland. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when they were no more than simple barons of Swisserland; and it commands an unbounded view over hills and dales, plains and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and vil-

lages, emblems of that extent of power to which the talents of one man, who derived his title from this castle (Rodolph count of Hapsburg) raised himself and his descendants. There is another castle of the same name, near the lake of Lucern, which some authors have erroneously asserted to be that from which the counts derived their title. See GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Welland, 14 miles s of Leicester, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. o 52 w, lat. 52 28 N.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duch of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, 37 miles NW of Lunenburgh.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. Hence a late noble family in France derived their ducal title; and hence originally came the noble family of the same name in England. It is 12 miles s of Caen.

HARDERWICK, a town of Dutch Guelderland, with a university. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century; and the French took it, and demolished the fortifications, in 1672. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 52 23 N.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. o 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

HARLEBECK, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HARLECH, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the county-town and governed by a mayor. Here is a castle, built by Edward I, almost entire. It is 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

HARLEM, a populous city of the United Provinces, in Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townsmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vilest animals, and even leather and grass. The church, which is the largest in Holland, is adorned

with the finest organ in Europe. It consists of 8000 pipes; the largest 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name; and to the s of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. This place claims the invention of printing; the first attempts in the art being attributed to Laurentius Costa, a magistrate of the city. It is situate 10 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam; and is navigable, but subject to dangerous storms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, as a safer passage.

HARLESTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Waveney, 16 miles s of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 26 N.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. o 58 E, lat. 52 27 N.

HARLINGEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53 9 N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, seven miles NW of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook. It is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 22 40 N.

HARRIS. See LEWIS.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Dauphin, in Pennsylvania, on the E branch of the Susquehanna. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

HARRODSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Mercer, on the head waters of Salt River.

HARROGATE, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, two miles W of Knaresborough. It is famous for medi-

final springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain, and is successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The season is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in five or six large inns, each house having a long room and an ordinary. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

HARROW, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 10 miles WNW of London.

HARTFORD, a commercial town of the United States, in Connecticut, seated on the W side of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a small river, over which is a bridge. It is 50 miles W of Boston.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory, called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of Barnstaple, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4° 31' W, lat. 51° 12' N.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiously seated on the German Ocean, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 4' W, lat. 54° 47' N.

HARTLEY, a town in Northumberland; NW of Tinnmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. A canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour; and here are also large salt, copperas, and glass works.

HARWICH, a seaport and borough in Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament; and is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. Here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, but within the jurisdiction of Essex. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, and 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1° 25' E, lat. 52° 0' N.

HASLEMERE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12

miles SW of Guilford and 42 of London. Lon. 0° 38' W, lat. 51° 6' N.

HASLINDEN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2° 16' W, lat. 53° 40' N.

HASSELT, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 miles NW of Mactricht.

HASTINGS, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and sends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II was slain in battle. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a small river. It is seated between a high cleft toward the sea, and a high hill toward the land side, 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0° 46' E, lat. 50° 52' N.

HATFIELD, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the see of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. It had before been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III, was born here; and hence Elizabeth, on the death of Mary, was conducted to ascend the throne. James I exchanged this royal demesne with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the present magnificent seat called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London. Lon. 0° 10' W, lat. 51° 48' N.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0° 20' E, lat. 51° 48' N.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London. Lon. 4° 9' W, lat. 50° 52' N.

HATTEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Yessel, five miles SW of Zwoll.

HATTENGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7° 14' E, lat. 51° 17' N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Buda,

HAVANNAH, a seaport on the NW part of Cuba, opposite Florida. It is two miles in circumference, and famous for its large harbour, that will hold 1000 vessels, and yet has a mouth so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time, which entrance is well defended by forts. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. The buildings are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly furnished; and the churches are rich and magnificent. It is the capital of the island, where the governor and captain-general resides, and also an assessor for the assistance of the governor and captain-general of the W Indies. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Jagua. Lon. 82 13 W, lat. 23 12 N.

HAVANT, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's see. It is seated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HAVERFORDWEST, a borough in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a town and county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the side of a hill, on a creek of Milford-Haven, over which is a stone-bridge. It is a large handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families, and contains three parish churches. It has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes and county goal are kept here; and it had once a wall and cattle now demolished. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

HAVERILL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Rumbold. It was once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan queen of Henry IV.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong citadel, and a

good arsenal. It was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759, and is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 49 29 N.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriège, 10 miles S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 26 N.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, with a late famous rich abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

HAWICK, a town in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot, amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles SW of Kells.

HAWKSHEAD, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 24 miles NNW of Lancaster and 273 of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 24 N.

HAWS-WATER, a lake in Westmorland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, that it consists of two sheets of water.

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the Wyll and Dulau, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 59 N.

HAYE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It is the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

HAYLSHAM, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewes, and 58 SE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 55 N.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 53 29 N.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of the United States, in Maryland, situated near the head of the bay of Chesapeak, on a small river of its own name. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being about 50 miles from each.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, on the river Domes, 20 miles S of Caphao, and 80 N of the bay of Tonquin.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Can-nay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, andIslay.

HEBRIDES, New, islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 29 and 20 4 5 lat, and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and goodnatured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors may naturally be supposed to excite.

HECLA, MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HEDAMORA, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on the Dahls, 53 miles NW of Upsal. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 60 14 N.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, with a palace belonging to the house of Wurtemberg. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HEIDELBERG, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone so many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. It was burnt by the French in 1674. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct, in 1693; a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was

ruined; and the elector moving his residence to Manheim, carried most of the people of distinction with him. Heidelberg is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles NE of Spire. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HEILA, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 54 53 N.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 30 N.

HEILIGELAND, an island of the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. It belongs to the king of Denmark. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, capital of the territory of Etchset, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 miles NW of Eisenach. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 22 N.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English E India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified flags. The country, however, is far from being barren, the interior vallies, and little hills, being covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with English sheep. Every valley is watered by a rivulet, and the island can support 3000 head of its small cattle. The beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. The town is small, situate in a valley, at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. This island was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena's Day, whence it had its name. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered.

It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 miles w of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II, in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierson, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See JERSEY.

HELIER, ST. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elarius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this island. On the site of this abbey now stands Elisabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification, and the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey. It occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea every half flood; and hence, at low water a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

HELL-GATE, a celebrated strait of N America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools, which are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the pass, and a bed of rocks extending quite across it; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden through this strait.

HELMSDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithnessshire, and rolling over its rocky bottom toward the Ord of Caithness, becomes, at that place, deep, rapid, and dangerous. At its mouth, in the German Ocean, is a good salmon fishery.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, and is seated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 220

N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54 19 N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunfwick, with a university, 22 miles NE of Brunfwick. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 52 16 N.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen; seated on the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles E of Elsinore, and 37 S of Halmstadt. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

HELSINGFORS, a town of Swedish Finland, seated on a rising shore, near several rocks and huge fragments of granite. It has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, and is 150 miles E of Abö. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

HELSTON, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Monday, seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountbay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and a little below it is a harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has the largest market-house in the county. It is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

HELVORTSLUYS, a seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; and it is the regular station of the English packet-boats from Harwich. It surrendered to the French in January 1795; and is five miles S of the Briel, Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a corporate town in Herts, with a market on Thursday; seated among the hills, on a branch of the Coln, 18 miles SW of Hertford, and 23 NW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 47 N.

HENBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

HENLEY, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 35 N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Alne, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and

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Warwickshire,
seated on the
Warwick, and

103 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W,
lat. 52 23 N.

HENNEBERG, a county of Franconia,
bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the
W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric
of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of
Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and
woods, but is populous and fertile. It
is divided among seven different sove-
reigns. Mainungen is the capital.

HENNEBERG, a town of Franconia,
in a county of the same name, with a cas-
tle, 34 miles NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10
38 E, lat. 50 40 N.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in the
department of Morbihan and late pro-
vince of Bretagne, seated on the Blavet,
22 miles NW of Vannes. Lon. 3 4 W,
lat. 47 50 N.

HENRICHEMONT, a town of France,
in the department of Cher and late pro-
vince of Berry. It was the capital of a
district which Henry IV gave to his mi-
nister the duke of Sully. Its original
name was Bois-Belle; but Sully gave it
the present name, in gratitude for the
privileges which the king had annexed
to it. As the soil in the environs is not
excellent, the town is, in a manner, de-
serted; and the family alienated it to
Lewis XV, in 1767. It is seated on the
Sudre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

HENRY, CAPE, the s cape of Virginia,
at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon.
76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in
the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and
an abbey; seated between Heidelberg and
Darmstadt, about 14 miles from each:
Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 29 N.

HERACLEA, an ancient seaport of Ro-
mania, with a Greek archbishop's see.
It was formerly very famous; and there
are still considerable remains of antiquity.
It is 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon.
27 58 E, lat. 40 59 N.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in Korasan,
160 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. 61
0 E, lat. 34 30 N.

HERAULT, a department of France,
so named from a river which falls into the
gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the
late province of Languedoc; and the capi-
tal is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Austrian
Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain,
near the river Semoy, three miles NW of
Chiny.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the
circle of the Upper Rhine and territory
of Nassau, with a famous university and
woollen manufacture, eight miles SW of
Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 50 40 N.

HEREFORD, the capital of Hereford-
shire, with a market on Wednesday, Fri-
day, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It
is almost encompassed by the Wye and
two other rivers. It had six parish
churches, but two of them were demolish-
in the civil wars. In 1786, the W tower
of the cathedral, with a part of the body
of the church, fell down; but it has been
since rebuilt. The chief manufacture of
Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a
mayor, and sends two members to parlia-
ment. It is 24 miles WSW of Worcester,
and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35
W, lat. 52 4 N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of Eng-
land, 47 miles long, and 35 broad;
bounded on the E by Gloucestershire and
Worcestershire, on the W by Radnorshire
and Brecknockshire, on the N by Shrop-
shire, and on the S by Monmouthshire.
It contains 11 hundreds, one city, eight
market-towns, and 176 parishes; and
sends eight members to parliament. The
air is temperate and healthy; and the soil
exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn
and fruit, as is evident from the Leomin-
ster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire
cider; the last of which is sent to all parts
of England. The apples producing the
cider grow in greater abundance here, than
in any other county, being plentiful even
in the hedge-rows. Of these are various
kinds, but the most celebrated is the red-
streak, which is said to be peculiar to
this county. The sheep of Herefordshire
are small, affording a fine silky wool, in
quality approaching to the Spanish. The
principal rivers are the Wye, Mynnow,
and Lug.

HERENTHALS, a town of Austrian
Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 20 miles
NE of Louvain. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51
13 N.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a free
imperial town of Westphalia, capital of
the county of Ravensburg, with a famous
nunnery, belonging to the protestants of
the confession of Augsburg; whose abbess
is a princess of the empire. It is seated
on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden. Lon.
8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hun-
gary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol,
which are extremely rich. The miners,
who are numerous, have built a subter-
raneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda,
Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

HERI, an island in the Indian Ocean,
two miles NNW of Ternate. It is not
more than two miles in circumference,
and appears to be in a perfect state of
cultivation, and well inhabited,

HERISAU, a considerable commercial town of Swisserland, in the canton of Appenzel, noted for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is seven miles sw of St. Gall.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles w of Maestrick. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HERMANSTADT, a large and strong town, the capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Weissenburg, and 205 SE of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

HERNHUT, a famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here, in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren (descendants of the church of the ancient United Brethren, established in Bohemia and Moravia, as early as the year 1456) settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village. They were joined by some protestants, who had been bred in other societies. They all agreed in adopting the confession of Augsburg, and lived as brethren, without quarrelling about particular sentiments; and when, after some time, the number of those admitted from other protestant churches, became greater than the number of the Moravian brethren they took the name of Evangelical Brethren, or The Brethren's Unity of the Augsburg Confession. They considered count Zinzendorf as their bishop and father, and were, for some time, called Hernhutters, as this place continued their principal nursery. They were afterward extended into many different countries; were introduced into America, in 1741, by count Zinzendorf, and settled at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania. Their societies, which are now numerous in that country, afford the most pleasing examples of piety and virtue, of decency and good order. See BETHLEHEM, LITIZ, and NAZARETH.

HERNOSAND, a seaport of Sweden, on the w coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62 38 N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Maese, three miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

HERTFORD, the county town of Herts, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879,

the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. The town sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and had formerly five churches, but now only two. It is two miles w by s of Ware, and 21 N of London. Lon. 0 1 E; lat. 51 50 N.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or **HERTS**, a county of England, 36 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E by Essex, on the NW by Bedfordshire, on the W by Bucks, and on the S by Middlesex. It contains eight hundreds, 19 market-towns, and 174 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The N part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of clear streams take their rise from this side. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. It is found, however, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favorable to wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The w part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The air is wholesome; and the principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln.

HERTZBERG, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 51 41 N.

HERZEGOVINA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a district of the same name.

HESDIN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, seated on the Canche, 25 miles ssw of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulde and Weteravia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches; namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homburgh, Darmstadt, and Rhenfeld, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns. This country

to 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

HEUKELUM, or HOEKELUN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle. It was taken by the French, in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Boisle-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey. Near this place, in 1463, was fought a battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55 3 N.

HEYDON, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HEYLESEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 45 N.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wilts, that sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HIAMEN. See **EMOUY**.

HIERES, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is now much decayed. In no other part of France is nature so uniformly beautiful: during great part of the winter, the verdure is as fine as in the spring; and in many gardens, green peas may be gathered. This town is the birthplace of Maffillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

HIERES, islands of France, on the

coast of Provence. They are four in number; namely, Porquerollos, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent, that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons, and no instance of a shipwreck has ever occurred here. It is defended by three forts.

HIERO. See **FERRO**.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Sees, and 90 W of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Nen, 25 miles SSE of Coventry, and 66 NNW of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 52 19 N.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead, and four miles N by W of London. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, who added a chapel to it.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HILDESHEIM, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. In the cathedral is a statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its separate council; and its inhabitants are Lutherans and papists. It is seated on the Irnelte, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in a duchy of the same name; and principality of Cobourg. It is seated on the Werra, and is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here. It is 22 miles N by W of Cobourg. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 50 53 N.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, 180 miles W by N of Newbern.

HIMMALEH MOUNTS, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, di-

vided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snow*; its summit being covered with snow.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND; one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a considerable stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 91 NNW of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 34 N.

HINDELOPEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

HINLOPEN CAPE, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware, Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

HINDON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HINDOO-KO. See **HIMMALEH, MOUNT**.

HINDOSTAN, or **INDIA**, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N, the river Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, the Indian Ocean on the S, and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the provinces that lie to the N of the river Nerubudda, and the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal of which are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most proper sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form is far from authorizing that appellation. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure

Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mahometan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of this century. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance, to the emperors. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was, in reality, the founder of the Mogul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, the emperor Jehanguire, his son, received sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent; his authority reached from 10 to 35^o lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000 sterling. But, in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes, and wicked ministers, reduced this astonishing empire to nothing. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mahomed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi; and demanded thirty millions sterling by way of ransom. Nadir, afterward, evacuated Delhi, and left the nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on

the E of the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar erected by Abdallah, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign, the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by Mahomed Kooli, and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction of the popular opinion. Another instance of the effect of this opinion is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son, Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars. He continued long a kind of state prisoner; living on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him out of veneration for his ancestors, and for the use of his name. In the sequel, he was dethroned and blinded by the Rohillas. These being defeated by the Mahrattas, his son Jewan Bucht, was permitted to succeed him, and to live in the same deplorable state of degradation. Hindoostan now consists of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These six principal states are, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, the Deccan, Mysore, and the Seiks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made,

a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapur in Orissa, and some considerable cessions from the regent of Mysore in 1792. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistan, the Jats, Rohilkund, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English improperly call Moors, or Moormen, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest: some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar: yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast: but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoos governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest; have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour; which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads;

but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain on their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship. To this circumstance also is ascribed a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite

the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. In some parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself

in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crores and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shaftah*, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work. See INDIA.

HINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of Norwich, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 43 N.

HINZUAN, or **JOANNA**, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has been governed, about two centuries, by a colony of Arabs, and exhibits a curious instance of the slow approaches toward civilization, which are made by a small community, with many natural advantages. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the E side of the island, close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room where they receive guests; the other apartments being sacred to the women. The sides of their rooms are covered with a number of small mirrors, bits of China ware, and other little ornaments that they procure from the ships: the most superb of them are furnished with cane sofas, covered with chintz and satin mattresses. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, which are delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, or ass, in all the island. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established them-

selves on the seacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora islands, for it exacts tribute from all the others; but these pretensions it is sometimes obliged to assert by the sword. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. When any ship touches here, it is surrounded by canoes, and the deck is crowded by natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief who washes linen, to the half-naked slave who only paddles. Most of them have letters of recommendation from Englishmen, which none of them are able to read, though they speak English intelligibly; and some appear vain of titles, as lord, duke, and prince, which our countrymen had given them in play, according to their supposed stations. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries; and answers to the fashion of taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women; but female strangers are admitted into the haram; and some English ladies, whose curiosity has led them there, make favorable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel, displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and earrings. The men seem not to look with indifference on our fair countrywomen, notwithstanding they are of such a different complexion. One of the first rank among them being much smitten with a young English lady, wished to make a purchase of her at the price of 5000 dollars; but on being informed that the lady would fetch at least 20 times that sum in India, he lamented that her value was so far superior to what he could afford to give. They are very temperate and ab-

temious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet; and are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. These people profess a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that Joanna-man and Englishman all brothers: and never fail to ask How king George do? In general, they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The climate here promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing. Lofly mountains, clothed to their very summits; deep and rugged vallies, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the palm and cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, and about 15 miles from the town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills, covered with lofty trees, and the solitude of the place, seem more calculated to inspire religious awe, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles sw of Stockholm. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

HIRCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde,

16 miles NE of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the Bofar, 44 miles sw of Breslaw.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO**, ST.

HITCHIN, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is very considerable for wheat. It is 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 58 N.

HITHE or **HYTHE**, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It had formerly four parishes, but now only one; and the harbour is choked up. It is 10 miles W of Dover, and 68 SE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

HOAI-NGAN-FOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated in a marsh, and is inclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of the canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the river Hoang-ho.

HOANG-HO. See **YELLOW RIVER**.

HOANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

HOCHBERG, a marquisate of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles sw of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 38 48 N.

HODDESDON, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 49 N.

HOEI-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, famous for its tea, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependant on it.

HOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

HOEKELUN. See **HEUKELUM**.

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HOENZOLLERN, a town of Suabia,
capital of a county of the same name,
25 miles s of Stutgard. Lon. 9 6 E, lat.
48 23 N

HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the
electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine,
three miles from Francfort.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, on the NW point
of Normandy, near which admiral Rooke
burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692.
Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China, in
the province of Pe-tcheli. It has two
cities of the second and 15 of the third
class in its district. It is 125 miles s of
Pekin.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnshire,
with a market on Thursday, 12 miles s
by E of Boston, and 108 N by E of Lon-
don. Lon. 7 11 E, lat. 52 17 N.

HOLDERNESS, a division of the E
riding of Yorkshire, which has a very
rich soil, and is remarkable for its large
breed of horned cattle and horses.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devon-
shire, with a market on Saturday. It is
seated between two branches of the Ta-
mar, 43 miles ENE of Exeter, and 215
W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat.
50 50 N.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of
the United Provinces of the Netherlands.
It is bounded on the W and N by the
German Ocean; on the E by the Zuider-
Zee, Utrecht, and Guelderland; and on
the S by Zealand and Dutch Brabant.
It is divided into S and N Holland; which
last is also called W Friesland, to distin-
guish it from Friesland on the E side of
the Zuider-Zee; and the states are called
the States of Holland and W Friesland.
The Yc, a small bay, which is an exten-
sion of the Zuider-Zee, separates S
Holland from N Holland. This province
is not above 180 miles in circumference;
but is so populous, that no country in
the world, of such a small extent, can
equal it. The land is almost every where
lower than the sea; and the water is
kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the
Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers,
and by a great number of canals, on
which they travel day and night at a small
expence. The pastures are so rich, that
it has plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese,
and the seas and rivers abound with fish.
There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities,
which make up the states of the province,
and several others that have not the same
privilege. The houses are well built,
and extremely neat and clean. It has
considerable linen and woollen manufac-

tures, and numerous docks for the build-
ing of ships. The French effected, by
the aid of a severe frost, the entire con-
quest of this province in January 1795;
and till the era of a general pacification,
no account of any permanent government
can be given. The established religion
is Calvinism; but all religious sects are
tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

HOLLAND, a district in the SE part of
Lincolnshire, divided into Upper and
Lower, and lying contiguous to the
shallow inlet of the German Ocean, called
the Wash. In nature, as well as appella-
tion, it resembles the province of the
same name in the Netherlands. It consists
entirely of fens and marshes; some in a
state of nature, but others cut by num-
berless drains and canals, and crossed by
causeways. The lower, or S division, is
the most watery, and is preserved from
constant inundations by vast banks, raised
on the seacoast and rivers. The air is un-
wholesome, and the water, in general,
so brackish, as to be unfit for internal
purposes; on which account, the inha-
bitants are obliged to make reservoirs of
rain-water. In summer, vast swarms of
insects prove a great nuisance. Yet even
here industry has produced comfort and
opulence, by forming excellent pasture
land out of the swamps and bogs, and
even making them capable of producing
large crops of corn. The fens, in their
native state, produce vast quantities of
reeds, which make the best thatch, and
are annually harvested in great quantities
for that purpose. Prodigious flocks of
geese are bred among the undrained fens,
forming a considerable object of com-
merce, as well for their quills and
feathers, as for the bird itself. The
principal decoys in England for wild
ducks, teal, wigeon, and other fowls of
the duck kind, are in these parts. Wild
geese, godwits, coots, reeves, and a great
variety of other species of waterfowl,
breed here in amazing numbers; and
starlings resort during winter, in my-
riads, to roost on the reeds.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largest known
land that does not bear the name of a
continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 42 S
lat, and from 110 30 to 153 30 E lon, so that
its square surface considerably exceeds that
of Europe. When this vast island was
first discovered is uncertain. In the be-
ginning of last century, the N and W
coasts were traced by the Dutch: the
S extremity was discovered by Tasman,
in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, ex-
plored the E and NE from 38° S, and

ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Dieman's Land, and which was visited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and vallies. See WALES, NEW SOUTH.

HOLM, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is sometimes called Abbey-Holm, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N of Cocker-mouth, and 310 NNW of London. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 54 53 N.

HOLMSDALE, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by Sleswick, on the E by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the S by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W by the German Ocean. It is a pleasant fruitful country, and is well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg and Lubec. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire. The district of Kiel, in this country, was formerly in the possession of the line of Holstein Gottorp, and belonged to the late czar Peter III; but, in 1773, the present empress ceded it to his Danish majesty, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which she gave to the bishop of Lubec; so that the king of Denmark now possesses the whole duchy; the imperial cities excepted.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HOLY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles SE of Berwick. It is two miles long and one broad: the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a stockhouse. On this island, which is

likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately monastery; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester-le-Street, and after-ward to Durham.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which kelp is made; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a lighthouse. Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Chester, and 269 NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

HOLYWELL, a town in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. Although in great part a new town, it is become, from its vicinity to the mines, the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Wenefred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine; it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 60 miles NW of Francfort. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 26 N.

HO-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the provinces of Pe-teheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiang-si and Chan-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is, indeed, situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fong-fou, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

HONAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class,

and 13 of the third. It is 500 miles sw of Pekin.

HONDURAS, a large province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatemala. This province, and the peninsula of Jucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, do not, like the other territories of Spain, in the New World, derive their value either from the fertility of their soil, or the richness of their mines; but they produce, in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which, in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But, after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island, was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the SE promontory of Jucatan. When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards endeavoured by negotiation and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on this part of America. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortunate war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which it was stipulated, under certain restrictions, that the English should confine themselves within the district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of these two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. And, by a convention signed in 1786, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; and also to occupy the small island called Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina. The capital of Hon-

duras is Valladolid. See **MOSQUITO SHORE**.

HONFLEUR, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is in lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 24' N$.

HONITON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. A dreadful fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000*l*. It has a church, half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it; and at the end of the town is a hill, which commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom. Honiton sends two members to parliament, and has a large manufacture of white thread and bonelace. It is seated on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 45' N$.

HOOD ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, the most northern of the Marquesas, discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. $138^{\circ} 47' W$, lat. $9^{\circ} 26' S$.

HOOGLY, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly River, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. $88^{\circ} 28' E$, lat. $32^{\circ} 30' N$.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cosimbuzar and Yellinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles S of Breda.

HOPE, a small river in Essex, which rises near Laindon Hills, waters Stanfords-le-Hope, and entering the Thames, below Mucking, gives name to a noted reach of that river.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

HORN, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a

good harbour. Here they fat cattle that come from Denmark and Holstein. It is seated on the E side of the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HORN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, five miles SE of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gutlash, 21 miles NE of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 48 12 N.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S America, round which all ships now pass that fail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 S.

HORNCastle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall of the castle is still remaining. It is seated on the Bane, 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, two miles E by S of Rufford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

HORNDON, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 32 N.

HORNSEY, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, 40 miles E of York, and 188 N of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 53 56 N.

HORSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay, that opens into the Categate near the island of Hiarnoe, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

HORSHAM, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county goal, and the assizes are sometimes held here. It sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, 51 8 N.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape

of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size; with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. In their mien, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities, which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins, the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little foot is mixed: and this is never wiped off. They are likewise perfumed with powder of herbs, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest to that of the poppy mixed with spices. The women who are ambitious to please, not only grease all the naked parts of their body, to make them shine, but braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. A Hottentot lady, thus bedizened, has exhausted all the arts of her toilet; and however unfavorable nature may have been, with regard to shape and stature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the splendour of her appearance gives her the highest degree of satisfaction. But with all this vanity, they are not devoid of modesty; for the females of this nation cover them-

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selves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. These are made of well-greased skin, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of our ladies. The outermost is the largest, finest, and most showy, and frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages; but the nose is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs. Most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes. What they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward: they are rendered soft and pliable, by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round bee-hive or a vault, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low as scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping and crawling on all-fours, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; or rolled up, like a hedge-hog, snug in his skin, he lies in the midst of this cloud, till he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or turn the steak he is broiling over the coal. The

order of these huts in a craal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterion visited a Hottentot village in the small Nimiqua Land, in the NW part of the country: it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing: their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live by hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are pursued and exterminated, like the wild beasts whose manners they have assumed. Some of them, when taken, are kept alive, and made slaves of. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which, shot from a small bow, will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were observed by lieutenant Paterion, in his journey to the NW in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass; and were furnished with stools made of the back bones of the

grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. - Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. - When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed and putrefied by the sun. - They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows. - With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So monstrously ignorant are they that the Boshmans will abuse the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to assault the lightning. Even the most intelligent of them could not be convinced by Dr. Sparrman, that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumstance were it never to rain. They seem, however, to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; admonishing them to behave henceforth more properly: by which they mean, that their deceased friends should not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themselves to be made use of by wizards, to bring any mischief on those that survive them. The Hottentots sleep promiscuously in the same hut, and are neither acquainted with the difference of age, nor with that invincible horror which separates beings connected by blood. The country possessed by the Dutch is of pretty considerable extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountain-

ous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet moonsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes; camelopardilises; the gems-boch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus or river-horse is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Paterfon saw, upward of 800 birds. Among the insects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Paterfon, who tasted this food, found it far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

HOUAT, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference.

HOUDAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, and is seated on the Vegre, 32 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath, James II formed an encampment, after the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave his subjects. Hounslow is 10 miles w by s of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the N and S, by the river Yang-tse-kiang. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called by the Chinese, the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang-fou is the capital.

HOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, seated on a lake of the same name. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 160 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

HOWDEN, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is seated near the Ouse, 15 miles SE of York, and 179 N by W of London. Lon. 9 51 W, lat. 53 46 N.

HOXTER, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 27 miles NE of Paderborn. Lon. 9 39 E, lat. 51 50 N.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, situate between the island of Pomona and the N coast of Caithnessshire. It is 10 miles long. On this island, beside the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a seamark, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed by many a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes; and the person employed in taking the young is let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In a gloomy valley in this island, is a large stone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone;

and is supposed to have been the habitation of a hermit. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 56 N.

HOYE, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles NW of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 57 N.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, on an island in the river Morava, 30 miles SE of Olmutz, and 30 E of Brinn. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 49 0 N.

HUA, or **KAHUA**, a large town of Asia, capital of Cochin China, with a royal palace. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs; and they wear their nails very long. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 40 N.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a commodious harbour. Lon. 151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

HUBERT, ST. a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with an abbey, 20 miles SE of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 50 0 N.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is situate near the Calder, amid barren moors, and is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 miles SW of York, and 189 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

HUDSON, a city of the United States, in New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had the most rapid progress of any place in America except Baltimore, in Maryland. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of Hudson's River, 30 miles S of Albany, and 130 N of New York. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

HUDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69° N latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW passage to the Pacific Ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name; coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 30 N lat. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire

of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and then prepared to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never heard of more; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Other attempts toward a discovery of that passage have been since made, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Button's Isles on the Labrador coast to the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's Bay: on the S side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. These countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and Northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts on the S coast of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudson's Bay is distinguished. These factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, and they lie from 51 to 52° N lat, and from 75 to 79° W lon. On the W side of Hudson's Bay, considerably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flamborough; and beyond this is York Fort, on Nelson River, in lon. 92 30, and lat. 57 25; but the most northern settlement is Prince of Wales' Fort, at the mouth of Churchill River, in lon. 94 7, and lat. 58 48. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales' Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72° N, and lon.

119° W. In 1782, the settlement, &c. of the company, valued at 500,000l. were destroyed by a French Squadron; but the damage has been repaired, and the commerce is again in a flourishing situation.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the finest rivers of the United States of America. It rises in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, waters Albany and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a course of 250 miles. It is navigable for sloops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

HUEN, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village, and produces hay and corn, more than sufficient for its own consumption. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is six miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elsinore, and 14 N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 55 54 N.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Iffuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 42 18 N.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

HUETTA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a borough and seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was built by Edward 1, who called it Kingston, and it is seated on the river Hull, on the N side of the Humber. It is a large town with two parish-churches, and is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. It is fortified, and is the first town that shut its gates against Charles 1; but its fortifications are now inconsiderable, while its commerce is increased so much, that it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, beside its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent and all its branches; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe; and

with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; a customhouse, an exchange, and a town-hall. The stone bridge, over the river, to Hoklerness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles SE of York, and 173 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HULHEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, nine miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HULST, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain, which may be overflowed. It was taken by the French in 1747, and 1794. It is 15 miles NW of Antwerp, and 17 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

MUMBE, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, at Spurn Head.

HUMMOCH, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about six miles long. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch E India Company. The island is exceedingly fertile; and produces most of the tropical fruits; but the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies five leagues S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Silesia, seated on the Wide, eight miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 51 9 N.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland; on the W by the circle of Austria; on the S by the Drave, which separates it from Slavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Banat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are

mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well-shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGERFORD, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Kennet, and noted for the best trout and crawfish in England. It is 64 miles W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 26 N.

HUNNINGUEN, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Balle. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N.

HUNMANBY, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester; and was once a large place, having no less than 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is 16 miles W by N of Cambridge, and 65 N of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 17 N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N and NW by Northamptonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, and on the SW by Bedfordshire. It contains four hundreds, six market-towns, and 79 parishes. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The SE part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was, anciently, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The NE part consists of fens, which join those of

Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish; and a lake of considerable size called Whittlesea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle. This county sends four members to parliament; and the sheriff, who is chosen alternately from Cambridge-shire, the isle of Ely, and Huntingdon-shire, is sheriff of both counties.

HUNTSPIL, a small town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 11 N.

HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 29 35 N.

HURON, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85° W lon, and 42 and 46° N lat. It has a communication with Lake Michigan, by the straits of Michillimackinac; with Lake Superior to the NE, by the straits of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie to the S, by the straits of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, and its circumference about 1000 miles. The Chipeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and on its banks are found amazing quantities of sand cherries: See **MANATAULIN** and **THUNDER BAY**.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hampshire, near Lymington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles. In this castle Charles I was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S side of the Nerbudda, and on the frontiers of Nagpour, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 45 N.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. It has been often taken and retaken; and the confederates having reduced it in 1706, it was left in possession of the Dutch, who retained

it till 1718, when they demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maele, 12 miles WSW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 32 N.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 352 miles N by E of Madras. Lon. 78 51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situate on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserpour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

HYPOLITE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. A canal crosses the town, which turns several miles, and supplies many fountains with water. An insult, offered by the inhabitants to a priest, who was carrying the viaticum, occasioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

HYPHE. See **HITHE**.

I. J.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 30 miles SE of Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N of Huesca. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 42 36 N.

JACI-D'-AGUILA, a seaport of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27 N.

JAEN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Baza. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

JAFFA, a town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles NW of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N.

JAFNAPATAN, a seaport of Ceylon, at the N end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in October 1795. Hence

are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent sea-mark. It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of Lake Chilka, and 311 sw of Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Oppa, 65 miles s by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JAGHIRE, a tract of land, in the Carnatic, subject to the English E India Company. It extends along the bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N, to Alemparvé on the S, and to Conjeveram on the W; being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. It contains 2440 square miles, and its annual revenue is about 150,000l.

JAGO, St. the largest and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands. It lies 13 miles W of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pumpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira-Grande is the capital.

JAGO, St. the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, St. a town on the S coast of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 5 N.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, St. a town of Hispaniola, on the river St. Jago, in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

JAGO-DEL-ENTERO, St. a town of S America, in Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on the Dulce, 475 miles SSW of Potofi. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 28 25 S.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, St. See **GUATIMALA**, NEW.

JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES, St. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 23 0 N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, St. or **SPANISH TOWN**, a town of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one church, and a chapel. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Cobre, seven miles NW of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 18 6 N.

JAGO-DE-TON, St. the capital of the district of Caraccas, in S America. Lon. 64 48 W, lat. 9 32 N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Beigrade.

JAJCZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 50 miles NE of Bosna-Serago.

JAKUTSKOI. See **YAKUTSK**.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva. Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25 N.

JAMAICA, an island of the W Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues W of Hispaniola; nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of S America. It is of an oval figure, 150 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upward of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run lengthwise from E to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their rise from both sides, yet none of them are navigable, even for barges; but some are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seaside: some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and great part of the island, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year; for here is an eternal spring. There are many different

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Kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the *lignum vitæ*, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies 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; guanoes and galliwags in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours; and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the seaside. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. 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 Otaheite, 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 general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, piment, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it; also Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mannces, sweet-lops, papaws, pineapples, stai-apples, prickly pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. There are four negroes to a

white man; and of the former there are about 100,000, beside a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1655; and is now the most valuable of their W India colonies. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. The principal town is Kingiton; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Aftan, 150 miles w of Elcatif.

JAMBI, or **JAMBIS**, a seaport and small kingdom, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E, lat. 0 59 N.

JAMES, ST. an hospital and burying-ground, near Basil in Switzerland, celebrated for a battle, fought by 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French, in which only 32 of the former remained alive, desperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that escaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country; and the conquerors themselves were compelled to retire into Alface.

JAMES BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of S Carolina, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of N America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis' Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 70 0 N.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virginia, which enters the bay of Chesapeak, near Hampton.

JAMES TOWN, a town of the United States, once the capital of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James River. Lon. 76 29 W, lat. 37 3 N.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles s by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 53 51 N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, 12 miles s of Stenay.

JANNA, a province of Turkey in Eu

rope, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by Albania, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thesaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name, 62 miles SW of Larissa. Lon. 21° 36' E, lat. 39° 48' N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kauffim, famous for a battle, in 1645, between the Swedes and Austrians, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15° 38' E, lat. 49° 45' N.

JAOTCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang. It commands seven cities of the third class.

JAPAN, a large empire in the most eastern part of Asia, composed of several islands, the principal of which is Nippon. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries; which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which is reaped in September; millet; wheat; and barley, which is got in in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. Here are large quantities of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are naturally ingenious; and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Their common drinks are all hot; they uncover the feet out of respect, are fond of black teeth, and get on horseback on the left side. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Mecaco have each above 3000 scholars. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow: however, as they inhabit nothing but islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but

now all communication is forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch. Their emperor is called dairo; and in the minority of one of them, in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vassal. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, inasmuch, that they were all extirpated. The only Europeans that trade with Japan, are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms; and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the nighttime. The merchandise which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered wares. The capital of the empire is Jedo.

JAPARA, a saport on the N coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 253 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110° 45' E, lat. 6° 20' S.

JARGEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleansois. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles SE of Orleans, and 70 SW of Paris.

JARISLAU. See YAROSLAF.

JARNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angouleme, and 235 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0° 4' W, lat. 45° 43' N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 27 miles SW of Glatz, and 52 NE of Prague. Lon. 15° 57' E, lat. 50° 22' N.

JAROSLOW, a town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, and a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 miles w of Lemburg, and 100 E of Cracow. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JARROW, a village in the bishopric of Durham, near S Shields. In 1763, a stone was dug up in the church, importing that the foundation of that building was begun in 674, in the reign of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by Ceolfred, its abbot.

JASENITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stetin.

JASQUE, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Kerman. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

JASSELMEERE, a town of Hindooftan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27 34 N.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, and residence of the hospodar of that country, who is a vassal of the grand signior. In 1753, the whole city was destroyed by fire; but it is now a well-fortified place, defended by a castle. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is seated on the Pruth, 125 miles w of Bender. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JATS, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindooftan Proper, to whom all that now remains is the small territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles w of Agra.

JAVA, an island of the E Indies, lying to the s of Borneo, and separated at its w end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118° E lon. and 6 to 8° S lat. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javanese are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, short coal-black hair, large cheeks, small

eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are very robust and strong-limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the seaside are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the s side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. 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 E Indies. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are 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 afterward reunite, and pass through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beside the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malaysians, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugassies, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that they barbarously massacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

JAWER, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles s of Lignitz, and 88 E of Prague. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 50 58 N.

JAYPOUR. See JYPOUR.

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phalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 30 NE of Munster. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N.

ICELAND, a large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66° N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are, at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and seahorses teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

ICKWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles NW of Ipswich, and 74 NNE of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 52 22 N.

ICOLMKILL, formerly IONA, a famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the Isle of Mull. It is only three miles long and one broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this island was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once celebrated seat of royalty and learning is

now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

IDA, MOUNT, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times, as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele. Whatever may have been its former beauties, it now has not the least shadow of a landscape.

IDA, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, three miles SW of Idanha-la-Vella.

IDANHA-LA-VELLA, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the Ponsul, 25 miles NE of Castel Branco. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

IDRIA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, and county of Goritz, with a castle. Here are rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. It is seated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria, 17 miles NE of Goritz, and 25 N of Trieste. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 45 20 N.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau. It is 12 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N.

JEAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 49 16 N.

JEAN-D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 45 59 N.

JEAN-DE-LONE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Saone, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This town

owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles NE of Fentarabia, and 12 SW of Bayonne. Lon. 40 E, lat. 43 23 N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, St. a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, and defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports. It is 20 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 43 12 N.

JED, a river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has a seat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W side of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile still serves for a parish church. On the banks of this river, are also several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a borough in Roxburghshire, situate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the seat of the courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

JEDO, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate in Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or magazine, for merchandize. It is nine miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and the emperor's palace; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where

the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground-floor, the rooms parted by folding screens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 36 10 N.

JEHUD, or **JOUD**, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Karkares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambifares, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

JEKYL, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simon's.

JENA, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles SE of Weimar, and 25 SE of Erfort. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N.

JENAUB. See **CHUNAUB**.

JENISA. See **YENISEI**.

JENISKOI. See **YENISEISK**.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of Great Waradin, and 48 NE of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 40 N.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

JERKIN. See **IREKEN**.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. It is distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats, that are seen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields; and by numerous and majestic ruins, that exhibit to the ignorant inhabitants of its clay-built cottages, inscriptions of which they know not the meaning, and vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. Jermah is 60 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

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nel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 s of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the s part of the island. It is well watered with rivulets, well stocked with fruit trees, and has a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant-governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation: but major Pierfon, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory. See HELIER, ST.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the e by Hudson's River and the Atlantic Ocean, on the s by Delaware Bay, on the w by Pennsylvania, and on the n by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudson's River in lat. 41. It is 161 miles long and 52 broad; and is divided into 13 counties. Its produce is much the same as that of the neighbouring states. Trenton is the capital.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous city of Palestine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as had been foretold in the scriptures. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it HELBONS, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock; with steep ascents on every side, except to the n. It is almost surrounded by vallies encompassed with mountains, so that it seems

to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. What renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet high and two broad. It is 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 our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was said to have been laid at first is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making six arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized and acted here. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes, &c. to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes is one as large as life, being crowned with thorns, and besmeared with blood. They visit first the pillar of flagellation; next the prison; afterward the altar of the division of Christ's garments: then they advance to the chapel of derision, and thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the cross; and another where it was erected; here they set up

the crucified image, then pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet, which finishes the ceremony. Jerusalem is 112 miles SW of Damascus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

JESI, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

JESO, a group of islands on the E coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmai, lies N of Nippon. It is governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE, called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamtschatka. See **KURILES**.

JEVER, a town of Westphalia, capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles NE of Aurick, and 28 NE of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

IF, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGIS, a town of the country of the Grisons, with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles SW of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

IGLAW, a town of Moravia, remarkable for a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brunn, and 62 SE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 miles SW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E lat. 39 18 N.

IHOR. See **JOHORE**.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges, is the fort of Jionpour, a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding

the bridge over the Goomty. It is now in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. This place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to sultan Mahumud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirki, or king of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great musjed, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, inasmuch that in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ILA. See **ISLAY**.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls; being the only walled town, except Coire, among the Grisons. Here the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up, and once had sixteen churches, but now only two. It sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

ILDEFONSO, St. a village of Spain, in New Castile, five miles N of Uzeda, on the river Cogolludo. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V, which has very fine waterworks and gardens.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS, St. a town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles NE of Antequiera. Lon. 27 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

ILBERTON, a village in Northumberland, four miles S of Wooler. On a hill near it, is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampires of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear un cemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

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town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Bristol Channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank off the coast; and take a number of soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 181 w by s of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ILHEOS, a seaport of Brasil, capital of Rio los-Ilheos, 150 miles ssw of St. Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

ILKUCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles NW of Cracow. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 20 N.

ILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 42 35 N.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

ILLINOIS, a river of N America, which rises in the Western Territory, near the s end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW course, falls into the Mississippi. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34.0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

ILMINSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 26 miles SW of Wells, and 137 w by s of London. Lon. 2. 54 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 14 miles NW of Reading, and 53 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Weynier, 12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 53 1 N.

ILSTADT, a town of Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

IMENSTADT, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

IMERITIA, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the s by Turkey, on the w by Mingrelia, on the N by Ossetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The revenues of the sovereign, who is styled czar, arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. But as all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince, he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and never changing his quarters till he has consumed every thing eatable. The court of Imeritia is, therefore, not remarkable for splendour, nor the prince's table sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gom (a species of millet, ground, and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviere. These he eats with his fingers; forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men; nor has he any artillery. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write;

and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper gross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shellfish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Columba.

INCHKEITH, a desolate little island in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful little island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long; and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It had a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. and 7 and 35° N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the S of the river Burampooter (namely, Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Thibet. See **HINDOOSTAN**.

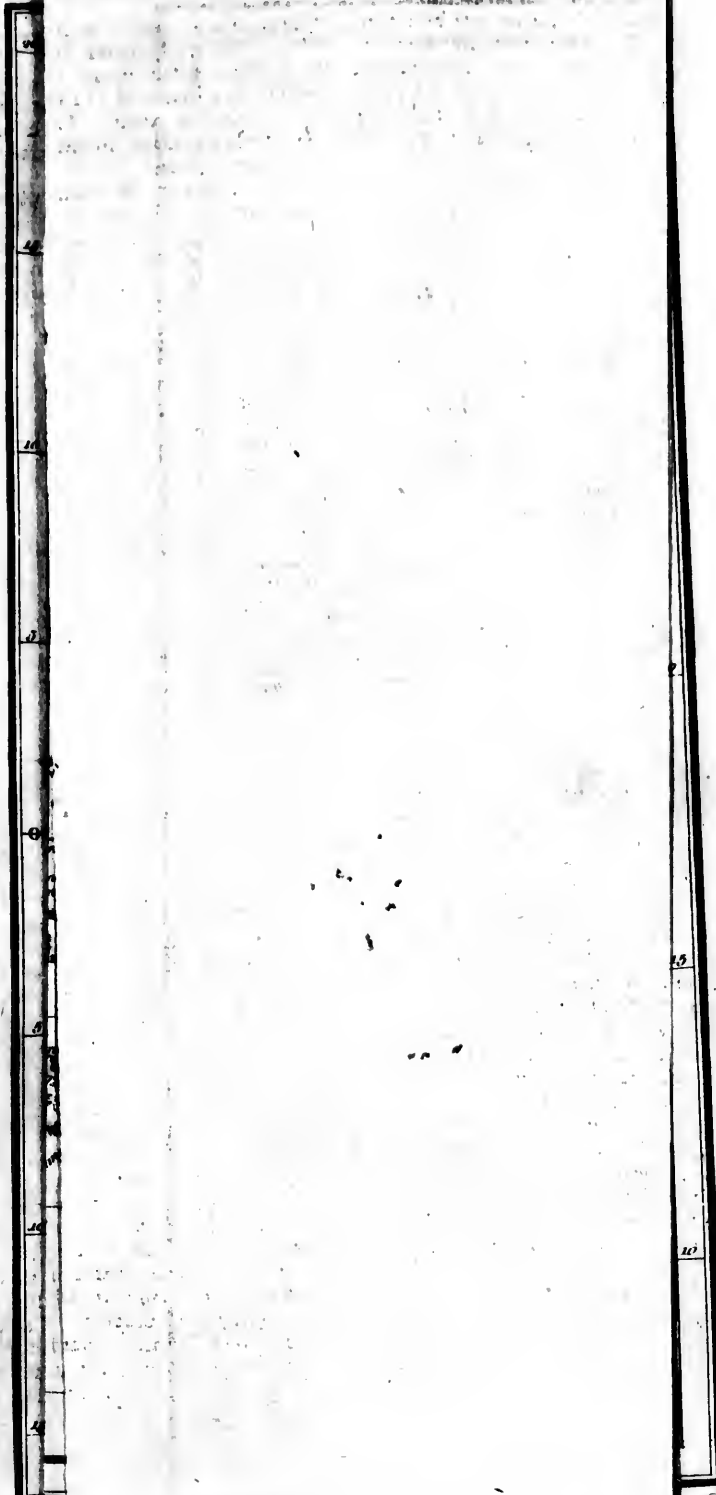
INDIES, EAST, the name given by Europeans to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas;

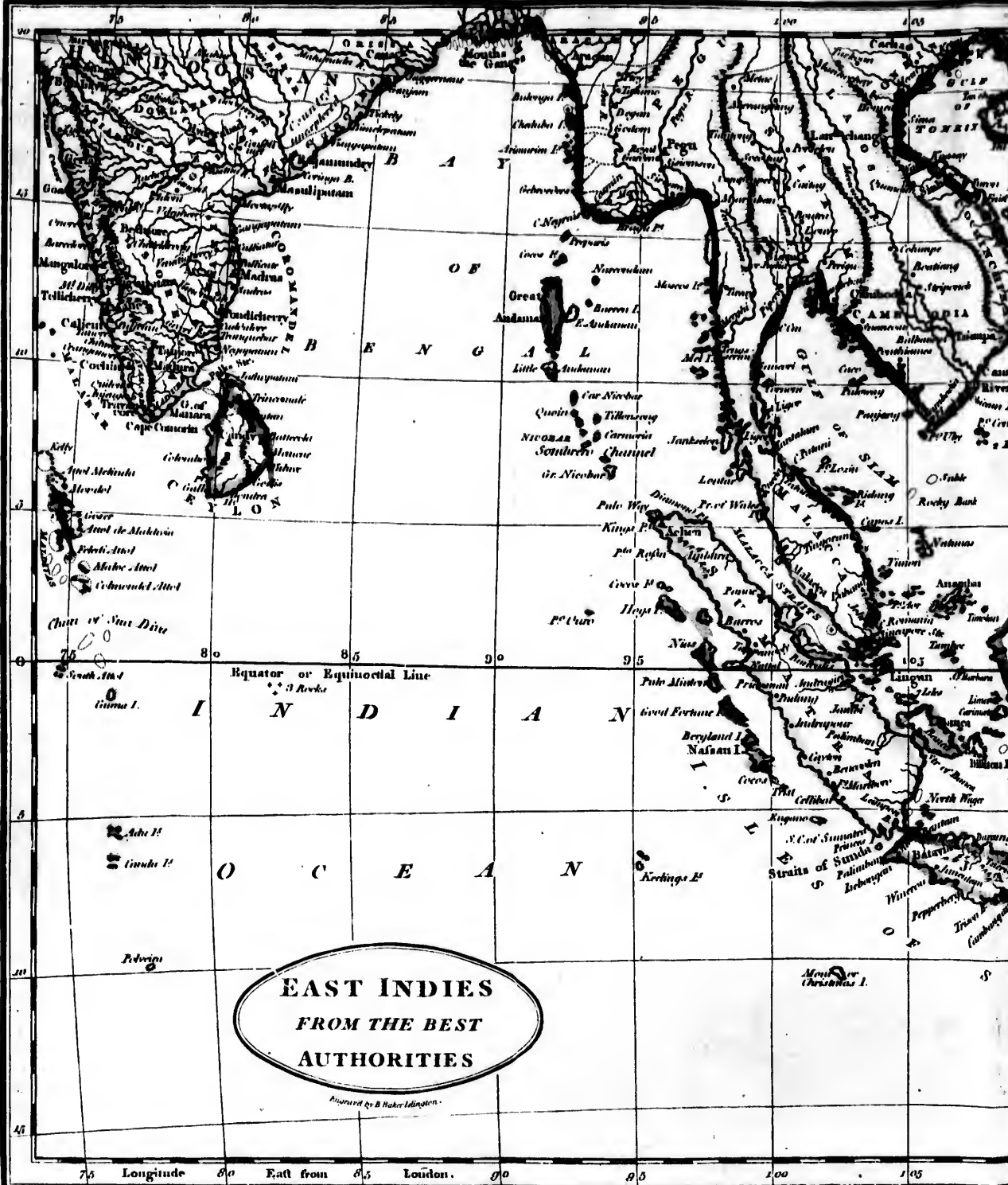
between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, beside many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are described under their several heads.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, in lat. 27 45 N, in a SE direction, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in lat. 11 30 N. Cuba is the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a W course across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called, the Carribbean Sea. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour. The same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, and part of the Virgin Islands; with Tobago, Martinico, and

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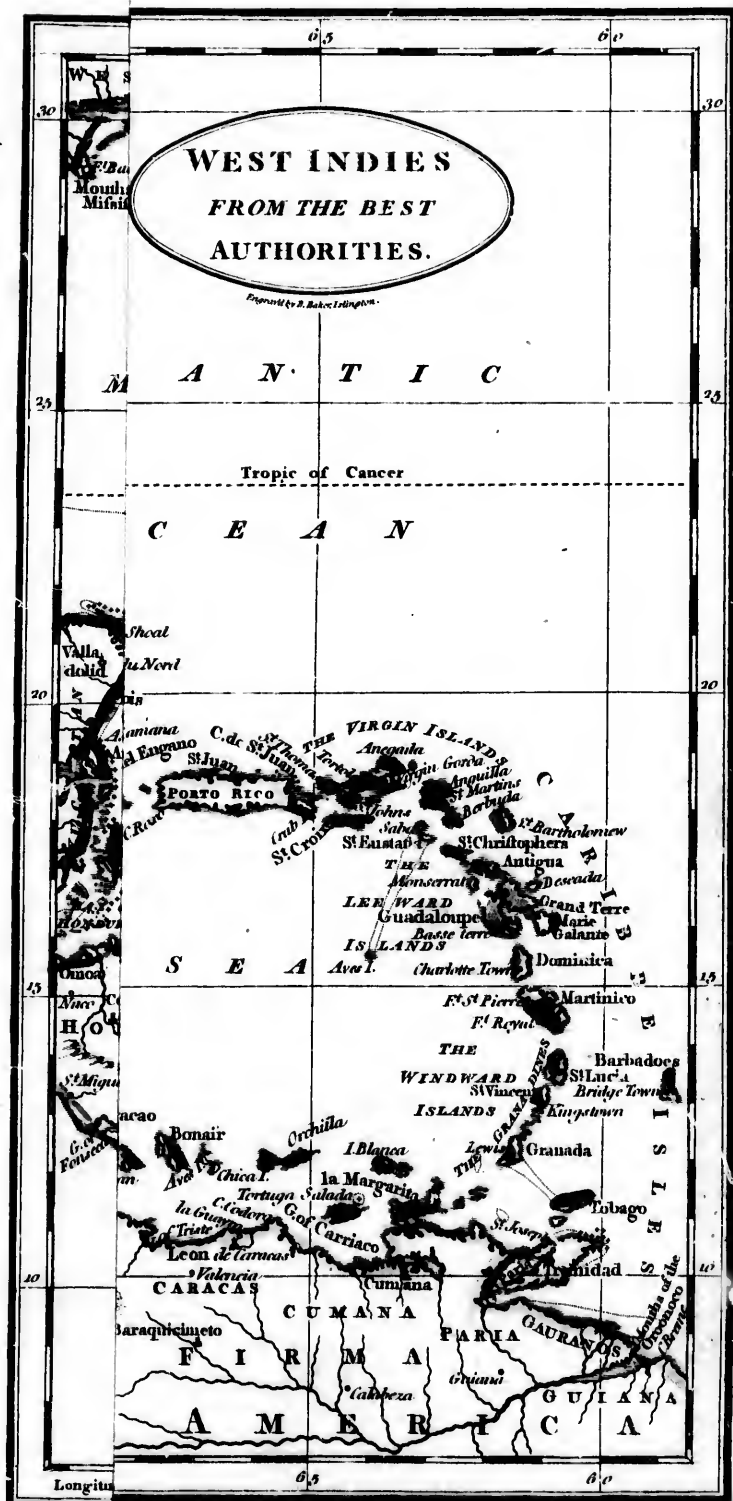
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St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the first in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eastern part of Hispaniola. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Desada, and the western part of Hispaniola, some places of which last, however, have provisionally submitted to the English. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curaçao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew.

INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands, and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas, in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and, if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already

satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians, a general idea may be formed, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the six Nations, the Shawanele, Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 souls, and may furnish between 4 and 5000 warriors. These Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. Their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping knives, and tomahawks: the last is one of their

most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a very intelligent people; quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very herdy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet; and consult on all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke

passes through a little hole. They join reeds together, by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying-ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessaries of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing-days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire and kindle it; and the head of the buck is first sent about,

every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party; settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they must run the gauntlet. In this, the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death,

in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them: they talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending; and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror, wherever men have been accustomed, by mild institutions, to respect their species, and to melt into tenderness at the sight of human sufferings. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies: some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twist their sinews; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong this scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. To display undaunted fortitude in such dreadful situations, is the noblest triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. Animated by these ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary, at length, of contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest kindness. They are feasted and caressed, and some beautiful young women are ap-

pointed to attend and solace them. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves: on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For their further relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Provision too is made, by various

laws, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See **ESQUIMAUX**; **INDIES, WEST**; **PATAGONIA**; and **VINCENT, ST.**

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the w coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 160 miles NW of Bencoolen.

INDRE, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, or **ENDORE**, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 24 31 N.

INDUS, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives Sindh or Sindeh. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, and enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors. It is seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, five miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 48 N.

INGOLSTADT, a strong town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742; and was bombarded by the French, but relieved by the Austrians, Sep. 11, 1796. It is seated on the Danube, five miles NNE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland,

on the *e* and *s* by the government of Novogorod, and on the *w* by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyftadt in 1721. At this time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finnish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia as to their language and manners. They were called *Ischorki*, and *Ischortzi*, from the river *Ischora*, which runs into the *Neva*. *Ingria* did not retain its ancient Swedish privileges: on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the *Ischortzi* to certain Russian nobles; who, on their side, were obliged to people the less-cultivated cantons of *Ingria*, with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it is, that a village of Russians is often surrounded by villages of Fins. These *Ischortzi* have long followed agriculture. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean between that of the Russians and that of the Fins. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their inclination to idleness and drinking leads them often to sell their stock, and the very corn they have saved for sowing the fields. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in better circumstances. The *Ingrians* are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. They resemble the gypies, are vagabonds like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. The dress of the men is exactly like that of the *Fin boors*; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. The lower part of their dress resembles that of the *Fin country women*. Their shift reaches down to their knees, has a neck and close wristbands, both of them pinked or wrought: the body and sleeves are large; the latter whimsically worked, and the body puffed with numberless plaits. Instead of a petticoat, the *Ingrian women* tie on two aprons: these are sometimes of cloth and sometimes of linen worked with different colours. That behind is much the widest, and the smaller one in front is generally adorned with glass beads and little shells. Several strings of these beads are wore round the neck, and fall upon the breasts. They carry, rather than wear, heavy ear-rings,

with the addition generally of strings of beads. The girls wear their hair loose and uncovered: the married women, on the contrary, conceal their hair, like the Finnish women, with a long piece of linen, folded toward the middle into a kind of cap, while its extremities fall upon the back, and are supported by the girdle in such a manner that the whole makes a kind of spread sail over the shoulders. When they dress themselves to go to town, they commonly put on the *Russ cap*, which is ornamented with a peak in front, is lined with fur, and laced round the edges: with this they wear a long gown, made of coarse stuff, and fastened down the breast with buttons. Before the Russians conquered this country, the *Ingrians* had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are full of absurd notions and pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity. They carry the figures of the saints into the woods in procession, and there pay them a formal worship. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church they are accompanied by two women in veils, who sing compositions. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline, though not always with the greatest attention to justice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the servants. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continue to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the surface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reason, they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world.

INGUSHI. See **KISTI**.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the *Grisons*, at the foot of the mountain *Septimerberg*. It runs **NE** through *Tirol*, by *Inspruc*, and continuing its course **NE** through *Bavaria*, passes by *Kufstein*, *Vasseburg*, *Braunaw*, and other towns, and falls into the *Danube*, between *Passau* and *Inntadt*.

INNACONDA, a fortress of the *Deccan* of *Hindoostan*, in the *Guntoor* Circar,

situate on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

INNERKEITHING, a village in Peebles-shire, on the N side of the river Tweed; near which is a medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

INNISKILLING, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It made an obstinate defence against queen Elizabeth's army, in 1595, and again in 1689, against James II. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about six miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyhannon. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

INOWSLADISLOW, a town of Poland, capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 39 miles NE of Gnesna, and 90 W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

INSPRUC, a populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the district of Innthal, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 47 10 N.

INSTADT. See PASSAU.

INVERARY, a royal borough in Argyleshire, seated on the NW side of Loch Fyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 75 miles NW of Edinburgh and 45 of Glasgow. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 56 16 N.

INVERBERVIE. See BERVIE.

INVERESK, a village in Edinburghshire, situate on the E side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

INNERKEITHING, a borough in Fife-shire, situate in a beautiful bay of the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

INVERNESS, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the S bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour,

and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N side of the town, in which a considerable manufacture of ropes and canvass is carried on. On an eminence above the town are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable. Near this town, on the wide heath, called Culloeden Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of this town is the remarkable walled fort called Craig Phadrick; the stones, composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 57 34 N.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Ross-shire; on the E by the counties of Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeen; on the S by those of Perth and Argyle, and on the W by the channel called the Minsh. Its extent, from N to S, is 50 miles, and from E to W, 80. The N part is mountainous and barren. The S part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two seas. The extensive plains which surround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black-cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey; but there are others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyers, Glafs, Lochy, &c. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic; but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a borough in Aberdeen-shire, situate on the fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

JOANNA. See HINZUAM.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Easter-

Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pech, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Königsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

JOHN-B-GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted house; reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate on Dungbay Head, which forms the NE point of Great Britain.

JOHN'S ST. one of the Philippine islands, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

JOHN'S, ST. a river of N America, in New Brunswick, which, running from N to S, enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John's.

JOHN'S ST. a city of N America, in New Brunswick, formerly called Parr Town. It is situate at the mouth of the river St. John's, in the bay of Fundy. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

JOHN'S, ST. a town on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47 32 N.

JOHN'S, ST. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward Islands: Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

JOHNQUERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

JOHORE, JOR, or IHOR, a town of Malacca, in Asia. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but has been rebuilt, and is in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

JOIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. Here is a castle, which would be a magnificent one, where it finished. It is seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 48 0 N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar-le-Duc; and 125 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

IONA, See **ICOLMKILL**.

JONKIÖPING, a town of Sweden, ca-

pital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood, covered with turf or moss; no thatching being used, as both too dear, and too dangerous in case of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are spread over the timber-work of the roof, under the covering of turf or moss. These turf roofs make a singular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occasionally cut for the use of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town is seated on the S side of Lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 miles NW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N to S, forming two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

JOSELIN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 25 miles NE of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 48 0 N.

JOUARE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

JOUD, See **JEHUD**.

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See **JURA, MOUNT**.

JOYEUSE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Baune, 27 miles SW of Privas.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles SW of Trajanopolis, and 118 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

IPSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the island of Scio. To the W, is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

IPSWICH, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, two hospitals, a freeschool, and a customhouse, with a good quay. It is populous and well-inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former consequence. Its manufactures of broad cloth and canvas are at an

end; and its present commerce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn. It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

IRAC-ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN-IRAC (the ancient Chaldea) a province of Turkey in Asia; bounded on the W by the desert of Arabia, on the N by Curdistan and Diarbeck, on the E by Irac-Agemi and Kufistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, a province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac-Arabia and Kufistan, on the N by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E by Couheistan, and on the S by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

IREBY, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, at the source of the river Ellan; and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It is 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into counties. The air is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and

fertile: even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture of Ireland is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is vastly increased. This country is well situate for foreign trade, on account of its many secure and commodious harbours. The laws differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same. The members of parliament usually sat for life, unless upon the demise of the king; but, in 1768, the parliaments were made octennial. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imper crown, inseparably annexed to that Great Britain (on which connexion the interest of both nations essentially depended) yet the kingdom of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament for that purpose, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. There are a great number of Roman catholics in this country, whose religion is tolerated, and to whom, in 1793, the Irish legislature granted many important concessions. The common people were so poor, and it was so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently went into other countries, to seek their fortunes; and, particularly, great numbers went over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them; but it is to be hoped,

at all the rude and barbarous customs, as well as every other trace of wretchedness and degradation, will vanish in time, since the emancipation of the country has removed the ancient restrictions on their commerce and manufactures. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbishoprics, and 18 bishoprics. Its principal rivers are, the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Sure, Blackwater, and Lee. Dublin is the capital.

IRELAND, NEW. See **BRITAIN, NEW.**

IRKUTZK, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertshiuik, Yakutsk, and Okatrk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, three miles from Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

IRROMANGO, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

IRONAM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

IRTYSH, a large river in Siberia, which running from the S to NE falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The NW shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and gray foxes, and gray squirrels. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmon.

IRVINE, or **IRWIN**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E, passes by Derval, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, at the town of Irvine.

IRVINE, or **IRWIN**, a royal borough and seaport in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 25 miles E of the isle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 38 N.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Man-

chester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton. See **CANAL, DUKE OF BRIDGE-WATER'S.**

ISABELLA, FORT, a fort of Austrian Flanders, seated on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Antwerp. There is another fort of the same name, two miles SW of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra-di-Lavora. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; rivers, and fine gardens.

ISCHIA, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge: the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

ISELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Iffel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

ISENARTS, or **EISENARTS**, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles NW of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle; seated on a river, eight miles N by E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

ISER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landshut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

ISERE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 41 36 N.

ISIGNI, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider, and its butter. It is 25 miles W

by N of Bayeux. Lon. o 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

ISIS. See THAMES.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or ILA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quick-silver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the NW side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly, the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Lofset, near the sound of Islay.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 7 N.

ISLE OF BEEVES, an island of N America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long, and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

ISLE-DIEU, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

ISLE-ROUSSE, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles SW of Bastia.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

ISLEBEN. See EISLEBEN.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Near it is Sion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

ISLINGTON, a large village, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the SW end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this, is a famous spring of Chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells; and also a noted place for pantomimes, &c. called Sadler's Wells. To the N of the White Conduit House Tea Gardens, are the remains of a fortification, supposed to have been a Roman camp; and on the E side of the town, is an extensive manufacture of white lead.

ISLIP, a town in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford. It is noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, stands a little N of the church, and is still called the King's Chapel. It was entirely desecrated in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Here also are some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been King Ethelred's. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs.

ISMAL, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honours; but they were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

ISNY, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Inny, 14 miles NE of Lindau, and 62 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

ISNIC, a town of Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of

its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

ISOLA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought, by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravanaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffeehouses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air: for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Ispahan has three large suburbs, called Juifa, Hafenbath, and Kebra bath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE of Bussarah, and 1400 SE of Constantinople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huesfen; and running by Doeburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, LITTLE, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, OLD, a river which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Issel, at Doeburg.

ISSEQUIBO, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerary. It was taken by the English in 1781, restored by the treaty of peace in 1783, and taken again in 1796.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of a colour as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the Theols, 17 miles SW of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy. In its vicinity are quarries of a white stone, which is not affected by the frost. It is seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

ISTRIA, a kind of peninsula of Italy, lying on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture: there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

ITALY, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E lon. and 38 and 47° N lat. On the N and NE it is bounded by Swisserland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that sea and France. Its figure bears some resemblance to that of a boot; its length, from Aousta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterward, of that astonishing universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swisserland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of these, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reg-

gio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. To the s of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and s of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all s of this, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains: in those on the N side of the Appennines, it is more temperate; but on the s it is very warm. The air of Campagna di Roma, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained: that of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. The tender plants are sheltered, in winter, on the N side of the Appennines; but on the s side, they have no need of that precaution. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to

which they are subject; namely those of France, Spain, and Germany. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their temper they seem to be a good medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, they reckon dainty dishes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are also eaten, not only by the common people, but by the better sort. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtezans; they also use paints and washes, both for their hands and face. The established religion is the Roman catholic. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. See LOMBARDY.

ITCHEN, a river in Hants, which rises in the centre of the county, and watering Winchester, enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

ITZEHOA, an ancient town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoer, 15 miles NE of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hainburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, St. a town of Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25 s.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, St. an island of the W Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods, and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N

part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. the capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but having some good harbours, is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here some years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. When brought on board, he had forgotten his native language, and could scarcely be understood. He was dressed in goat skins, would drink nothing but water, and it was some time before he could relish the ship's victuals. During his abode in this island, he had killed 500 goats, which he caught by running them down. From this remarkable circumstance, Daniel de Foe derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

JUAN DE ULHUA, ST. an island of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was discovered in 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 97 25 W, lat. 19 12 N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninsula of New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not extend above 25 in breadth. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. It is an extensive plain, not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but in all Yucatan, there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy. See **HONDURAS**.

JUDDA, a seaport of Arabia Felix,

with a fort, seated on the Red Sea, 34 miles SW of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

JUDENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. It is seated on the Muehr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Austrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Geete, 13 miles S of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 50 45 N.

IVES, ST. a seaport and borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NE of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 18 N.

IVES, ST. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday, considerable for cattle. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, six miles NE of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the rivulet Arques, 12 miles from the English Channel.

JVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

IVINCHO, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, six miles SW of Dunitable, and 32 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 54 N.

JULIAN, PORT ST. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

JULIEN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limousin, 13 miles W of Limoges. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 45 50 N.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated be-

tween two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is subject to the elector palatine, and is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 56 N.

JULPHA, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. This colony was so flourishing, that, before the civil wars, which have desolated Persia during this century, they were supposed to be the most considerable merchants in the world.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen, and 77 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 49 24 N.

JUMNA, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the NW of Delhi, waters that capital and the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

JUNSLAM, a seaport of Siam, to the N of a large island of the same name. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 8 56 N.

JURA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, NE of Islay, 10 miles long, and seven broad. Here are three mountains of a conic form and stupendous height, called the Paps of Jura. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Swisserland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far

as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies; particularly the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux. This valley is beautifully checkered with wood, arable, and pasture; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, lake Brenet. This vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marcafites. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel.

IVREA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a bishop's see, a fort, and an ancient castle. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by N of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Eure, 10 miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

JUTLAND, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the SE by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick.

IVY BRIDGE, a village in Devonshire, 11 miles NE of Plymouth. It is remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; having, on the N the rude barren mountains of Dartmoor, and on the S one of the best cultivated countries in the kingdom; while the river Arme, which runs through the village, forces its way through huge masses of granite, with great noise and impetuosity, and, when swelled with heavy rains, exhibits a very romantic appearance. A little above the bridge, is a considerable paper manufacture.

Ixworth, a town in Suffolk, with 2

market on Friday. Several Roman coins have been dug up here. It is seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 20 N.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Agra, capital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jessing, who also erected an observatory here, in 1734. It is a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 0 N.

K.

Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter C.

K AFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KAIHUA. See HUA.

KAIRVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population; is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Sufa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

KALAAK, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

KALIR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Posnia, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Western Prussia, and on the S by Silesia. It was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia, in 1793.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Prosnay, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben-Pira.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, which lies between the Volga and the Yaick, toward the Caspian Sea. In all this immense tract there is not one house to be seen, as they all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed among them, and from it they make a strong spirit, of which they are very fond. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchicurtikhan; or the king of kings, who derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or to live under its protection. They are pagans. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard: they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide furcoat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their only weapons are the cimitar, lance; and bow and arrow; but they are coming into the use of firearms; which, in time, will make them more formidable. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the bare plains of Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle,

and the cattle themselves starving on the scanty produce of a barren desert. Here they remain till spring, when their former habitation, on the east side of the river, is overflowed, for near a month, to a vast extent, by the melting of the snow, and their country appears one continued sea overgrown with trees. As soon as this subsides, they return with great joy, swimming their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make their passage easiest. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without any further preparation. They generally return from their excursions with only one horse, having eat all the rest. Their kibbets, or tents, are both warm and large, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke. They are 24 feet diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure; they are all round, the sides being made of a kind of checkered wickerwork, and the cross sticks neatly jointed for folding together or extending. When they erect a kibbet, they join as many of them together as will make a circle, of the dimension they choose; and having fixed the outside, which is six feet high, they raise, with their lances, around board, three feet diameter, with a hole in the middle of it, and small holes all round the edge. The large hole serves for the chimney; the small holes receive the ends of so many straight rafters; and the other ends being fixed to the sides, the roof is formed, which is both ingenious and pretty. Having thus erected the frame of the kibbet, they cover it over with thick felt, more or less, according as the season is cold or warm, beginning at the bottom and proceeding to the top, where they place a krine, which they can turn at pleasure against the wind, to prevent smoke.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw, 120 miles E of Kamieniech. Lon. 29 18 E, lat. 48 57 N.

KALO, or **KALOO**, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a lake, 22 miles SE of Tockay. Lon. 21 54 E, lat. 47 56 N.

KALUGA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the *Orea*.

KAMAKURA, an island of Japan, three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMBALA MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Paite and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of Mount Kambala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

KAMINIECK, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with a castle and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who restored it, in 1690. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 35 miles W of Bracklaw, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula on the E coast of Asia, extending from 52 to 61° N lat. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N, lies between the gulfs of Olutorok and Penhink; and its extremity to the S is Cape Lopatka. The greatest breadth is 240 miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to that of the river Kamtschatka; and toward each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. On the N it is bounded by the country of the Koriaes, on the E and S by the N Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the sea of Okotk. A chain of high mountains from N to S extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course into the ocean and the sea of Okotk. The soil, in general, is barren and heathy, with stunted trees thinly scattered over the whole face of the country; but some parts are said to produce tolerably good hay. The severity of the climate is equal to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should certainly be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September. October may be considered as an autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. Some wholesome vegetables grow here in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery. Here are also some excellent turnips, and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the vallies; and

this is the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam: these constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to their dried fish. The inhabitants may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales, the Russians and Cosacs, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. Their habitations are of three different sorts, which they call jourts, balagans, and loghouses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer: in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jourt resembles a round squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre; and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toes. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a waggoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankin; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches, and boots, made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. The inhabitants who are composed of mussulmans and pagans, breed multitudes of cattle, and raise innumerable horses for the service of the king. It is 150 miles NW of Bornou.

KANIOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles s by E of Kiow, and 100 NE of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Austrians in 1690, and is seated on the Drave, 100 miles s by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

KAN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, celebrated for its rivers, port, riches, and popula-

tion. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

KAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into slabs, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou-fou has one city of the second class, and five of the third, under its jurisdiction.

KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 31 N.

KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about seven leagues from each side, and 30 from Busfarah River, where all the ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphaußen, about the middle of this century, formed a Dutch settlement; but on his quitting their service, it became subject to its former master, the sheick of Bundaric.

KARLSRUHE, a city of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

KASAN, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmucs, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But in 1552, Ivan Vassilievitch II, conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wardech, 18 miles NE of Kempten, and 30 s by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock; considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood; but the trees are far from being of a extra-

ordinary growth. Lon. 131 48 W, lat. 59 51 N.

KAYERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, five miles NW of Colmar, and 25 NW of Basil. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

KAYERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the present war it was taken by the French, then by the Prussians, and again by the French. It is seated on the Lauter, 22 miles SW of Worms, and 38 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles SE of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 8 N.

KAYSERVERD, or **KEISEWERT**, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Dusseldorp, and 22 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

KEHL, a strong fortress of Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasburg, and to that city, when an imperial one, it belonged. It was strongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Being ceded to the empire, at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the emperor consigned it to the house of Baden. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Austrians on Sept. 18 following; but the bridge not being destroyed, the French regained possession of it the same day. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

KELSO, a populous town in Roxburghshire, with a good market for corn, and a bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David 1, in 1128. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso is 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 36 N.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 30 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 51 18 N.

KEMPTEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire.

The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47 49 N.

KEN, a river in Westmorland, which flows by Kendal, and empties itself into the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation; so that Milthorpe, situate below this cataract, is the only port of Westmorland.

KEN, a river in Kirkeudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad. The stream that issues from this lake, falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Irish Sea, at Kirkeudbright.

KENDAL, a corporate town in Westmorland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins. It has a spacious church, with 12 chapels of ease; and a free school well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's College in Oxford. Kendal has been long noted for its woollen manufactures; particularly, woven and knit stockings; a thick stuff, called cottons, for sailors jackets, and lincley-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool-cards are manufactured here. It is governed by a mayor, and has seven trading companies, who have each a hall. So early as the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV, special laws were enacted for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths, &c. and such has been the industry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flourish ever since, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage. Kendal is 46 miles S of Carlisle, and 259 NNW of London. Lon. 25 2 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KENNEBEC, a river, which rises in the district of Main, in New England, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNET, a river, which rises among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles W of London. Here is Kensington palace, formerly a seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchased of that nobleman by William III. The extensive

gardens, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk, particularly on Sunday.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Thames and the German Ocean, on the E and SE by that ocean and the straits of Dover, on the S by Sussex and the English Channel, and on the W by Surry. From E to W it is 58 miles, and from N to S 36. It is divided into five lathes, containing 61 hundreds, two cities, 29 market-towns, and 408 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. In the soil and face of the country, there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the NE extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The S part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil; fertile, but unwholesome on account of its moisture. The midland and western districts are a mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs, for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENTAIFFE, the MOUNT, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brigaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded by Great Sandy Creek on the N, by the Ohio on the NW, by N Carolina on the S, and by the Cum-

berland mountain on the E. It is upward of 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; and is divided into seven counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Madsden. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Kentucky, Licking River, Red River, Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Cumberland River, and Great Kenhaway or New River. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, without rapids, for the greatest part of the year. The soil is amazingly fertile, and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. The air is more temperate and healthy than the other settled parts of America; and snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The country, in general, may be considered as well-timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country in variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky are the sugar-tree, which grows in great plenty, and furnishes excellent sugar; and the honey-locust, which is surrounded by large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, the papwa, cucumber, black mulberry, wild cherry, buck-eye, and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat: it grows from three to twelve feet high, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which proceed leaves resembling those of the willow. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalograss, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage not common to other countries; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and vallies are adorned with variety of flowers. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and there are many large caves, some of which extend several miles under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. The waters produce plenty of fish and fowl, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkies; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockaton snakes. Among the native animals is the buffalo, whose flesh is

excellent meat; and there are still to be found many deer, elks, and bears. Here are also panthers, wild cats, wolves, beavers, otters, minks, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, pole-cats, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. Kentucky, in 1784, was computed to contain 30,000 souls, and has been since rapidly increasing in population. Lexington is the capital.

KENTUCKY, a river of N America, which rises with three heads from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N branch, which interlocks with Cumberland River, falls into the Ohio in lat. 38 27 N. It is amazingly crooked for upward of 200 miles in length; and its banks may rather be called precipices, for, almost every where, they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones. It is only at particular places that this river can be crossed, the best of which is near Leesetown.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well-built, and neatly thatched. The inhabitants are Malays, and are a mild and apparently quiet people. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of calico, though some wear silk, and most of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been seen with a Chinese pointed hat. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. The appearance of verdure upon it, when at a small distance from the shore, was occasioned by one small plant, resembling faxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large spreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might serve for fuel, and was the only thing seen here

that could be applied to that purpose. Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. Here are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, cast their fleeces and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name. It is 120 miles NNW of Gombroon. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

KERPEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

KERTSCH, a fortress, situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa. This fortress, and that of Yenikalé, are of the greatest importance, as they command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 51 16 N.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons in 1745.

KESTEVEN, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity. Part of the fens of Lincolnshire are in this district; the air of which, however, is more salubrious than that of the district of Holland; and the soil is more fruitful.

KESTON, a village in Kent, eight miles NW of Westerham, and 14 SE of London. On Holwood Hill, in this parish, is Holwood House, and in its grounds are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) of an ob-

long form; the area of which is partly inclosed by rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the springhead of the river Ravensbourn. Of this spring an excellent cold bath was formed, surrounded by pales and trees; but it has been long neglected. This river flows hence through Bromley and Lewisham, and falls into the Thames, at Deptford.

KESWICK, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greta, 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 35 N.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a district in the s part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of nature. Here is the lake of Keswick, or, more properly, the lake of Derwent-water. To the N of this romantic piece of water, soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the s is the dreary region of Borrowdale. See **BORROWDALE**, **DERWENT-WATER**, and **SKIDDAW**.

KETTERING, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on an ascent, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20 N.

KEW, a village in Surry, seven miles w by s of London. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is Kew House, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. The last has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New S Wales. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on two islands of the river Woxen, which here falls into Lake Ladoga. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

KEYNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It has some trade in malt, and is seated on the Avon, five miles SE of Bristol, and 115 W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

KHARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

KIA-KING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the w by Honan and Hou-quang, on the s by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, on the e by the gulf of Nanking, and on the n by Chau-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the w by Hou-quang, on the s by Quang-tong, and on the E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The mountains that lie to the s are almost inaccessible; but there are fine vallies among them. It is watered by lakes and rivers, and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

KIBURG, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Theoff, 14 miles NE of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 47 28 N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. It is 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

KIDWELLY, a town in Carmarthen-shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles s of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 56 44 N.

KIEL, a strong town of Germany, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade will be further augmented, when the inland navigation across the peninsula is finished. This navigation is to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and is to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen. This canal was begun in 1777, and is almost finished. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See **HOLSTEIN**.

KIEMA, a promontory of Swisserland, on the w shore of the lake of Zug. It is remarkable; that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweitz.

K'EN-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. It was afterward re-established by the same Tartars that destroyed it, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles SE of Nanking.

KILBARCHAN, a village in Renfrewshire, NW of Loch Winnoch. It is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles SW of Renfrew.

KILBEGGAN, a borough of Ireland, in West Meath, seated on the Boina, 44 miles W of Dublin.

KILBURN, a village in Middlesex, two miles NW of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

KILDA, ST. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W of N Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are

incredibly adventurous; being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W by King's County and Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

KILGARRREN, a town in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where that fish is caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is seated on the Tyvy, 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 52 4 N.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles NE of York, and 200 N of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 54 5 N.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia; seated in an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It was taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod, and 290 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It is one of the best counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop,

and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 E.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 52 50 N.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardferret. It is 143 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the side of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres; and the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The promontory of Mucruis, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruis, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a single cannon is answered by

a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory.

KILLILEAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It suffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now

erle of Clanbrassil; and the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town. It is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 14 miles N of Clonmell. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 54 11 N.

KILLOUGH, or **PORT ST. ANN**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea. A rock stands in the middle of the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood; to the E or W of which is a secure passage, the inlet lying S by E, and N by W. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLYBEGS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles NW of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a gaol; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the Castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

KILMALLOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 18 miles S of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 24 N.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town in Ayrshire, noted for its manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles SW of Glasgow.

KILMCRE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, with a bishop's see, three miles SW of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W, lat. 54 2 N.

KILWORTH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 miles SW of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday. The castle (the seat of the duke of Manchester) has been much improved. Queen Catharine, after her divorce from Henry VIII, resided some time in this castle. It is eight miles NW of St. Neot's, and 64 N

by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 15 N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of the Kimi, which here falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE of Tornea.

KINBURN, a fortress of the Russian empire, at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In the last war with Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it by land and sea, but were finally repulsed.

KINCARDINE-ON-DEE, a village in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or **MEARNS**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NW by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the SW by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverberrie.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John kept his court in a castle here. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 88 NW of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 52 11 N.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W coast of N America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126 43 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it **NOOTKA**; the name now generally adopted by the English. The woods are composed of the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine; and, in general, they are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, either to eat them, or to wear their feathers as ornaments. The quebrantahueffos, snags, and gulls, were seen off the coast; and the last two were also frequent in the Sound. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine graces. Their bodies are always covered with red paint; but their faces are orna-

mented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly appearance. They are docile, courteous, and good-natured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pine-bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable: they have also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is far exceeded by their nastiness and stench. Every thing about the house stinks of trainoil, fish, and smoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1786, a small association of British merchants, resident in the E Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for supplying the Chinese market with furs, and took measures, in 1788, to secure themselves a permanent settlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intrusion of the English into a part of the world, which they had long regarded as their exclusive property, sent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate arrived in Nootka Sound in May 1789, and, in July following, captured two English vessels, at the same time taking possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry, on receiving intelligence of this transaction, immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

KINGHORN, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the opposite side of the frith.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English Channel, 34 miles s by w of Exeter, and 218 wsw of London. Lon. 3 48 w lat. 50 20 N.

KINGSBURY, a village in Herts, to the N of St. Alban's, once famous for a palace of the Saxon kings.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles NW of Basingstoke, and 56

w by s of London. Lon. 1 9 w, lat. 51 20 N.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by W Meath, on the E by Kildare, on the S by Queen's-County and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philpottown.

KING'S LANGLEY, a village in Herts, five miles w of St. Alban's. It received its name from a royal palace built by Henry III, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

KINGSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. See FREDERICSTADT.

KINGSTON, the county-town of Ulster, in the state of New York, seated on the Eufopus Kill, or creek, the mouth of which is nearly two miles w of Hudson's River.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, most of the ships coming to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76 52 w, lat. 17 50 N.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of the second and third Edward; but it ceased afterward, in consequence of a petition from the corporation praying to be released from the burden. Queen Elisabeth founded here a free-school; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 11 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

KING-TE-CHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si and district of Jao-tcheou-fou. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain, is computed to con-

tain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

KINROSS, a borough in Kinrossshire, seated on a plain screened on the N by the Ochil Hills, and not far w of Loch Leven. Its manufactures are linen, and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, its length and breadth being nearly equal; and sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles s of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

KINTAIL, a peninsula in Rossshire, between Loch Garron and Loch Duich. It forms the sw corner of the county.

KIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 11 of the third class.

KIN-TCHING, the capital of the island of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-tching is seated in Cheonli, the s part of the island. Lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

KINTORE, a borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles w by N of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 57 8 N.

KIOF, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the w side of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kamniczek, and 335 E by s of Wariaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the w side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossaks, under the protection of Poland,

In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. The vast privileges that they enjoyed have been gradually abolished, and they are now reduced to the same state as the other provinces of the Russian empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Pfol, and Trubeth.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the w side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

KIO-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 10 miles s of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Lon, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 253 NW of London. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 54 3 N.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 54 20 N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday. It is seated near the skirts of the hills, which separate this county from Yorkshire, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is nine miles s of Appleby, and 281 NNW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

KIRCHBERG, a town of the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles s of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 16 N.

KIRIN, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, on the E by the sea of Japan, on the s by Corea, and on the w by Leaotong. This country, which is extremely cold, from the number of

forests by which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited. It contains only two or three ill built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

KIRIN, the capital of the province of Kirin, in E Chinese Tartary, situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin. It is the residence of a Mantchew general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy.

KIRKCALDY, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for small vessels, and a silk manufacture. It is 10 miles N of Leith. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a seaport in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Dee. It has a fine harbour, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. It is 60 miles W of Carlisle, and 83 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, a county or stewardry of Scotland, which once formed, with Wigtonshire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and on the W by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a considerable manufacture of sailcloth, and is seated at the mouth of the Ribble, 18 miles S of Lancaster, and 223 NNW of London. Lon. 2 58 W, lat. 53 46 N.

KIRKLEES, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, situate on the Calder, three miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it, is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are two hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a hill, near the river Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 292 NW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

KIRKPATRICK, a town in Dumbartonshire, lying E of Dumbarton. It is said to be the birthplace of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde at this place, to the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is built on an

inlet of the sea on the E side of the island; and the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 miles NE of Thurso, in Caithnesshire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 53 33 N.

KISMISH, an island of Asia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 50 miles in length and five in breadth. It is fertile and well-inhabited, and has been remarkable for its pearl fishery. Its E end is 12 miles S of Gombroon.

KISTI, one of the seven Caucasian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundshâ rivulets. They are bounded on the W by Little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Lelguis, and to the S by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of sixteen different districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Thetthen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingushî, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other: they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They have a fast in spring, and another in summer; but observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths. They allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the E side of the Gaus, forms the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Masulipatam.

KITTERY, a town of the United States of America, in the district of Maine. It is famous for ship-building, and is seated on the E side of the mouth of Piscataqua River.

KIUN-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the island of Hainan, seated on its N coast, opposite to the province of Quang-tong, in China. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 10 of the third class.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles sw of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Swisserland, seated on the Aar, three miles from Waldschut. The spiritual jurisdiction belongs to the bishop of Constance; the sovereignty to the cantons. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 35 N.

KLUNDERT, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It was taken by the French, in 1793, after a gallant resistance; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is nine miles SE of Williamstadt.

KNAPDALE, a mountainous district in Argyleshire, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a rugged rock, where there was a castle, and almost encompassed by the river Nid. Here is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and the water is of a very strong petrifying quality. Knareborough sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 54 5 N.

KNIGHTON, a commercial town in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Tend, 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 13 N.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the higher is the parish church, and in the lower a chapel of ease. They are seven miles NE of Northwich, and 173 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 20 N.

KOANG-FIN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si. Its jurisdiction contains seven cities of the third class.

KOBI, called by the Chinese CHAMO,

a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the S extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

KOBI-TCHEOU, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. It contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the second and third, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is almost a desert: and may justly be called the Siberia of China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and who seem to form a separate nation: they are no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. This province produces the best horses in China. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

KOBI-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

KOBI-YANG, the capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles NW of Canton.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby, near the mouth of the Berda, and was known, before the institution of this government, under the name of Berdskoi Ostrog. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potofi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. These mines, which lie about two miles from the town, were first discovered and worked, during the reign of Christian IV. Kongberg is 45 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

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KONGSWINGER, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 miles sw of Peking.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 50 5 N.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles s of Stettin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 50 N.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Prussia, with a university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the papists. The town is five miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles NE of Elbing, and 125 N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, with a bishop's see, seated on the Elbe, 35 miles sw of Glatz, and 115 N by w of Vienna. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 50 6 N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Franconia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles NNW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 50 24 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of con-

finement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Pyma, and 10 SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 51 2 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Mentz, with a strong fort, 12 miles NE of Mentz. It surrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

KONINGSTUTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunwick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

KONITZ, a town of Western Prussia, 10 miles NW of Culm, and 50 sw of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

KOPYS, a fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilef. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N.

KORIANCS, a nation of Asia, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs: yet the little cordiality, or rather the misunderstanding, that subsists among them, causes them to be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent, terminated to the s by Kamtschatka and the gulf of Pengina, to the E by the country of the Oluterians, to the N by that of the Tehoukchis, and to the w by the Tongoufes, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds nine hundred; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass this amount. The manners of the former are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. They have all the vices of the northern nations of Asia, without their virtues. Robbers by nature, they are suspicious, cruel, incapable either of benevolence or pity. Nothing but presents can excite their attention, or rouse their activity. From this perfidious and savage

disposition, it would not be easy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours. Hence their continual insurrections against the Russians, their atrocious robberies, their daily incursions on the people who surround them; hence the respective animosities and revenge that incessantly spring up. This state of war foments in every individual a ferocious spirit. The practice of attacking, and of defending themselves, creates in them an inflexible courage, that delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to ennoble in their eyes this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die. Neither the bravery, nor the number of their adversaries, can at all intimidate them: it is then they swear to *destroy the sun*. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies. The combat cannot terminate but by the total destruction of one of the parties; for the vanquished never seek their safety by flight, and not a Koriac will survive the slaughter of his countrymen. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their deep habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their youths till the most urgent necessity compels them. These youths are larger than those of the Kamtschadales, and are distributed nearly in the same manner; but their filthiness is more disgusting, for there is neither door, nor vent-hole for the smoke. They live, like the Kamtschadales, upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Raindeer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sort of berries, of a part of which they make a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison by the name of moukhamorr.

The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of nest or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. Among their strange customs, is the probation to which a young man subjects himself when he is desirous of marrying. As soon as he has fixed his choice, he waits upon the relations of his mistress, and offers to drudge for them. The woman is immediately enveloped in a multiplicity of garments, which conceal her to such a degree, that the face itself is scarcely visible. She is not left alone for a single instant; her mother, and a number of old matrons, accompany her wherever she goes. The aim of the lover, is to touch her naked body, the only way by which he can obtain her. In the mean time, he executes, with zeal and submission, all the functions that the relations impose upon him. Become, as it were, the slave of the family, he is employed in all the domestic labours, to cut wood, fetch water, provide ice, &c. In his leisure moments, at liberty to see and approach his mistress, he endeavours to merit her affection by some sly attempt to obtain a touch; but, from the number and thickness of her garments, and the resistance of her relations, it is frequently not till after the expiration of two or three years, that he obtains his end. Elate with his victory, he flies to inform the relations of his success. The witnesses are summoned, and the young lady interrogated. Her confession is necessary, as well as some proof that she was taken by surprise, and made fruitless efforts to defend herself. The conqueror being now freed from his labours, he makes his court without restraint to his future wife, who is not perhaps sorry to find herself delivered from her cumbersome attire. This second stage of courtship is seldom very long; the damsel, in the presence of the family, soon gives her consent, and nothing more is requisite to entitle him to all the claims of a husband. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances of its being practised without

scruple. Their funeral rites have a striking similarity to the ancient institutions of paganism, still observed by various uncivilized people of the new hemisphere. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of reindeer, fish, brandy, in short, whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If it be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance, where the fumes of their liquor and tobacco gradually efface the remembrance of death. They acknowledge a supreme being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature, whom they probably confound with that celestial fire, which is supposed to be his dwelling. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him; and it is impossible he should do an injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his work, and the instruments of his vengeance. It is to pacify his wrath, that they sacrifice their personal interest, and have recourse to devotion. They offer to him various animals, the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they rendered him propitious by piously getting drunk in their youths; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

KORSAW, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a

fort, 45 miles w by s of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

KOSAL, or **KOSTA**, a fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratibon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 26 N.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, seated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second is Makarief, situate on the Unsha.

KOUH-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. The inhabitants are remarkably mild, and treat strangers with uncommon hospitality. This city is seated between two large rivers.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles w of Wilna. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. Its name, which signifies Crane-hill, is derived from the number of cranes that used to assemble round the castle, when the adjacent plain was a morass. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibon and Troppaw. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KREKITH, a corporate town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London. Lon. 4 18 W, lat. 54 57 N.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is five miles N of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

KREMS, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KREUZENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It was once a

imperial city, and is seated on the Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mentz.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

KRUTZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, seated on the Soltz, 30 miles SW of Mozcislaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

KRYLOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

KUBESHA, a strong town of Asia, in the country of the Lesguis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the E to all Europeans) and relate, that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were cast away upon the coast; but others say, that the Greeks and the Genoese carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caspian, and were acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen, to establish manufactures. The subsequent invasion of the Arabs, Turks, and Moguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the strangers from effecting their return; so that they continued here, and formed a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are still excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. In their vallies, they have pasture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Persia, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumstances, and are a quiet inoffensive people, but high-spirited and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. They

elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality, each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In 1725, their magistrates acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

KUPSTEIN, a strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

KUNACHIR. See JESO.

KUR, a river of Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and, passing by Teflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from lat 51 to 45° N, running from Cape Lopatka, the S promontory of Kamtschatka, to Japan, in a SW direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoomska, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka. The next, named Paramoulic, is considerably larger than Shoomska. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians in 1713, and at the same time brought under their dominion. The others, in order, are also made tributary down to Ooshesheer, inclusive. The natives are all represented as hospitable, generous, and humane; excelling their Kamtschadale neighbours in the formation of their bodies, and in docility and quickness of understanding. Though Ooshesheer is the southernmost island that the Russians have yet brought under their dominion, they trade to Oorooop, which is the eighteenth, and the only one where there is a good harbour for ships of burden. Beyond this, to the S, lies Nadeegida, which was represented by the Russians, as inhabited by a race of men remarkably hairy, and who, like those of Oorooop, live in a state of entire independence. Spanberg places this island in 43 50 N lat. In the same direction, but inclining somewhat more to the W, lie the islands of JESO; a name which the Japanese give to the whole chain of islands between Kamtschatka and Japan.

KURSK, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Scine or Sem.

KUSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Agemi, on the S by Farisfan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Suster is the capital.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 miles NW of Treves. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 50 1 N.

KYNETON, a town in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth, and a market on Wednesday. It is 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

KYNETON, a village in Somersethire, NE of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

L.

LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 miles NW of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 48 48 N.

LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 miles NW of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 45 39 N.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

LABIAU, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischhaff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Koningsberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 57 N.

LABOURD, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a country on the E side of Hudson's Bay, in N America. The climate, in only lat. 57° N, is excessively cold during winter. Wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed, in the form of a hoar-frost. The ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June, commences hot weather, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent: they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow.

The sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads many different lights and colours over the whole sky. The animals are moosedecers, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fish are, whales, morfes, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals: when that season is over, 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. But one of the most striking things, that draws the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried to Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See **NEW BRITAIN**, **ESQUIMAUX**, and **HUDSON'S BAY**.

LACK, or BISCHOFFS-LACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn; but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Triest. It is 26 miles W by N of Laubach, and 35 N of Triest. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LADENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 49 30 N.

LADOGA, a lake in Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. It is full of quicksands, which, being moved from place to place, by the frequent storms, cause several shelves which often prove fatal to the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the SW extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the Russian

government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Petersburg. Lon. 30 32 E, lat. 60 0 N. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOONA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see; 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, islands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon., and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrone, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tintan, Guam, and Rota.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 50 N.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

LAGUNA, a town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. The governor has a palace here, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and flowing by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falls into the Rhine, above Coblenz.

LAHOM, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 50 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LAHORE, a province of Hindoostan

Proper, bounded on the w by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See PANJAH.

LAHORE, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, situate on the S bank of the Rauvec. It is a place of high antiquity, and was the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. It owed its modern improvements, however, to Humaion, the father of Acbar, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whose name, even as a sect, was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 298 NW of Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

LAI-TCHEQU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea. Its jurisdiction contains two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthièvre, and gave the title of princess to the unfortunate lady, who was massacred at Paris, in September 1792, for her inviolable attachment to her unhappy mistress, the late queen of France. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, and is 37 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, nine miles N of Aix. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and home-made wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

LAMBOEN, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 30 N.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, 50 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Scoutra Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital of the same name, is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are pagans. In 1589, the king of this island, being accused by the Portuguese of having betrayed the governor of the coast, was seized, with four of his subjects, in his own capital, and carried to Paté, where they were publicly executed, in the presence of the king of that island, and of several kings of the neighbouring islands; ever since which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portuguese.

LAMPEDOSA, a desert island on the coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 36 10 N.

LAMPSACO, an ancient town of Naxos, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now an inconsiderable place, seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles, Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the E by Yorkshire, on the S by Cheshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It is 74 miles from N to S (including a detached hundred on the NW, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and its greatest breadth is 42 miles. It is divided into six hundreds, containing 27 market-towns, and 63 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. The air, in general, is very healthful. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, is one of those which are the least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The E part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyre-fdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the S part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Black-ston-edge, that separates the county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by the black turf bogs, here called mosses; some of which are of large extent, and impassable in wet seasons. In the NE part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only from the nature of its soil; but from the remarkable wetness of its climate; the land, however, is singularly fitted to the growth of the potatoe. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is distinguished beyond any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shalooms, bays, serges, tapes, small ware, hats, sailcloth, facking, pins, iron goods.

east plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and Calder; and it has two considerable lakes, Winander-mercad Coniston-mercad. Lancaster is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Lon, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which is a stone bridge of five arches. It has but one church, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is the castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and the view toward the sea, extending to the Isle of Man. Five miles from this place is Dunald-Mill-Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near its entrance. Some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the W Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. It is 68 miles S of Carlisle, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

LANCASTER, a county of Pennsylvania, 41 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 36,147 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, the capital of a county of the same name, in Pennsylvania. Its trade is already large, and must increase in proportion as the surrounding country populates. Beside its churches, and other public buildings, it contains a college founded in 1787, and named Franklin College, after the late Dr. Franklin. It is seated on the Conestogo Creek, near the river Susquehanna, 66 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 17 W, lat. 40 2 N.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Isles. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is famous for its fairs in July and August; and is seated on the Feltrino,

87 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

LANDAFF, a small place in Glamorganshire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Taafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is 30 miles NW of Bristol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

LANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It sustained a severe bombardment by the allies, in 1793; but they were compelled to raise the siege. It is seated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newstadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 12 N.

LANDEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French, over the allies, July 29, 1693, and for a battle fought March 18, 1793, between the Austrians and French, by which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. Landen is seated on the Becke, 17 miles NW of Huy, and 18 NE of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See NEERWINDEN.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Elhorn, 20 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 28 N.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marfan. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marian is the capital of this department, and Dax the episcopal see.

LANGUARD FORT, a fort on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, the entrance of which it commands.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles SW of Maubeuge, and 100 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

LANDSCROON, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence,

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three miles N of Basl. Lon. 7 31 E, lat. 47 36 N.

LANDSCROON, or **LANDSCRONA**, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

LAND'S END, a promontory of Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the Zelder, 12 miles W of Schweidnitz.

LANDSCHÜT, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Isar, 35 miles NE of Munich. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

LANERK, a borough in Lanerkshire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 40 N.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Dumbartonshire; on the E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; on the S by Dumfriesshire; and on the W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. Its extent from N to S is 40 miles, and from E to W 36. The southern part of this county is generally called Clydesdale. See **CLYDESDALE**.

LANGÉAC, a town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E of St. Flour. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LANGÉAIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 47 26 N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth, and produces plenty of corn. The principal town is Ruteköping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

LANGONE, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a magnificent royal palace, seated on a small river, 140 miles SE of Ava. Lon. 101 15 E, lat. 23 12 N.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 33 N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beyond conception. It is 35 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyons; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony; and on the S by the Mediterranean and Roussillon. It is 225 miles in length, and 100 where broadest. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Hérault.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, five miles SE of Lille.

LANSINBURGH, a town in the state of New York, formerly called the New City. It stands on the E side of Hudson's River, opposite the S branch of Mohawk River, nine miles N of Albany.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

LAON, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; and it is noted for excellent artichokes. It is seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. It is full of forests, and abounds in rice and fruits. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will: he shows himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the same as in China. Langkone is the capital.

LAPLAND, a country of Europe bounded on the N by the N Sea and the Frozen Ocean, on the E by the White Sea, on the S by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia, and on the W by Norway. It is situate between 69 and 75° of N lat. comprehending, on the most northern side of it, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow. These Alps compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi, whose declivity toward the E and S consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the S division of this country, which is the largest; Russian Lapland is situate in the E part; and Danish Lapland, which is the smallest, extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side. The Laplanders are of a middling stature. They have generally a flat face, fallen cheeks, dark gray eyes, thin beard, brown hair, are stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filthiness. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple, but, at the same time, much inclined to laziness. They are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, and so proud of their country and constitution, that, when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, comely, chaste, and of weak nerves; which is also observable sometimes among the men. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of reindeer, which

they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the Fishers. Some of them possess six hundred or a thousand reindeer; and they castrate the superfluous males by crushing the testicle with their teeth. The Lapland fishers, who are also called Laplanders of the woods (because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests) live by fishing and hunting, and choose their situation from its convenience for either. Beside looking after their reindeer, the fishery, and the chase, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are little, light, and compact. They also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe; harness for the reindeer; all sorts of utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn: it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the reindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. They prepare the nerves of the reindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the reindeer pierced, instead of a drawing iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or reindeer skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes tin, or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not be obliged to carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they build, at certain distances, in the forests, little huts made like pigeon-houses, and placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet from the root. In these elevated huts they keep their goods and provisions; and, though

season; but

They are and are of s. Some of a thousand e superfluous e with their rs, who are woods (be- upon the bor- rinter in the unting, and convenience after their e chafe, the e construc- little, light, ke sledges, of a canoe; all sorts of ups, bowls, tively carved, ones, brags, siness, like- hen. The consists in drying fish er, making they prepare uch a man- for thread; help of the , instead of nder their sham gold, rt of dying ese people s, covered urf, coarse ; and the o curtains, e not able , but con- the fire. ked; and, ce upright they cover nd in win- g. Their on or cop- s, spoons, er basins: lements of y may not umber of xcursions, in the fo- n-houses, e tree cut from the hey keep d though

they are never shut, yet are they never plundered. In their drels they use no linen. The men wear close breeches, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before; and, in winter, they put a little hay in them. Their doublet is made to fit their shape, and open at the breast; over this they wear a close coat, whose skirts reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth; always bordered with fur, or cloth of different colours. Their caps are edged with fur, pointed at top, and the four seams adorned with lists of a different colour. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with rat-skins. The women wear breeches, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans; and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with list of different colours. The reindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chafe and the fishery furnish the rest: but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk: brandy is scarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians, and the balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and whatever they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden, imagining that they shall want it in the other world. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered without difficulty; the husband assists at the labour, and affords his wife the necessary help. Their cradle is small, light, and made in the shape of a canoe; and, in their journies, the women carry it at their backs. Their weddings are

kept at the bride's house, who appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-meal, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversion, at weddings and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geese: they wrestle and jump over a stick; and are fond of giving grotesque accounts of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or rather howl in disagreeable measures. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and pagan ceremonies.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 50 N.

LARACHA, a strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

LAREDO, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, 60 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 33 N.

LARISSA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is seated on the Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi; and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

LARISTAN, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lar is the capital.

LARRYBUNDAR, a seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, a city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 850 miles N by E

of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

LATAKIÁ, formerly **LAODICEA**, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is 75 miles sw of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

LATTON, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a barn.

LAVAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of the same name, with two castles. Since the revolution it has been erected into a bishopric; and the inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Maine, 15 miles s of the town of that name, and 40 w of Mans. Lon. 0 42 w, lat. 48 7 N.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT MINDE**, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the Drave, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

LAVAUUR, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the Agout, 20 miles NE of Toulouse. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAUBACH, a strong town, capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 miles s of Clagenfurt, and 155 s by w of Vienna. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 45 24 N.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles sw of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 49 28 N.

LAUDER, a borough in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles s of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 w, lat. 55 36 N.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

LAVELT, or **LAFELT**, a village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. Its church is one of the finest in the county; and it has considerable manufactures in serges, shawls, fays, fluffs, and fine yarn. It is

seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles s by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 39 N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 10 miles s of Hailbron. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 3 N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Baile, seated near the river Birs, 12 miles sw of Baile.

LAUFFEN, a village of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, three miles s by w of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which is 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 miles E of Basil. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

LAUGHTON, a village in the w riding of Yorkshure, on a high hill, six miles ESE of Rotherham. It is noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind; and it is seen, in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

LAVIGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the same name, eight miles from Rapallo.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 83 w by s of London. Lon. 2 3 w, lat. 51 13 N.

LAUNCESTON, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is the county-town, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It had a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, stands the old priory. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 w by s of London. Lon. 4 35 w, lat. 50 40 N.

LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, near the river Eger, 27 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

LAVORA, **TERRA DI**, a province of Naples, 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the w. by Campagna di Roma, on the N by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by the Molise and Principato Ulteriore, and on the s by Principato Citeriore. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name; and it is fertile in excellent vines

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and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

LAUSANNE, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college, and a bishop's see. It contains 7000 inhabitants. It is built on such a steep ascent, that, in some places, the hories cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot-passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The church, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is seated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 miles NE of Thorn.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 10 miles SE of Weissenburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 48 N.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Neuburg. It is seated on the Danube, 32 miles NW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 38 N.

LAWRENCE, St. the largest river in N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger. It is here called the Iroquois.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a town in Kincardineshire, with a flourishing manufacture of lawn, cambric, linen, and other articles. It is six miles W of Inverbervie.

LAXENBURG, a town of Austria, with a palace, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on

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a small river, 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 48 3 N.

LAYTONSTONE. See **LOW LAYTON.**

LEA, a river, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEADHILLS, a village in Lanerkshire, situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. These miners, though, in a great measure, excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

LEAO-TONG, or CHEN-YANG, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, or country of the Manchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the S by the great wall of China and the gulf of Lea-tong; and inclosed on the E, N, and W, by a palisade, constructed of stakes seven feet high, without either bank of earth or ditch. Chen-yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, which had formerly a market. Here is a bridge of many arches over the river Mole. It is 18 miles SSW of London.

LEATHES WATER, called also **WYTHBURN, or THIRLMERE WATER**, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it skirts for the space of four miles, receiving numerous torrents that descend from the mountains. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

LEAWAVA, a seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

LEBEDA, an ancient seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles S of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

LEBRIXA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a territory abundant

ing in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 8 N.

LEBUS, a town of Upper Saxony in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Francfort, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

LECCE, a populous town of Naples, in Otranto, with a bishop's see, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

LECHLADE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

LECHSICH, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LECK, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine at Wyck-by-Deurstedde, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, with a castle. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Condom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

LEDBURY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E of Hereford, and 116 WNW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

LEDESMA, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W, lat. 41 0 N.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's Channel.

LEE, a village in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, is interred. It is six miles SE of London.

LEEDS, a corporate town in the W

riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situated in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England, and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. That called the Mixed-Cloth-Hall is a building of amazing extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market-day; and the whole business is transacted within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The White-Cloth-Hall is a similar building. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about ten miles to the S, 15 to the SW, and eight to the N and W; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a manufacture of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, visited by captain Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country, near the sea, are sandy and barren; but in the internal parts, the marks of considerable population, and of an improved state of cultivation, are conspicuous. Many of the plantations are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads. Large spots, covered with the paper mulberry-tree, were observed, and the plantations in general were abundantly stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these captain Cook made some addition, by sowing the seeds of melons, Indian corn, &c. The island is seven miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, not above three.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles N of Stafford, and 154 NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 16 N.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 17 miles NE of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

LEEROT, a fortress of Germany, in E Friesland, seated at the confluence of the

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Lee with the Embs, 10 miles E by S of Embden.

LEESTOWN, a flourishing town of the state of Kentucky, in the county of Fayette, seated on the E bank of the river Kentucky. As the banks of the river are remarkably high, there are few crossing places; and the best being at Leestown, is a circumstance which contributes to its increase. It is a few miles W of Lexington. See KENTUCKY RIVER.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

LEEW, a fortified town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Geete, 12 miles S of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LEGHORN, a strong and considerable city of Italy, in Tuscany. It has one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean; and; being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews have a handsome synagogue and schools, the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a lighthouse, on a small island. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. On June 27, 1796, it was entered by a French army; but the British subjects here, with their merchandise, and all their vessels in the harbour, previously departed. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, 45 SW of Florence, and 145 NW of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese. It surrendered to the French September 13, 1796. It is seated on the Adige, 25 miles SSE of Verona.

LEICESTER, a borough, and the county-town of Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, but much diminished in magnitude and importance. It was walled in formerly, but in the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire, and the assizes are held in the former. It has five churches,

sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester is seated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which, called Bow Bridge, was long visited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument over the grave of Richard III; but this bridge fell in 1791. Leicester is 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 52 38 N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, on the E by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on the S by Northamptonshire, on the SW by Warwickshire, and on the NW by Derbyshire. It extends 35 miles from E to W, and 30 from N to S; contains six hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 200 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is extremely healthful. Its chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the NW, the Bardon Hills rise to a great height; and, in their neighbourhood, lies Charnwood, or Charley Forest, a rough and open tract. Further to the NW are valuable coal mines. The NE parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are of a very large size, without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool. The E and SE part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred every species of domestic quadruped to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of flockings is the principal one in the county.

LEIGH, a seaport in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, opposite the E extremity of Canvey Island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. It is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

LEIGH, a town in Lancashire, whose

market is now disused. It is seven miles NNE of Warrington, and 191 NW of London.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, considerable for fat cattle. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 55' N$.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles SW of Worms. Lon. $8^{\circ} 22' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 30' N$.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which flows through Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and passing by Heiligenstadt, Göttingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, falls into the Aller.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the E and S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Connaught and Munster, and on the N by Ulster. It contains 12 counties and 858 parishes. The counties are Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, E Meath, Queen's County, W Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neur, Urrin or Slane, and the Inny. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful in corn and pastures. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom. Dublin is the capital.

LEIPSICK, a strong city in the electorate of Saxony, with a castle, and a famous university. It carries on a great trade; and has three great fairs every year, which are celebrated throughout all Germany, and last a fortnight each. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipsick was taken by the Austrians in 1632, and in 1642 by the Swedes. In 1745 and 1756, it was taken by the Prussians. The Austrians in 1756 besieged it in vain; they took it two years afterward, but were soon obliged to give it up. It was restored to the elector by the peace of 1763. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyße, the Elster, and the Barde, 40 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 19' N$.

LEITH, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, two miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, and being situate on both sides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is

secured by a noble stone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the W Indies, and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive rope-walks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufacture, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. $3^{\circ} 7' W$, lat. $56^{\circ} 0' N$.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by Fermagh, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the SE, Roscommon on the SW, and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black-cattle. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

LEITRIM, the county-town of Leitrim, in Ireland; formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is seated on the Shannon, five miles N of Carrick, and 80 NW of Dublin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 57' N$.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixslip is eight miles W of Dublin.

LEMBURG, or **LEOPOLD**, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The square, churches, and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman catholic archbishop, and an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII, of Sweden. It is seated on the

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Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kamienieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

LEMBRO, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name and a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

LEMGOW, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 17 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N.

LEMNOS, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, now called STALIMENE, situate near the strait of Gallipoli. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which, not a trace remains; and what historians relate of it serves only to excite, but not to gratify, curiosity. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoetetes, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into small loaves, and sealed with the grand signior's seal, is then dispersed over all Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it; and yet a chymist can discover nothing but a mere clayey earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. Its capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 ESE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and

late province of Artois, eight miles NE of Arras and 95 of Paris.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles SW of Catania.

LENZBURG, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, eight miles W of Baden.

LEOGANE, a town and fort of the W Indies, with a good harbour, on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in March 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is famous for its fine wool, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester; and 137 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

LEO, ST. a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, eight miles SW of San Marino, and 15 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estramadura, and on the E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douero.

LEON, a city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is a bishop's see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esra, 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N America, lying between New Mexico on the N, the gulf of Mexico on the E, Panuco on the S, and New Biscay on the W.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaners in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a vol-

cano, at the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna and late territory of Limolin, with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienna, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 42 miles E of Clagenturt. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

LEONTINI. See **LENTINI**.

LEOPOLD. See **LEMBURG**.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665. It is seated on the Waag, 36 miles NW of Neuhausel, and 62 E of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 48 35 N.

LEPANTO, a considerable seaport of Livadia, with an archbishop's see. It is built on a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle. The harbour is small, and may be shut up by a chain; the entrance being but fifty feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was evacuated, in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. Near this town, don John of Austria obtained a famous victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco. The Turks have six or seven mosques here; and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW of Athens, and 350 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 38 30 N.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

LERIA, or **LEIRIA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coimbra, and 60 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

LERIDA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a castle. This

place declared for Charles III, after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, state-prisoners having formerly been sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and had lately a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town in Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with a palace and a park. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 42 16 N.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins. It is situate on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

LERO, or **LEROS**, anciently Leria, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées and late territory of Béarn. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 43 17 N.

LESGUIS, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesguistan, or Daghestan. It is bounded on the S and E by Persia and the Caspian; on the SW and W by Georgia, the Ossis, and Kists; and on the N by the Kists and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgæ or Ligyes. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by pre-

datory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Persia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly sacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring districts. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

LESKEARD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the coinage towns for tin. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a considerable manufacture of yarn. It is 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

LESPARE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. In its environs are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of Medoc stones. It is 30 miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

LESSINES, a town of Austrian Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture. It is seated on the Dender, six miles NE of Ath, and 28 SW of Brussels. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

LESTWITHIEL, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated in a vale, on the Fowey, not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Near it, on the edge of a hill, is Leftormal-Castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Cornwall; it is surrounded by a ditch, which was formerly filled with water, brought by pipes from an adjoining hill; and on the higher side, leading to the principal gate, traces of buildings are to be found. Lestwithiel is 19 miles WNW of Plymouth, and 230 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

LETTERE, a commercial town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, the island of Candia, &c. The

LEVANT SEA means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

LEVANTINE VALLEY, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and the lake Maggiore. It is divided into two parts by the river Tesino; and is eight leagues long, but the breadth inconsiderable. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. The houses are entirely of wood, and have externally the appearance of Swiss cottages, but a neglect of cleanliness proves the vicinity and greater similarity to the Italians. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri; and Ossogna, the residence of the bailiff, consists only of a few houses.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, 18 miles S of Narbonne. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain, near the river Elsimpt; 50 miles NW of Ratibon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Kinrossshire, 12 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell; but she escaped in 1568, by the assistance of the brother of the governor of the castle. Another island, named St. Serf's Isle, is said to have been a residence of the Pictish priests: it was afterward the seat of a priory, of which some remains are to be seen. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species, called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provision.

LEVEN, a river in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W side of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a ba-

rometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descends columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

LEUK, a town of Swisserland, in the Upper Vallais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the independent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs, which nearly resemble those of Bath; but the accommodations are inconvenient; formerly they were tolerably good; but, in 1719, a vast body of snow fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to destroy a number of the inhabitants. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

LEVROUX, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, 35 miles sw of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

LEUSE, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LEUTKIRK, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 22 miles NE of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague, and 40 SE of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

LEWARDEN, a populous and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles w of Groningen, and 65 N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

LEWENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, 10 miles E of Hailbron, and 30 NNE of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were

defeated in 1644. It is 25 miles NE of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

LEWES, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It contains six parish churches, and is seated on the Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. The assizes are sometimes held here; and it sends two members to parliament. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III, and his son prince Edward (afterward Edward 1) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

LEWIS, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, being connected by a narrow isthmus with HARRIS, forms but one island, which is about 60 miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. and there are good fisheries on the coast. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. This island belongs to Ross-shire. There are several inferior isles and rocks, comprehended under Inverness-shire. The whole lies 20 miles NW of the isle of Skye.

LEWISBURGH, the county-town of Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Juniata. Lon. 77 39 W, lat. 40 35 N.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, five miles SE of London. The church is an elegant new edifice.

LEXINGTON, the capital of the state of Kentucky, and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which were thus fabricated: first on the ground were laid large broad stones; on these were placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by

the Indians. In the neighbourhood also, are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications, and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and further advanced than they in the arts of life; and Mr. Filion, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington stands at the head of the river Elkhorn, 470 miles w of Washington. Lon. 85 10 w, lat. 38 20 n.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university, which has generally 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school consists of a large pile of brick building, three stories high; in the uppermost of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office. Adjoining to the school is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is one of the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is seated near the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 51 10 N.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E side, is very fertile; but there are high mountains that cut it almost through the middle from E to W, and occasion so great an alteration in the climate, that when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow; and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to

which the rivers descending from the mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 125 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

LEZINA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LIBANUS, mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Coelosyria.

LIBAU, a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic, 45 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LIBOURNE, a populous town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

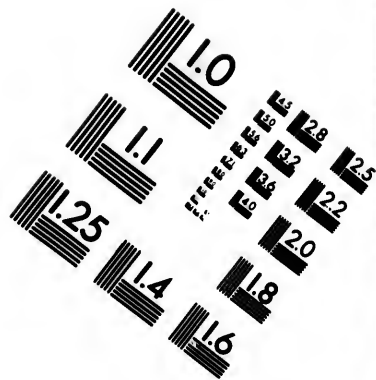
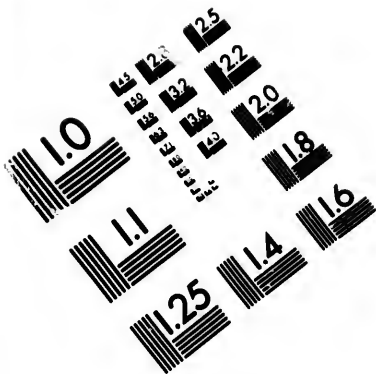
LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 21 miles N of Francfort. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 50 15 N.

LICHFIELD, a city in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It has three parish-churches, beside the cathedral, a free-school, and two hospitals, Lichfield sends two members to parliament, and is seated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 54 N.

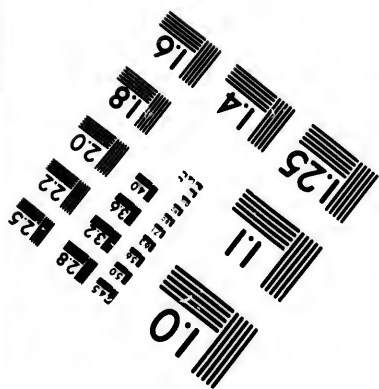
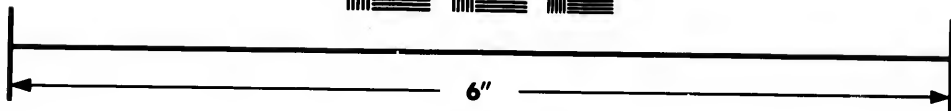
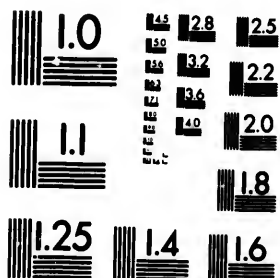
LICHTALLEN, or LIESTAL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Basile, seated on the Ergetz, eight miles SE of Basile. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and considered as impregnable. It is 12 miles NNW of Haguenau





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LICHTENBURG, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullenbach, 20 miles NE of Cullenbach. Lon. 12 2 E. lat. 50 25 N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 16 N.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of Swisserland, capital of the county of Tocken- burg, seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 15 N.

LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

LIDFORD, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

LIDDEL, a river in Roxburghshire, and the only one in that county that flows southward. It falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIDDISDALE, a district in Roxburghshire, comprehending the southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach, 17 miles S of Neuremburg, and subject to that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxembourg and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons; he is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 100,000 ducats.

LIEGE, an ancient and populous city Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of

the same name, with a castle. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates: it has also 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make 10 in all. The cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the bishop's palace, the townhouse, and the arsenal: here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop, apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, to his functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution; but being driven thence, in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles SW of Maastricht, and 62 SW of Cologne. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LIEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is 325 miles SW of Canton.

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LIEOU-KIEOU, the general name of 36 islands lying between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. They form a powerful empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and ought not to be confounded with the other savage nations dispersed throughout the islands of Asia. Each island has a particular name; the largest and principal, called Lieou-kieou, extends 146 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. They have a king, who is tributary to China. Kint-ching, the capital, in Checuli, the S part of Lieou-kieou, lies in lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

LIÈRE, a town of Austrian Brabant, at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, nine miles NNE of Mechlin, and 12 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16 E, lat. 51 9 N.

LIESINA, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice. It is 58 miles long and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine.

LIESINA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fort on an inaccessible mountain. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were defeated. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LIESKENSCHOECK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Fort Lillo, and seven miles NW of Antwerp.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E of Laon. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 49 35 N.

LIESTAL, or **LIECHSTAL**. See **LICHTALLEN**.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs thence into Kildare, and then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, below which it falls into the Irish Sea.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles NE of Donegal. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 54 47 N.

LIGNE, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LIGNIÈRES, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with a collegiate church and a castle, 22 miles SSW of Bourges. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 46 47 N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the rivulet Cet, 30

miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 51 10 N.

LIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park. It is seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar-le-Duc and 125 of Paris. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 48 39 N.

LIGON, a seaport in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, 23 miles SSE of Tours. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 47 3 N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Navéz, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E side of the Scheld, seven miles N of Antwerp. It was taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it, retaking it, however, in 1794. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LIMA, a city, capital of Peru, with an archbishop's see, and a university. In 1534, Pizarro, marching through the country, was struck with the beauty and fertility of the extensive valley of Rimac. There, on a small river of the same name with the valley, at the distance of five miles from Callao, the most commodious harbour in the Pacific Ocean, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes. This name it retains among the Spaniards in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the ancient appellation of the valley in which it is seated. Lima gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight; the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet

long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into eight parishes. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and some have done the city much damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. They are also very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious; and they have a strong belief in the power of charms. Lima is 200 miles s of Quito. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 12 1 S.

LIMA, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

LIMALE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 42 E, lat. 50 42 N.

LIMAVADY, a town of Ireland. See NEWTOWN LIMAVADY.

LIMBOURG, or LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights near this place, September 16, 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Nassau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

LIMBURG, a fertile province of the Netherlands, subject partly to the Austrians, and partly to the Dutch. It is bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, on the E by that duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 miles long and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands.

LIMBURG, the capital of Austrian Limburg. It was taken by the French in 1675, and by the allies in 1702, but afterward ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths,

and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Verfe, 15 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LIME, a town in Dorsetshire. See LYME REGIS.

LIME, or LIMEN, a village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and is now a poor town, but it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. It used to be the place where the lord warden of the Cinque Ports was sworn, at his entrance upon his office. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane-street, ended here; and from the brow of its hill may be seen the ruins of the Roman walls. Here was formerly a castle, now converted into a farm-house.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Tipperary and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon; on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

LIMERICK, or LOUGH MEATH, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is still a commercial and populous place; and consists of the Irish and English Town; the latter situate on an island, formed by the Shannon, and called King's Island. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. Ardserf and Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, are united to the see of Limerick. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honorable capitulation. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the NW extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt,

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and the latter flowing from the s. The Limmat, continuing its course NW, flows through the lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

LIMOGES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, the capital of the department, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Perigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, on the E by Auvergne, on the s by Querci, and on the w by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the department of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUX, a commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce an excellent white wine, called the Perry of Limoux. It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles w by s of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouſe. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 4 N.

LIMPURG. See **LIMBOURG**.

LINCHE, or **LINKE**, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated on a river, 10 miles SW of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 51 0 N.

LINCOLN, a city, the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 13, beside the cathedral; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The cathedral is admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style; and its great bell, called Toin of Lincoln, requires 12 men to ring it. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; and sends two members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E by the German Ocean; on the SE by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire;

on the SW by Rutlandshire; and on the W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77 miles from N to S, and 45 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts; namely, Holland on the SE, Kesteven on the SW, and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 31 market-towns, and 630 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. The air is various, according to its three grand divisions, which see. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-feed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are noted for their swiftness; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

LINDENFELS, or **LINDENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 49 42 N.

LINDISFARNE. See **HOLY ISLAND**.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Wenner, 12 miles NW of Skar, and 178 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 58 25 N.

LINDAU, a free imperial town of Suabia. Here is a celebrated abbey of canons, whose abbeſs is a princess of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are protestants. The French took possession of this town in July 1796. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Buchorn, and 75 S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LINDSEY, the largest of the three principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the most elevated part of the county; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the W side. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S part of which is well inhabited; but the N is thin of people: great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract. See **AXHOLM**.

LINGEN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It

belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Embs, 30 miles w of Osnaburgh, and 37 N of Munster.

LIN-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Yu-ho. It has only four cities of the third class in its district; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

LIN-TCIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, seated on the Great Canal. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain; and near this are some temples of beautiful architecture. It is 225 miles S of Peking.

LINLITHGOW, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowshire. It stands on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but here is still shown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 16 miles w of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, on the E by Edinburghshire, on the SW by Lanarkshire, and on the W by Stirlingshire. It extends near 20 miles from NE to SW, and its breadth does not exceed 12, except on the shore of the Forth.

LINOSA, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedusa: it is 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

LIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan; including, in its jurisdiction, two cities of the second, and six of the third class.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures. The French became masters of it in 1741, but the Austrians retook it in 1742. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 w of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 16 N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblenz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday; 12 miles

SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N.

LIPARI, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a lighthouse, as its fires were never extinguished. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former state. The form of this island is very irregular; and in this volcanic spot such a number of spiracles have been opened, that the greatest part of them are confounded with each other. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

LIPARI, an ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari, with a bishop's see. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbarossa, who carried the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessaries of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

LIPARI ISLANDS, islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N of Sicily, and formerly called *Æolian Islands*. They are 21 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Feliculi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs in great perfection. Some of their wines are much esteemed; particularly the Malvasia, well known all over Europe. These islands are of volcanic origin. See **STROMBOLO**, **VOLCANO**, &c.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, by the Austrians in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles NE of Temeswar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 45 51 N.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstadt, and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

LIPSTADT Westphalia Lippe. It afterward now to the a good building ve it has a Lippe. 1 miles WSW Munster.

LIQUEUR, a department of province of Omer. **LIQUEUR** LIEO-T-KI LIS, a river has its source into Flanders Armentiers Deynse, and Ghent.

LISBON tal of Portugal, a university, and totally destroyed, 1755. 10,000 families greatest safety from the affords a benefitings graduated from the mouth, 1753 by W 0 38 42 N.

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LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterward subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated in a morass, 17 miles wsw of Paderborn, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

LIQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles w of St. Omer. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 50 45 N.

LIQUEO or **LIKEO ISLANDS**. See **LIEO-KIEOU**.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running NE into Flanders, passes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynle, and then falls into the Scheld, at Ghent.

LISBON, a considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, and a strong castle. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It is seated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, 178 w by N of Seville, and 255 s by w of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, eight miles sw of Belfast. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 41 N.

LISCA, one of the Lipari Islands, three miles sw of Strombolo. It is a small desert spot.

LISIER, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriège, lately an episcopal see in the province of Couslerans. It has a chapel, which has been famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the Satat, 50 miles SE of Auch, and 390 s by w of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

LISIEUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see in Normandy. The churches, and the late episcopal palace and convents, are handsome structures. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the

sea, and 40 sw of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49 11 N.

LISLE, a strong city of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is *L'Isle*, The Island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which are now drained. Its citadel is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect; and among the public structures are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. Here are manufactures of all sorts; but the principal trade is in camlets. Lisle was taken by the allies, after three months siege, in 1708; but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated on the Deule, 14 miles w of Tournay, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, in a spacious bay, between Mull and the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, nine miles long and two broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

LISONZO, a river, which rises in Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles w of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 52 N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polesia, 50 miles w of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, six miles NW of Breslaw. It is seated on the Weistritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, anciently governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is bounded on the s by Volhynia, on the w by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia;

on the N by Livonia and Russia, which last bounds it on the E. It is 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its principal rivers are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country; and the soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; here are also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania.

LITIZ, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is eight miles from Lancaster, and 70 w of Philadelphia.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is 58 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia, seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a bishop's see.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

LIVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province

of Lorrain, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, eight miles NE of Toul. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

LIVERPOOL, a considerable borough and seaport in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. At the commencement of this century, it was only a hamlet of the parish of Walton, a village three miles off. Its rise and increase was principally owing to the salt-works; and it is now become, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence, ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by large flood gates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, a new dock has been formed by the duke, above the town. One very considerable branch of its trade, is that of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the W Indies and America. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; the coasting trade to London employs a great number of ships; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal-pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weaver, with the Cheshire salt-works; and by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all its communications. The exchange, a handsome edifice of stone, was burnt down, Jan. 18, 1795. Here is an assembly room, an elegant theatre, and a large borough gaol on Mr. Howard's plan. Beside the two parochial churches, there are ten other churches for the established religion: there are also Roman catholic chapels and dissenting meeting-houses. Among the charitable foundations, are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and a new asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 18 miles w of Warrington, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 53 23 N.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the

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Russians by the peace of Nyfadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Pskof, on the S by that of Polotsk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the Granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes and forests. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. The czar Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea: but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to repeople their country with other nations.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

LLANARTH, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N.

LLANBEDER, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 52 9 N.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Towy, over which is a bridge, 13 miles E by N of Carmarthen, and 194 W by N of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 51 55 N.

LLANELLY, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 13 miles S by E of Carmarthen, and 216 W by N of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 43 N.

LLANGADOC, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon join the Towy, 18 miles E by N of Carmarthen, and 185 W

by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

LLANGOLLEN, a town in Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge of four arches over the river Dee, seven miles SW of Wrexham, and 184 NW of London.

LLANGUNNER, a village in Carmarthenshire, a mile and a half from Carmarthen, noted for being the private seat of sir Richard Steele, who died here in 1729.

LLANROOST, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Conway, 15 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

LLANTRISSENT, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It is an ancient place, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle that stands near it. It is 10 miles NW of Landaff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 28 N.

LLANWILLING, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N.

LLANYDLOS, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 180 WNW of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N.

LLANYMDDOVRY, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is seated near the Towy, 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N.

LLAUGHARN, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the Towy, near the ruins of two castles, seven miles SW of Carmarthen, and 233 W by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

LO, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of serges, shaloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

LOANDA, a town of Congo, capital of Angola, with a good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast

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LOANGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is so fruitful, that it yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, whence palm-wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable.

LOANGO, a town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. The principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

LOBAW, a town of Western Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. The old part of the town is dirty, and the streets are narrow. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake of Locarno and its magnificent boundaries. The canopy, in the church of the Capuchins, deserves to be mentioned for its beautiful execution; it is of straw work, and almost rivals velvet or gold fringe. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See **MAGGIORE**.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the SW part of Invernesshire.

LOCHEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was

taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass in Dumfriesshire, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It has a strong castle, the prospect from which is very extensive. Here was one of those horrid dungeons, built by the cruel Lewis XI, the walls, floors, ceilings, and doors of which were lined with plates of iron fastened to bars of the same metal. The unfortunate Ludovic Sforza, duke of Milan, taken in battle, under Lewis XII, ended his days in one of them. In the choir of the late collegiate church, is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 SE of Tours. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 47 10 N.

LOCHMABEN, a borough in Dumfriesshire, situate on the W side of the Annan, nearly opposite the place where it receives the united streams of Yea and Kinnel, 10 miles NE of Dumfries. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 55 19 N.

LOCHRIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on a hill, near a lake of its own name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified; and is 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E; lat. 41 40 N.

LOCHTA, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 50 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

LOCHWINNOCH, a lake in Renfrewshire, called also **Castle Sempie Loch**, near three miles in length. On an island in this lake, is an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake in the SW part of Invernesshire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and after flowing through the district of Lochaber, falls into Loch Eil, at Fort William.

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LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norwich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 52 36 N.

LODESAN, a district of Italy, in the the duchy of Milan. It is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It was lately a bishop's see; and has manufactures of hats and of cloth for the army. It is seated in a dry barren country, on the river Logue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 42 47 N.

LODI, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, and capital of the Lodofan. The French defeated the Austrians near this place May 11, 1796. It is seated on the Adda, 15 miles NW of Placentia, and 20 SE of Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

LODOMERIA. See **GALICIA**.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

LOGOWGOROD, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the W bank of the Dnieper, 25 miles NW of Kiof. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines. It is seated on the Ebro, 52 miles E of Burgos, and 115 N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 29 N.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarthe, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbeuf.

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late the province of Orlenois. It has its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

LOMBARDY, a part of Italy, which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies toward the N, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy, the western part, comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, the eastern part, contains Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Cremasco, and Bergamo. In the present war, nearly the whole of these provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but also demanded many of their finest pictures and statues, which they transported to Paris.

LOMBEZ, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouse. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 29 N.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain, in the N of Stirlingshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles. Ptarmigans, and other heath-fowls, frequent its upper regions: its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriuous vallies at its base. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailá, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Dumbartonshire, 28 miles long, and its breadth, from three quarters of a mile, increasing to seven miles. It contains 33 islands; several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or sea eagle. The duke of

Montrose has a seat on the SE corner of it, where terminate the Grampian mountains; and on the W side, where it is broadest, is a seat of the family of Lufs, screened by mountains and ancient woods. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

LON, or LUNE, a river which rises in Westmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are beautiful and romantic.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a townclerk, a city-remembrancer, a water bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and seven other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bawlic. In the reign of Edward VI, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in fe-

niority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul, is the most conspicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. This noble fabric is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist Mr. John Howard, and the second, for Dr. Samuel Johnson. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen's, in Walbrook, is a church of exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's in the East; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls; 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Beside these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James' is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park, mean in external appearance; but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the

z of St. King, on pended, Banquet in 1619, plan of a of the re but left palaces, o princes of and gent ings, wh here, are the supre joining to and comm the Sessio Tower of once a r some pub are:enal, mint, ar Guards, ralty, at of public ficient stru the Roya Bank of E the Custon Excise Of India Ho South Sea the Mani the Monar great fire called Lon nificent mo Westminster Great Ruf Leverian M are, perha in Europe. study of t societies, a of the dist noble hosp institutions; of diversio streets, are particularl cursory vie Great Bri lence of w bated. I country r don side, kept toler affords no water. I supply of stuation o and the N

z of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended, but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House in the Old Bailey; the Tower of London, an ancient fortress, once a royal palace, now containing some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street; the Customhouse, in Thames-street; the Excise Office, in Broad-street; the East India House, in Leadenhall-street; the South Sea House, in Throgmorton-street; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London-bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Westminster. The British Museum in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and the Leverian Museum, in Great Surry-street, are, perhaps, the noblest of their kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the prisons; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, especially on the London side, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good

springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumstance of navigation, it is so placed on the Thames, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not yet exactly determined; but it is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark; and all the out parishes, fall short of 700,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits: we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. London is 165 miles NW of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 SE of Dublin. Lat. 51 31 N.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It is defended by two forts, and

feated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 15 N.

LONDON, NEW, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James River.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 104 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E and S by W Meath, on the NW by Leitrim, on the NE by Cavan, and on the W by the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-feed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island,

particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea, in N America, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONGINICO, a town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 40 N.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 55 8 N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on a small river, 23 miles N of Rouen.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 167 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 49 30 N.

LONSDALE. See **KIRBY LONSDALE**.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

LOO, a town of Dutch Guelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace, eight miles W of Deventer. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

LOOE, EAST and **WEST**, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They send together as many members to parliament as London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 23 N.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound.

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LOOTS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege, 16 miles w of Maestricht. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

LOPATKA, CAPE, the s extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka. See **KURILES**.

LORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

LORA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxe Gotha. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

LORE, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

LORBUS, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles sw of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalantín, 30 miles w of Cartagena. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

LORCA, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now belong to the university of Tubingen. It is seated on the Remms, 20 miles nw of Ellingen.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who distinctly descried 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean-shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of

the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King, in his voyage from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. At its s end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the s is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 S.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old; but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church, built of freestone. The famous lady of Loreto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: this statue is of cedar wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loreto; and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present proportionable to his ability; whence it may be concluded, that this chapel is immensely rich. Christina, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infant of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII of France, and his queen, sent her two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds, and an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The town itself, exclusive of the chapel, is neither considerable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all sho-

makers, tailors, or sellers of chapelets. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

LORGUES, a populous town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated on the Argens, five miles W by S of Draguignan, and 360 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LORN, a district in the N part of Argyleshire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, on the E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comté, and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maëse or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Sare. In 1733, the French conquered Lorraine; and, at the peace in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus, the titular king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, should possess this duchy with that of Bar, and that after his death they should be united to France. It was also agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, and the emperor's son-in-law, should have the grand duchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorraine. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Lorraine took possession of their respective dominions; and the cession was confirmed and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

LORRICH, a small town of Germany, in the district of Rheingau, seated on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles NW of Bingen.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois. It was the residence of Philip the Long, in 1317, and of other kings of France. It is 15 miles W by S of Montargis.

LOT, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, enters the Garonne, below Agen. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOT, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes

its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOUANS, a small town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, situate in a kind of island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles SE of Châlons.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is remarkable for the tragical end of its rector, Urbain Grandier, who, in 1634, was burnt alive for having caused certain Ursulin nuns to be possessed with devils! It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near the forest of Charwood, among fertile meadows, on the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 48 N.

LOUISA, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N America, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1745, taken again by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N America, bounded on the E by the Mississippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity, which commonly yields the

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planter three or four cuttings a year. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Lewis XIV, in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Jefferson. Its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded its growth. It is seated on the Ohio, opposite Clarksville, 95 miles sw of Lexington. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 38 3 N.

LOUI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territory is separated, by a narrow strait only, from the isle of Hai-nan. It is 315 miles sw of Canton.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

LOU-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si, situate near the source of the T'fo-tsang-ho, and containing eight cities of the third class in its jurisdiction. It is 375 miles sw of Peking.

LOUNG, LOCH, a great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates, on the s, with the frith of Clyde.

LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, with an ancient castle, seated on a rock, on the Gave de Pau, 10 miles NW of Bagneres. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 8 N.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Monaghan and E Meath, from which last county it is parted, on the s by the Boyne. It is a fruitful country, contains 50 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a freeschool founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOUVAIN, a city of Austrian Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the west end of an island, called Bommel Waert. In this castle, the patriotic chiefs were imprisoned by prince Maurice; whence that party has ever since been called the Louvestein party. It is 16 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

LOUVIERS, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It has a considerable manufacture of fine cloths, and is seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 0 N.

LOUVO, a populous town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

LOWDORE, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent-water, in the vale of Keswick. It is formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through an awful chasm made by the contiguity of two vast rocks; but it fails entirely in a dry season.

LOWESTOFFE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is built on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain; partakes with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring fisheries; is much frequented for sea-bathing; and has a manufacture of coarse china. It is 10 miles s of Yarmouth, and 117 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 35 N.

LOWES-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to s, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, falls into Croomack-water.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Brura, 21 miles S

of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish, on the skirts of Epping Forest. Here are some remains of a Roman station: several foundations, with Roman bricks, and coins, having been found near the manor-house; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the churchyard, and other parts. It is six miles NE of London.

LOXA, a considerable town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles W of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 4 50 S.

LOYTZ, a town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LOZERE, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

LUBAN, a town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or the **LAKE** of **LUBAN**, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

LUBBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. It has several churches, with a noble hospital, and a landhouse, or house where the diers assemble. It is seated on the Spree, 60 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LUBEC, a free imperial city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city and powerful republic of the North. Her fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode mistress of the Baltic. But it now retains not a shadow of its former power, and has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse; and the walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers. Here is also a fine exchange, built in 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and the chief preacher has the title of Superintendent. There are five

large churches, one of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length, containing several curiosities; such as a handsome statue of the virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; and in that of St. John, there are still some protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital: that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and the monastery of St. Catherine is now a handsome college. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW of the Baltic, and 30 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 53 52 N.

LUBEC, BISHOPRIC OF, a small bishopric, in the duchy of Holstein. It has been enjoyed by protestant princes of the house of Holstein, ever since 1551, when Lutheranism was established here.

LUBEC, an island of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

LUBEN, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 44 40 N.

LUCAR-DE-BARAMEDA, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, ST. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, ST. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 miles NW of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W, lat. 37 36 N.

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LUCCA, a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea. It is 20 miles in length and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem; and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. It is under the protection of the emperor, and the government is aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers.

LUCCA, a fortified city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is three miles in circumference, and an archbishop's see. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. All travellers are obliged to leave their arms at the city gate, and none are suffered to wear a sword in the town. Lucca is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 miles NE of Pisa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

LUCE, a great bay in Wigtonshire, lying to the E of the promontory, called the Mull of Galloway.

LUCERA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia, and 65 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable except Zurich and Bern. It is 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are Roman catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. The government of this republic is entirely aristocratical, or rather oligarchical. The sovereign power resides in the council of one hundred, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the whole power resides in the latter, consisting of 36 persons, who are formed into two divisions, which exercise the office by rotation. The division which retires at the end of six months confirms that which comes into office; and as the vacant places in the senate are filled up by its own body, the power remains in the possession of a few patrician families. The senatorial dignity, more-

over, may be considered, in some degree, as hereditary; the son generally succeeding his father, or the brother his brother. The chiefs of the republic are two magistrates, called advoyers, who are chosen from the senate by the sovereign, and annually confirmed.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reufs, which falls into the lake, on which the town is seated. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the delightful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles SW of Zurich, and 3 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See **WALDSTÄTTER SEE.**

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 52 N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 38 53 N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 22 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. George I granted this island to the duke of Montague, who settled it; but the colony was not prosperous; and disputes arising between the French and English, it was agreed that the island should be abandoned, and considered as one of the neutral islands. By the peace of 1763, it was stipulated, that the neutral islands should be divided between the two crowns, and St. Lucia was allotted to France. In 1779, it was taken by the English, but restored by the peace of 1783; was taken again in 1794; evacuated in June 1795, and again taken in May 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known

at a considerable distance. It is 21 miles s of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 400 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles s of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LUCKNOW, an ancient and extensive city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is meanly built; the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw; and very few are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep, as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants, belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The comforts, conveniency, or property of this class of people are, indeed, little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to children in particular. The palace of the nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 26 35 N.

LUCKO, or **LUCO**, a town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ster, 75 miles NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

LUCCO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the W bank of the lake Celano.

LUÇON, or **LUZON**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 s of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains,

which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manila, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manila spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See **MANILLA**.

LUDERSBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDGERSHALL, a borough in Wiltshire, that sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

LUDLOW, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales; and a stately church, formerly collegiate. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, 29 miles s of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

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LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It contains 8000 inhabitants; and on an eminence above the town, is the principal church, which has a delightful prospect from its terrace. Most of the houses are built of tuffstone; and the residence of the governor is a low building, on the walls of which are the arms of 12 cantons to which this bailiwick is subject; for the canton of Appenzel has no jurisdiction over it. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LUGANO, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is 25 miles in length and from two to four in breadth; its form irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

LUGO, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 41 46 N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland, at the mouth of the Lula, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 65 29 N.

LUND, the most ancient town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It contains scarcely more than 800 houses, carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI, and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. Here likewise is a Royal Physiographical Society, incorporated by the king in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles SE of Landicrona, and 225 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N.

LUNDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 26 N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

LUNE. See **LOU**.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle. It

produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 38 N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg, on the E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the S by the duchy of Brunswick, and on the W by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia. It is 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth; watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes; it also contains a famous table, eight feet long and four wide, plated over with chased gold, and the rim embellished with precious stones, of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and most of the gold. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. Lunenburg is seated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 53 16 N.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains much sulphur and alum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus. It is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. It is seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles SE of Nancy, and 62 W of Strasbourg. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Austrian Itria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W of St. Veit.

LURE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable only for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is 30 miles NE of Befançon. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LURI, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corsé and the towns of Baltia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Misnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienna and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vonne, 15 miles ssw of Poitiers and 200 of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Muchr, 34 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 27 N.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, formed by the junction of two streams; the one called the Weifs Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutschinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent, which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The road to Zwey Lutschinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed against the sides of rocks, that are almost in a leaning position. A huge vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady nor solid; and these form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to at-

tempt. Hence the Lutschinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brientz.

LUTTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Austrians, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles NW of Goslar, and 13 SE of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and has a large handsome church, with a fine lofty steeple. Here Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S of Leicester, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

LUTZEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, famous for a battle, in 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster; 12 miles NW of Leipfick. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 48 55 N.

LUXEMBURG, a duchy of the Austrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by Treves, on the S by Lorraine, on the W by Champagne and Liege, and on the N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes; and, in some places, is covered with mountains and woods, but in general, is fertile in corn and wine; and it has a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. In this condition, it was restored to the Spaniards in 1697; retaken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch, as a barrier town in 1713; but ceded to the house of Austria in 1715. In the present war, it surrendered by capitulation to the French June 1, 1795. It is divided by the Alfitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almost quite surrounded by rocks, but

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the lower seated in a plain. It is 25 miles sw of Treves, and 100 w of Mentz. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inscriptions, found here, it is supposed to have been a considerable place in the time of the Romans. It was destroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles w of Vesoul. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

LUZERNE, a county of Pennsylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkesborough is the capital.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles s of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 0 N.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Craté, three miles s of Bisignano.

LYCHAM, a town in Norfolk, whose market is dispersed. It is 24 miles w by N of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

LYDD, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles s of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Here 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin earl of Kent.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, 15 miles E of Landreecy. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.

LYME REGIS, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to par-

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liament. It is 28 miles E by s of Exeter, and 143 W by s of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 40 N.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in Hants, with a market on Saturday. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, that runs between the mainland and the Isle of Wight; and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles ssw of Southampton, and 90 SW of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

LYNDHURST, a village in Hants, with a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington.

LYNN REGIS, or **KING'S LYNN**, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Greenland fishery. Lynn is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has two churches, a large chapel, and a good market-place, with an elegant cross. It is 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 48 N.

LYONNOIS, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

LYONS, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, with the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 100,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel-Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the Palace of

Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when, in June, it revolted against the National Convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of VILLE AFFRANCHIE. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward taken; and of 3528 persons, that were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1622 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce; and, in 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793, avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the Jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyons. This city is 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E; lat. 45 46 N.

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MABRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, w of the town of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

MACARSCA, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See CELEBES.

MACASSAR, a large town of the island

of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

MACCLESFIELD, a corporate town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bolin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles SW of Loreto. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

MACHECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Tenn, 20 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 47 2 N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves; and the Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

MACHYNLETH, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Douay, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 52 24 N.

MACKERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segistan and Sablestan, on the E by Hindooistan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar; and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles NW of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, to the E of Congo, and S of the equator.

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The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It was lately a bishop's see; is remarkable for its good wine; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyons, and 188 SE of Paris.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E of Lebeda.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the French ships, the Boussole and Astrolabe, on a voyage of discovery, met with his first fatal accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the Astrolabe, with eight officers and five sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169° 0' W, lat. 14° 19' S.

MACZUA, a small island on the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, a large island of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mosambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the most part curls naturally: their nose is small, though not flat, and they have not thick lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimnies, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. Those that are dress in the best manner have a piece of cotton-cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle; but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage;

for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. The country produces corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the coast yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26° S.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E of Teneriff. In 1419, when the Portuguese, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their second voyage to their recently-discovered island of Porto Santo, they observed toward the S, a fixed spot in the horizon, like a small black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and steering toward it, they arrived at a considerable island, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which, on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals, common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great request, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These throve so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are

sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

MADIA, or MAGGIA, a town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Swisserland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The town is 10 miles NW of Locarno.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, the principal settlement of the English E India Company, on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the sea (says Mr. Hodges) offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind soon assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in

which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive; in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, and sewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that should the boat be overset by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine, sandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be discovered; beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders, on palankeens, and men riding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived of, excite the strongest emotions of surprise!" There

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MADRAS Castile. able place Toledo; the court a considerable The house the street and adorned handsome 100 towers which com ment of plain, it has no palace is tremity stories h ordinary in 1734 The first Mayor, founded high, a being and th which had fo Casa-d sure;

is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 758 SE of Bombay, and 1030 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the Rio Grande, 20 miles E of Carthage. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 10 40 N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city, and very populous. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded with 300 houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here they had formerly their famous bull-fights. Casa-del-Campo is a royal house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Ma-

drig, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE of Lisbon, 590 S by W of London, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

MADRID, NEW, a city, now building, or to be built, in a new Spanish settlement, in Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The settlers are to enjoy a free toleration in religion.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles NE of Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

MADROGAM, a town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

MADURA, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

MAELER, a lake of Sweden, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, which lies on the coast of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named MOSKOSTROM. The mountain of Helsinggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom,

and there beat to pieces against the rocks: and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, and ships having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence: and then it is impossible to describe the noise they make in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. Large stocks of fir and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a river, which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezières, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Batenburg, Ravestein, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Wahal. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the islands of Yffelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, five miles sw of Delft. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, about four miles in circumference. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liege; but has a Dutch garrison. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papists and protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge. This city revolted from Spain in 1570. It was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of Orange reduced it, after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of

Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. In 1794, it was again taken by the French. Maestricht is 15 miles N of Liege, and 55 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

MAESYCK, a town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maese, eight miles sw of Ruremonde.

MAGADOXO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. It is defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MAGDALEN'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, in Carinthia, ten miles E of Goritz. It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W by Brunswick. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It is 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situate for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe; and is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to escape violation. It is 40 miles W of Brandenburg, and 125 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N.

MAGDELENA, a river of N America, in Louisiana. It has its source in the

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mountains which separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and falls into the Pacific Ocean, to the sw of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

MAGGIA. See **MADIA**.

MAGGIORE, or **LOCARNO**, a lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons. It is 35 miles in length and six in breadth.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles sw of Spoleto, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

MAGNAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MAGNESIA. See **MANACHIA**.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Ile of France, 32 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 10 N.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

MAGRA, a valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

MAHADIA. See **ELMADIA**.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chicken. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

MAHANUDDY, or **MAHANADY**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the NW part of Berar, and falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the

principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

MAHRATTAS, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the s part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candesh, and Vissapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the pashwah, the head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpouir is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the English E India Company, in the late war against Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

MAIDENHEAD, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 51 32 N.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, and the county-town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Medway, by which it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufactory of linen thread. It has a bridge over the Medway, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 ESE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 51 16 N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and late province of Poitou, seated in an island formed by the Sèvre and Autize, 22 miles NE of Rochelle, and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Paris. Lon. 0 40 W; lat. 46 27 N.

MAIN, a district in the state of Massachusetts, 300 miles long and 104 broad; lying between 68° and 72° W lon. and 43 and 46° N lat. It is bounded on the NW by the high lands, which separate the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic; on the E by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due N from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from Nova Scotia; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme: all the lakes and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

MAINA, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valor and their mountains. Their greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

MAINE, or **MAYENNE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarthe, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Isles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth seldom exceeds six. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper, and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons,

and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and, to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scaris, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent. They are visited, at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, the wool of which is commonly very soft and fine. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and one of iron, near the S extremity of the island, are said to be extremely productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

MAINLAND, or **POMONA**, the principal of the Orkney Islands, 24 miles long and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See **ORCADES**.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, with a castle, a late collegiate church, and a late priory. It is seated between two mountains, on the river Eure, five miles N by E of Chartres. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 48 31 N.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles N of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

MAJORCA, an island subject to the king of Spain, and situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

MAJORCA, a strong city, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in

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1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the sw side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of S America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55° s. Ships sometimes sail through this strait in their passage to Cape Horn.

MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, and is one of the new bishoprics created since the revolution of 1789. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26. miles sw of Poitiers. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

MAKRAN. See MACKERAN.

MALABAR, the w coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14° N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states; but as these are mentioned in their proper places, they need not to be enumerated here; especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, it may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or, at least, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places, they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article HINDOOSTAN.

MALACCA, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the ocean, and on the sw by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pineapples are the best in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

MALACCA, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malacca. The Dutch have a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English, in August

1795. Malacca is seated on the straits of its own name, 480 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 101. 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MALAGA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles s of Cordova and 235 of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

MALAMOCOCO, a small island and town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles s of that city.

MALATHIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

MALCHIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

MALDEN, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a free-school. It is said to have been the seat of some of the old British kings; and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by the British queen Boadicea, but rebuilt by the Romans. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden sends two members to parliament, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, two miles SE of Kingston. Here are some gunpowder mills, on the stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands sw of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are above 30 in number; all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shellfish, whose shells serve instead of money.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 37

miles E of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 w, lat. 47 45 N.

MALICOULLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 s lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; coconuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost quite naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean.

MALIO, CAPE, or ST. ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, at the S entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

MALLING, WEST, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

MALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 10 N.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Leige, with an abbey. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Naxos, with an archbishop's see, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Leros. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MALMOE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MALMSBURY, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded

by the Avon, over which it has six bridges. In the church, which was formerly an abbey church, is the sepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Malmsbury has a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 34 N.

MALO, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Canelle Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway, 17 miles NW of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

MALORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 166 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Austrian Hainault, seven miles S by E of Mons. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily that it is now become a fertile island. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. The emperor Charles V gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a

vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, the English having forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is 60 miles s of Sicily. Valletta is the capital.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient and strongly fortified city of the island of Malta. It is seated on a hill in the centre of the island, and was formerly twice as large as at present. It is the residence of the bishop, and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt; and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

MALTON, a borough in the n riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles NE of York, and 216 N by w of London. Lon. 40 W, lat. 54 9 N.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines. The rich wine, called Malmsfy, is brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

MALVERN, GREAT, a village in Worcestershire, eight miles w by s of Worcester. It had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey, and the nave of the church, now parochial. Between this place and Little Malvern are two noted chalybeate springs, recommended as excellent in scrofulous and cutaneous complaints; and one of them is called the Holy Well.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a village in Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with a great

number of painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state.

MALVERN CHASE, an extensive chase in Worcestershire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty mountains in the sw of Worcestershire, rising one above another for about seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. They run from N to S; the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Herefordshire side, is the camp of Owen Glendowr; a chief, who, at the head of a remnant of unconquered Welshmen, in the commencement of the 15th century, carried fire and sword into the richest counties of England.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the w by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candesh. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, seated on the Dive, 14 miles w of Bellefme.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length and eight in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manoral rights, &c. It is 12 miles s of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 w of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

MANACHIA, a town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Synyna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

MANAR, an island of the E Indies, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; the Dutch took it from them in 1658; and the English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

MANATAULIN, an island of N America, on the N side of Lake Huron. It is 100 miles long and eight broad. Its name signifies a Place of Spirits; and it is held sacred by the Indians.

MANCHESTER, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

MANCHE, or **CHANNEL**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English Channel, and Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large and populous town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on James River.

MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germa-

ny, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

MANDRIA, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N of Cirenza, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

MANGALORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former, on their festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers; and on the wheels are several sharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. It is a place of great trade, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, Betelnuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

MANGEEA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia, such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles SW of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The streets are all straight, intersecting each other at right angles; and it has

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three noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos, very beautifully executed. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000, including the garrison, which consists of 5000. The fortifications are good; and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure; and the cabinet of natural curiosities, and the collection of pictures, are much vaunted. Manheim surrendered to the French in September 1795, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following. It is six miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

MANICA, an inland kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomatapa, on the E by Sejala and Sabia, and on the S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants; but it is little known to the Europeans.

MANIEL, a mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

MANILLA, or LUCONIA, the chief of the Philippine Islands. See LUCONIA.

MANILLA, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine Islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E side of a bay, which is a circular basin, ten leagues in diameter, and great part of it landlocked. The part peculiar to the city, is called Cavite: it lies five miles to the S, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which see LUCONIA. This city abounds with convents; but the morals of the people are, notwithstanding, more licentious than in almost any other part of India. There is, indeed, an inquisition here; but corruption of morals is not exposed to its censure. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, this city is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

MANNINGTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W of Hat-

wich, and 60 ENE of London. Lon. 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a castle. It is seated on the Durance, 19 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardenero and Llobregat, 15 miles SE of Cardena, and 20 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MANS, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 14,000. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarthe, near its confluence with the Huilne, 20 miles S of Alençon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 58 N.

MANSARQAR, a lake of Thibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79° E lon. and 34° N lat.

MANSFELD, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Shirwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 53 10 N.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles SW of the city of Leon. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 42 30 N.

MANTACA. See MATAKA.

MANTCHEW TARTARS, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, called Lea-tong, Kirin, and Teiticar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

MANTES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. King Philip Augustus died here in 1223; and here is the tomb of king John, in the church of a late chapter which he founded. The wines from the vineyard of this late Celestins, out of the town, are famous. Mantes is seated in the Seine, and over it is a bridge,

the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MANTUA, or **MANTUAN**, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter, the queen of Hungary, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solforina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

MANTUA, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has eight gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Minchio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was almost continually in a state of siege, by the French, the latter half of the year 1796. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, 22 SW of Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MARACAYBO, a lake, or arm of the sea, in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W lon. and 10° N lat. It opens into the Carribbean Sea, is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns seated on the coast.

MARACAYBO, a considerable town of S. America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaniers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 10 0 N.

MARAGNAN, a province of S. America, in Brasil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. It has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MARASCH, a populous town of Nafolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

MARATHON, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

MARAWINA, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond; which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It falls into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

MARBACH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles SW of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

MARCA, a small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCELLIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

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MARCELLINO, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the n by Berry, on the e by Auvergne, on the w by Angoumois, and on the s by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 20 miles s of Neufchateau, and 40 s by w of Toul. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

MARCHE, or **MARCHE-EN-FAMINE**, a town of Luxemburg, seated on the Marfette, 45 miles NNW of Luxemburg.

MARCHENA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a suburb as large as the town; seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles w of Seville. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 34 N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre, four miles w of Charleroy, and 22 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, with a late abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a strong castle, seated on the Drave, 18 miles w of Pettau, and 25 SSW of Gratz. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 46 44 N.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Aversa. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the S and W by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the capital.

MARCO, ST. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the Senito, 22 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

MARDIKE, a village of France, in the department of the North, and late French Flanders, seated on a celebrated canal, to which it gives name, four miles w by S of Dunkirk.

MAREE, LOCH, a fresh-water lake in Rosshire, 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It contains many

small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and its salt. It is seated near the Atlantic, 32 miles NW of Saintes, and 270 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

MARETIMO, an island of Italy, on the W coast of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

MARGARETTA, an island of S America, near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it is not considerable since the Spaniards retired thence to Terra Firma. The present inhabitants are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle. Lon. 63 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

MARGATE, a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It has much increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are also regular passage boats, to and from London; some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. It is seated on the Tauber, 16 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.
MARIA, ST. an island of the Indian Ocean, five miles E of Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length and five in breadth; well-watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

MARIA, ST. the most southern of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards, after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles NW of New Brisach. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles SSW of Dresden. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 50 49 N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a branch of the Vistula, 30 miles SW of Elbing, and 30 SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 19 miles SW of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Western Prussia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles SSW of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, subject to the French. It extends 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams, and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles N of Dominica, and 40 E of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61 11 W, lat. 15 52 N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss, by the French, in 1515. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 miles SE of Milan.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded

by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three castles. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Rimini, and 14 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 41 54 N.

MARK, ST. a seaport on the W side of St. Domingo. The houses are all built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the English and royalists in January 1794, and is 45 miles NNW of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

MARKET JEW. See MERAZION.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1267, a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several important laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and the site of a Roman castrum, with Roman coins, prove it to have been a Roman station. This town has often suffered by fire, particularly in 1690. It contains two churches, and about 500 houses, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Bristol, and 74 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

MARLBOROUGH, PORT, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E of Bancaelen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

MARLOW, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of bone-lace. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17 miles S of Aylesbury, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 35 N.

MARLI, a village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain, near a forest of the same name. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles NW of Paris.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

MARMORA, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Ar-

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chipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the NE. It is 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

MARMORA, a celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, three miles from Terni.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, five miles SW of Shaftsbury. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

MARO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, eight miles NW of Oneglia, and 43 WSW of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near the Mediterranean, 70 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MAROTIER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

MARPURG, a strong town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 SW of Cassel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

MARQUESAS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situate in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen toward the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these and the other islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries, of the

bark of which their cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The natives are well made, strong, and active, of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. The drink of the Marquesans is water only, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, very much resemble those of Otaheite. In short, the inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin; their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

MAR-Forest, a district in Aberdeenshire, consisting of vast woodland mountains, which occupy the western angle of the county. The river Dee rises among these mountains.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine. It is remarkable for its salt-works, and seated on the Selle, in a marsh of difficult access; which, with the fortifications, renders it an important place. It is 17 miles NE of Nancy. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 48 49 N.

MARSALA, a populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles SW of Palermo. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, a strong and ancient town of Tremesen, in the kingdom of Algiers, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

MARSEILLES, a strong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an episcopal see; and the inhabitants are computed to be 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small

islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town, or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a perfect contrast to the City, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. With respect to commerce, *Marseilles* has been called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and 2 fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The memory of this great calamity is preserved by two pictures, painted by Serre, in the hall of the town-house. In 1793, *Marseilles* revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 12 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 s by E of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N by the Caspian Sea, on the W by Ghilan, on the S by Irac Asemi, and on the E by Astrabad. Ferabad is the capital.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold Hills, 31 miles E of Bristol, and 102 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 30 N.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 73 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

MARSTRAND, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categate, lying NW of the mouth of the Gotha. It is two miles in circumference; and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town, which lies on the E side, contains about 1200 inhabitants; and the harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. Since the peace of 1783, its trade has declined; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23

miles NW of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

MARTA, a town in Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and duchy of Castro. It is seated on a lake of the same name, called also *Bossena*, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MARTABAN, a province in the SE part of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province.

MARTABAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Pegu. It was a rich trading place before ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea; on the E by Venezuela, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by Carthage. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run the whole length of S America, from N to S. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works.

MARTHA, ST. the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has much declined since the Spanish fleets no longer touch here. The houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the English, the Dutch, and the buccaneers. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 100 miles W by S of Rio-de-la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N America, near the coast of Massachusetts, 80 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70 22 W, lat. 41 16 N.

MARTHALEN, a considerable town of Swisserland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Scaffhausen,

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MARTIGUES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is twenty times less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles NW of Marseilles. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 43 19 N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

MARTIN, ST. a town of France, in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

MARTIN, ST. one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the W Indies, lying to the NW of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW of Anguilla. It is 24 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 4 N.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the English; it was restored in 1763, and again taken by the English in 1794. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARVEJOLS, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lovere and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a

valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Ostein, three miles N of Jametz.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's County, 17 miles S of Philipstown. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, 174 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by the state of Delaware, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 13 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. Anapolis is the capital.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of the United States, in Georgia. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W India markets. It forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30 44 N.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a strait in N America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

MARZA SIROCCO, a gulf on the S side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta; for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pampeluna.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

MASBROUGH, a flourishing village, in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, begun, about forty years ago, by three brothers, Aaron, Jonathan, and Samuel Walker. Here are furnaces for melting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable

and converting into steel, and mills for flattening iron plates, which are also tinned here. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

MASCATE, a town on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that dies red. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

MAS-D'ASIL, a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late county of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rite, eight miles sw of Pamiers.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying off the SE point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

MASSA, an ancient and populous town of Tuscany, capital of a small principality of the same name, whose sovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is seated on a plain, three miles from the sea, and 55 w by N of Florence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

MASSA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 20 miles s of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 40 31 N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles sw of Sienna. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, on the w by New York, on the s by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E by that ocean and Massachusetts Bay. It is divided into 14 counties; produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woolen cloth. Boston is the capital.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the s. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that formerly lived round this bay.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles NNW of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

MASTICO, or CAPO MASTICO, a cape on the s side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

MASUAH, a town of Abyssinia, situated on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 35 E, lat. 15 35 N.

MASULIPATAM, a populous and commercial seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kistna, on the coast of Coromandel, 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 82 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

MATALONA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, eight miles NW of Capua, and 19 w by s of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

MATAMAN, a county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the s by the country of the Hottentots, and on the w by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it

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being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

MATAN, or MACTAN, one of the Philippine Islands. Here Magellan was killed in 1521, and the inhabitants have since thrown off the yoke of Spain.

MATAFAN, CAPE, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

MATARAM, a large town, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, on the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MATCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Presburgh.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

MATERA, a considerable town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the Canapio, 35 miles NW of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another. A little to the S is Matlock Bath, famous for two warm baths, called the Old and New Bath, which are much frequented in the bathing season. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, &c. The cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATMAI. See JESO.

MATTHEO, ST. a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

MATTHEW, ST. an island of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

MATTHEW, ST. a small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 15 E, lat. 5 23 S.

MATUMAY, a seaport in the island of

Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

MAUBEUGE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with a late abbey of noble canonesses. In September 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position, in the following month. It is seated on the Sambre, 12 miles S of Mons, and 40 SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 15 N.

MAULDAH, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk. It is 190 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn. It is situate on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles SW of Pau, and 40 SE of Dax. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, with a late famous Augustine abbey. It is seated near the river Oint, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 46 54 N.

MAURA, ST. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles NE of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

MAURE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

MAURIAC, a trading town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, famous for excellent horses. It is seated near the Dordogne, 27 miles SE of Tulle. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.

MAURICE, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais, situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles NW of Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

MAURIENNE, a village of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAURUA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, 74 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

MAWS, ST. a borough in Cornwall,

which sends two members to parliament, but has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, on the E side of Falmouth haven, for the better security of that important port. It is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

MAXIMIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, who pretended to preserve in it the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the resort of superstitious visitors. It is seated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of Craill. The surrounding rocks render it almost inaccessible. It has a lighthouse, of great benefit to vessels entering the frith.

MAY, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 4 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYENNE. See MAINE.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

MAYO, or the **ISLE OF MAY**, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa. It is 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinofa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

MAZAGAN, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

MAZARA, a good staple of Sicily capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SW of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

MEACO, a city of the island of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

MEAO, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

MEARNS. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by East Meath, on the S by King's County, on the W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the NW by Longford. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes; and sends ten members to parliament. Mullenger is the county-town.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a bishop's see. It is large and populous; and the fine market-place is a peninsula contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 10 miles NW of Colomiers, and 25 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MECAN, a large river, which rises in Thibet, and flowing SE through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, forming an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and famous town of Arabia Deserta, seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The build-

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ings are very mean, and its support is the annual resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, watermelons, and cucumbers. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with large letters of gold: the door is covered with silver plates, and has a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps: the walls are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat, is the sepulchre of Abraham as they pretend; and they affirm that he rested the Beat-Allah. When the pilgrims have performed their devotions here, they repair to a hill, which, however, is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they receive the title of hadgies or saints; and the next morning they move to a place about two miles from Mecca; where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchases a sheep, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to poor people who attend upon that occa-

sion. Mecca is 34 miles NE of Judda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 s by E of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

MECKLENBURG, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. This country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

MACHLIN, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace, and a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts containing nine towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dender, 10 miles NE of Brussels, and 7; SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

MACHOACHAN, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the NW by New Biscay, on the NE by Panuco, on the E by Mexico Proper, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of cocoa-nuts, and much silk.

MECHOACHAN, or VALLADOLID, a considerable town of New Spain, capital of the province of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 5 N.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, bounded on the N by Assam, on the E by China, on the W by Bengal, and on the S by Rostran and Burmah, to which last it is subject.

MEDLIN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 38 41 N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is full of mountains and forests. Sundswall is the capital.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

MEDINA, a famous town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, yet is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not opened to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps, but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

MEDINA-CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name; seated near the Xalong, 10 miles NE of Sigüenza, and 75 SW of Saragossa. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain; in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, an ancient and commercial town of Spain, in Leon. It enjoys great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles SE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles NW of Valladolid, and 30 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles NNW of Gibraltar, and 20 NE of Cadix. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia,

Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the LEVANT SEA. Lon. 6° W to 72° E, lat. 31 to 44° N.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

MEDVA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles SW of Algiers. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Suffex; entering Kent, it waters Tunbridge, and at Maidstone is navigable to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queborough and Milton, and falls into the German Ocean, below Faversham.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, called the Swedish Spå, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

MEGARA, a town of Livadea, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity, and is 20 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

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28 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

MEHRAN, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. Here are ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Lewis XI. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 miles NW of Bourges, and 105 s of Paris. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans. Lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

MEILLERIE, a village of Savoy, in Chablais. It is seated on the s side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, and at the foot of impending mountains, which in some parts are gently sloping, and clothed to the edge of the water with dark forests, and in others are naked and perpendicular. These dark and gloomy rocks lie SW of Clarens, which place and Meillerie are both interesting scenes in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

MEINAU, an island in the bay of the Bodmer See, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Constance.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn; wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants speak the purest language in Germany. The capital is Dresden.

MEISSEN, a considerable town of Saxony Proper, in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles NNW of Dresden, and 37 ESE of Leipfick. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 13 N.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Naxos, with a bishop's see, and some curious monuments of antiquity. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MELCK, a small, well-fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good streets and yards for their merchandise. The two towns being incorporated together, are governed by a mayor; and each sends two members to parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S of Dorchester, and 129 WSW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 50 37 N. See **WEYMOUTH**.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince. It is eight miles SW of Ravenna. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 44 22 N.

MELDERT, a town of Austrian Brabant, 10 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 45 N.

MELDORP, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Tonningen, and 45 W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 54 10 N.

MELFI, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, and a bishop's see, 16 miles NE of Conza and 72 of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 2 N.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel here; but it was restored to the Moors. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremesen. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, sena, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits.

MELINDA, a town on the coast of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, seated at the mouth of the Quilmanel. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and ware-

houses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2 15 S.

MELITA. See MALTA.

MELITELLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

MELLE, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 70 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 25 N.

MELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

MELLER. See MAELER.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Reufs, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldau, 18 miles N of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

MELOUB, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

MELROSE, a town in Roxburghshire, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded, in 1136, by David I. Part of it is still used for divine service. Alexander II, it is said, is buried under the great altar; and James earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, and whose death is lamented in the celebrated ballad of Chevy Chase, is also buried here. Melrose is seated near the Tweed, 28 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 55 38 N.

MELRICHTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, remarkable for a battle fought near it, between the emperor Henry IV, and Rodolph duke of Swabia. It is seated on the Strat, 20 miles N of Schweinfurt.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, considerable for cattle, hogs, and sheep. The fine cheese called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighborhood. It is seated

on the Eye, over which are two stone bridges, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 48 N.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 39 12 N.

MEMEL, a strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle, the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles NNE of Konigsberg, and 140 NE of Dantzic. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

MEMMINGEN, a strong town of Swabia, near which, in August 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Coburg. It is seated in a fertile plain, 24 miles SE of Ulm, and 35 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MENAN, a large river of the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok. There are several singular fishes in it, beside crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

MENANCABO, a town in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S coast, opposite the isle of Naslau, 250 miles from the strait of Sunda.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozère and late province of Gevaudan, with a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It is very populous; has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

MENDIP-HILLS, a lofty tract, in the NE of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, boks, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

MENDLESHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 18 miles E of

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Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

MENEHOULD, ST. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle advantageously situate; but its other fortifications have been demolished. It was almost totally destroyed by a conflagration in 1719. It was here, on September 20, 1792, that the French gave the first check to the progress of the victorious Prussians, which, in the end, compelled them to a disgraceful retreat. St. Menehould is 20 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 49 2 N.

MENIE. See **MUNIA**.

MENIN, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis. In 1585, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It is deemed the key of the country; and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the possession of it has been deemed of the utmost consequence. It has, therefore, been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in April 1794, when the garrison (in order to save the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy. It is eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lille. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

MENTON, a city of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle. It has a considerable trade in fruit and oil; and is seated near the sea, five miles ENE of Monaco, and eight WSW of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

MENTZ, an archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N by Weteravia and Hesse, on the E by Franconia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W by the electorate of Treves; is 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and is very fertile. The elector is also sovereign of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, or Eifeld (a country surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Grubenhagen, and denberg) and of

the city and territory of Erfort, in Thuringia.

MENTZ, or **MAYENCE**, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector of the empire, arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. This city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, which contains a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. The French took this place by surprise, in October 1792; and they so greatly strengthened the fortifications, that, the next year, it stood a long blockade and siege against the king of Prussia, to whom, however, it surrendered in July 1793. It was re-attacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September 1796. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses, were destroyed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below its confluence with the Maïne; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W of Francfort, and 75 E of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 56 N.

MEPHEN, a town of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster. It is seated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingen, and 30 NW of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 52 45 N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country, 39 miles NW of Tortosa, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and now the capital of the whole empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to protect them against the common people, who other-

wife would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor; and they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, is a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and cimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses of Mequinez are very good, but in streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen; for the light comes in at the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

MER, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, 19 miles NE of Blois.

MERAN, a trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erschland. It is seated on the Adige, 12 miles NW of Bolzano. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 46 44 N.

MERAZION, or MARKET JEW, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday; seated on an arm of the sea, called Mountsbay, three miles E of Penzance, and 283 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 12 N.

MERE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 miles W of Salisbury, and 109 W by S of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N.

MERDIN, a town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle and an archbishop's see. The country about it produces a

great deal of cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MERECZ, a town of Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Berezino and Merez, 30 miles N of Grodno. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MERIDA, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan, with a bishop's see. It is inhabited by the Spaniards and native Americans; and is 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 NE of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, at. 20 45 N.

MERIDA, a town of S America, in New Granada, seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E by the latter county and that of Montgomery, on the S by Cardiganshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It extends 36 miles from N to S, and is 34 wide in its broadest part. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionethshire contains six hundreds, four market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It was taken by Hyder Ally in 1778; and is situate near the N bank of the river Kistna, 70 miles SW of Viskapour.

MERK, a river of Austria Brabant, which running N by Breda, afterward turns W, and falls into one of the mouths of the river Maese, opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

MERO, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu, 149 miles SW of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Korasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles SW of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles s of Halle, and 56 NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 51 28 N.

MERSEY, a river, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame; at Stockport; and lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool; below which it enters the Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

MERSEY-ISLAND, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. In the reign of Alfred, it was seized by the Danes for their winter quarters. It had once eight parishes, now reduced to two, called E and W Mersey.

MERSBURG, a town of Suabia, in the bishopric of Constance; and the bishop's usual place of residence. It is seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, 11 miles from the town of that name. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 47 45 N.

MERTOEA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 miles s of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, situate near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred; or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

MERTON, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, seven miles SW of London. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I; in which several important transactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the Provisions of Merton (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) and the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, *Nolumus leges Anglię mutare*—We will not change the laws of England. Nothing remains of this abbey, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that surround the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence.

MERVE, the north branch of the river Maese, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel, and 24 SW of Menin. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 50 57 N.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Persia, in Korasan; famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Rifa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is fortified with several towers, and seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 100 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

MESSEN, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Meseu, on the E coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

MESKIRK, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

MESSINA, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it contains 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half-moon, five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily resides here six months in the year: and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. It is seated on the seaside, 110 miles E of Palermo, and 180 SE of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles NE of Padua. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 45 26 N.

MESURATA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, from whence a caravan proceeds to Fezzan, and other interior parts toward the s of Africa. It is 262 miles N of Mourzook. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 21 3 N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the

gulf of Guesfro. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital.

METHWOLD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 86 NNE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 52 34 N.

MELTING, a strong town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 2 N.

METRO, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of the Church, runs into the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

METZ, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop had the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweatmeats made here are in high esteem. Metz was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; its fortifications are excellent, and it has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beside a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles NW of Nancy, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

MEULAN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

MEURTHE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nancy, falls into the Moselle. Nancy is the episcopal see of this department.

MEUSE, a department in France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See MAESE.

MEWARI, a considerable town of Ja-

pan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the SW of Delhi, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situate in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

MEPAT-ALI, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, not so considerable as formerly, but famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 100 miles SW of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

MEXAT-OCEN, a considerable town of Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocen, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, 70 miles N of Mexat-Ali. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

MEXICANO, or **ADAYES,** a river of N America, in Louisiana, which empties itself into the gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a town of N America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor of Mexico resided. The abbé Clavigero says, that when the Mexicans were subjected to the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake of Mexico, they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none, until necessity taught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method

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which they pursued to make these, and which they still practise, is extremely simple. They plait and twist willows and roots of marsh plants or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake; and over all, the mud and dirt which they draw from the bottom of the same lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various; but generally they are about eight perches long, and not more than three in breadth, and have less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico; and there they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. In progress of time, as these fields grew numerous from the industry of the people, there were among them gardens of flowers and odoriferous plants. Every day, at sunrise, innumerable vessels, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs cultivated in these gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market-place of the capital. The mud of the lake is an extremely fertile soil, and requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a hut, to shelter the cultivator and defend him from rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden wishes to change his situation, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden is small, or with the assistance of others, if it is large, he tows it after him, and conducts it wherever he pleases. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico, and of all New Spain. The streets are so straight, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 25,000*l.*

There is also a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, and a university. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ullua, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles ENE of St. Juan de Ullua, and 250 NE of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 20 2 N.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, an extensive country in N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, where its breadth is not more than 60 miles; its western coast being washed by the Pacific Ocean and the gulf of California, and its eastern by the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. It lies between 83 and 110° W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N. lat. being 2000 miles long, and, in its widest part, to the N, above 600 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the *puma* and *jaquar*, bears, elks, wolves, deer, &c. The *puma* and *jaquar* have been inaccurately denominated, by Europeans, *lions* and *tigers*; but they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000;

they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, and the slaughter, at certain seasons, is so great, that the stench of the carcasses, which are left in the field, would infect the air, if large packs of wild dogs, and vast flocks of *gallinazos*, or American vultures, the most voracious of birds, did not instantly devour them: these hides are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadaluajara, Mexico, and Guatimala; subdivided into provinces; the principal of which, in each audience, being Guadaluajara Proper, Mexico Proper, and Guatimala Proper. The whole country is governed by a viceroy, the extent of whose jurisdiction, however, has been wisely circumscribed, in the course of this century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, California, and New Navarre, into a separate government.

MEXICO, NEW, a large country of N America, bounded on the w by the gulf of California, on the s by New Spain, on the E by Louisiana, and on the N by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, the richness of its mines, and the variety of its valuable products; and with respect to the favorableness of the climate, it may be sufficient to say, that this country lies within the temperate zone. It is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. Santa Fé is the capital.

MEXICO, GULF OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the s and w by Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the s coast of E Florida, and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEYENFELDT, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NE of Coire. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles NW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which is principally made brandy; and with the cork-tree, which is sold both

in its natural state, and in corks. It is nine miles NW of Condom.

MIA, or **MIJAH**, a large town of Japan, seated on the s coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MICHA, a cape of Dahmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL, ST. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair, but sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 miles NE of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris; Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of N Guatimala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12

MICHAEL, ST. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

MICHAEL DE IBARRA, ST. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles NE of Quito.

MICHAEL, GULF OF ST. to the E of Panama, that part of the Pacific Ocean, which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

MICHELONIA, a country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribenta. It takes its name from the castle of Michielow.

MICHIGAN, a considerable lake of N America, whose NE extremity communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimackinac.

MICHELLIMACKINAC, a strait of N America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

MIDDLEBURG, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public

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Buildings are magnificent. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards, in 1574, after a siege of 22 months. The inhabitants are computed at 26,000. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles NE of Bruges, 30 NW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iffinghein. It is five miles SE of Sluys. Lon. 3 26 E. lat. 51 15 N.

MIDDLEBURG. See EAQOWE.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Ure, 10 miles S of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 54 17 N.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surry and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is the least county in England, except Rutlandshire, being only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but it is far the richest. It contains 126 parishes, beside London, and four market-towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, it is not naturally fertile; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, which are its boundaries to the S, the SE, and the W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

MIDDLESEX, a county of N America, in the state of Connecticut, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middletown and Haddam are the county towns.

MIDDLETOWN, a commercial town of N America, in the state of Connecticut, seated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county-towns of Middlesex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of N America, in the state of New Jersey, and adjoining Shrewsbury, in the county of Monmouth. Sandy Hook (so called from its shape and soil) is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of

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New York. Middletown is 30 miles SW of New York, and 50 E by N of Trenton.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Croke, and noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, and 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 N.

MIDHURST, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Arun, 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

MIECHAU, or **MIEZAVA**, a town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula, 10 miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin; is 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent; and a great number of churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's, at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. The number of statutes, within and without, is prodigious; they are all of marble, and many of them finely wrought. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by 50 columns. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It has been several times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy; the last time by the French, in June 1796. It is the see of an archbishop; and is 70 miles N of Genoa, 72 NE of Turin, and

45 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

MILAN, or **MILANESE**, a duchy of Italy, 150 miles long and 78 broad; bounded on the N by Swisserland and the country of the Grisons, on the E by the republic of Venice and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, on the S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio; and it has several lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country having formerly been possessed by the French, next by the Spaniards, and afterward by the Germans, the troops of those nations have produced a style of manners, and stamped a character, in the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy; and nice observers imagine they perceive in the manners of the Milanese, the politeness, formality, and honesty imputed to those three nations, blended with the natural ingenuity of the Italians. This duchy is subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a German nobleman, resident at Milan, under the character of minister from Vienna.

MILAZZO, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rock, on the W side of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

MILBORN-PORT, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no market, but sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 50 53 N.

MILDENHALL, a populous town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket, and 69 NNE of London. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MILEYO, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, five miles from Nicotera.

MILFORD, a town of N America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Sussex, seated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 150 S of Philadelphia.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokehire.

It branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain; but its remote situation greatly impairs its utility. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a block-house. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet-boat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

MILIANE, a town of the state of Algiers, in Tremesein, with a castle. It is seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue. It was dismantled in 1629, and is seated on the Tarn, 50 miles NW of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 44 3 N.

MILÓ, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring, the fields are enamelled with anemones of all sorts. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls on each side, which are six feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church: On E the side of the island is a town of the same name, which contains 5000 inhabitants. It is 66 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 36 41 N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 miles SE of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

MILTHORP, a village in Westmorland, seated on a river, near the mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Mithorp is the only port in the county; and hence the fine Westmorland flates are exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for

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excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, one mile E of Gravesend, incorporated with it, by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the portreeve, jurats, and inhabitants of the towns of Gravesend and Milton. Henry VIII raised a blockhouse here, for the defence of Gravesend.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles NE of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 50 50 N.

MINCH, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It has the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Ulst, and Bara, on the W; and the isle of Skye on the E.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby-trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit, proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, beeves, buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes; also ducks, hen, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and turtle-doves, beside many small birds. The air is temperate; and the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other: while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on

posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets; they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palm-tree leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Suebia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Austrians after the battle of Blenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastadt. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MINDEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Weser, 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 52 22 N.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

MINEHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol Channel, for ships of large burden: and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It sends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Imeritia, on the S by a part of Georgia, and on the N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

MINO, a river of Spain, which rises in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Orense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 43 40 N.

MINORBINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Mallorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but the town of Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, called Port Mahon, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Minorca was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Port Mahon lies in lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MINSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 miles N of Sluzk, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta, six miles NE of Montmelian. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

MIOSS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 miles in circumference.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, SW of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

MIRANDA-DE-DOUERO, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna, 37 miles NW of Salamanca, and 208 N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle. It is seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a bridge, 34 miles S of Bilboa, and 160 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on an eminence, near the river Baïse. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of commerce. It is 15 miles SW of Auch, and 340 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel and a fort. It is subject to the house of Austria, and 20 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, famous for the beauty and strength of the asses which its environs produce. It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 SW of Paris.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, famous for its violins and fine lace. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 miles S of Nanci, and 30 SE of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord. Near it, is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizers, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Gers, 15 miles N of Foix.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, W of the bay of Naples, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

MISERDEN, a village in Gloucestershire, six miles NW of Cirencester. Here is a park, seven miles in circumference, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the moat, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

MISITRA, a celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks

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have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, 100 miles sw of Athens, and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

MISNIA. See **MEISSEN**.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of N America, which receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois from the E, and of the Missouri, and other rivers, from the W. Its source is unknown; but its length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be upward of 3000 miles. It is the E boundary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat. 44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony, where the stream, more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

MISSOURI, a river of N America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer, broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upward of 1200 miles, and from its depth and breadth at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, eight miles sw of London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and two calico-printing manufactures.

MITTAU, a strong town, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolde-
rau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warlaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

MOCHA, or **MOKA**, a considerable town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day time, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their dress is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through it without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather. Mocha is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Babelmandel, 240 miles SSW of Sanaa, and 560 SSE of Mecca. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 14 0 N.

MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a bottom, between two hills, 36 miles SSW of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 50 23 N.

MODENA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries are handsome structures; and the ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 22 miles W by N of Bologna, 34 S by E of Mantua, and 60 NNW of Florence. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

MODENA, or **MODENESE**, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, and on the S by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Syracuse. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 36 48 N.

MODON, a strong town of the Morea, with a safe harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of Corin, and 95 SW of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

MODZIR, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Prypec, in a fertile country, 85 miles SE of Sluczk. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

MOFFAT, a town in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs; and its mineral springs attract much genteel company. It is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains in the S of Scotland. They occupy the N part of Annandale; and from these descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9 55 W, lat. 31 38 N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF THE, OR WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eastern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Leao-tong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses: they form themselves only into wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they transport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require: they pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, or hill, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they use for fuel instead of wood. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food with which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and transport the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. They wear the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the

most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear hanging at their necks a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand kan of the Tartars. When the Mantchews subdued China, they conferred on the most powerful of the Mogul princes the titles of vang, peilé, peize, and cong, which answer to our titles of king, duke, count, and marquis; each of them had a revenue assigned him, but far inferior to the appointments of the Mantchew lords at Peking: the emperor settled the limits of their respective territories, and appointed them laws, according to which they are at present governed. All the Mogul nations under the Chinese government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortoos, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Corasse, 17 miles NW of Esleek. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

MOHAWK RIVER, a river of N America, which rises to the N of Fort Stanwix, in the state of New York, passes by that fort and Skeneclady, and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River, eight miles above Albany. About two miles above its junction with that river it has a cataract, where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

MOHAWKS, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family are left of them in the state of New York, the rest having, in 1776, emigrated, with sir John Johnson, into Canada.

MOHILLA, OR MOHILIA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometants, who have a few wretched

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mosques, built of wood and straw with-out, and matted neatly within. This island abounds in animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bats, and camelions; and here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year. Lon. 45 ° E, lat. 11 55 S.

MOHILEF, a government of the Russian empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland, in 1772.

MOHILEF, a populous town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Ortza. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

MOISSAC, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Moutauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E of Bari.

MOLD, a town in Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester; on the E by New Russia; on the SE by Bessarabia; on the S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the SW by Walachia; and on the W by Transylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep: it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled *kospodar*, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

MOLE, a mountain of Savoy, which, from its height and fine sloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the lake of Geneva. At its foot is the town of Bonneville, 20 miles S of Geneva.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name:

but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at E Moulsey.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS. See **NICHOLAS, ST.**

MOLEN, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubec, and is seated on the Stekines, 12 miles E of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 52 E, lat. 41 28 N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles SE of Siguenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles long; and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 50 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Bruch, 10 miles W by S of Strasburg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MOLUCCAS, or **SPICE ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered, in 1512, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See **BANDA**.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

MOMBASA, a town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar, 75 miles ssw of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle of Mombaza by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the sw of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

MONACO, a small, but handsome town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is eight miles wsw of Vintimiglia, and 12 ene of Nice. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the SE by Louth, on the sw by Cavan, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated near the sea, 78 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MONTCALLIER, a town of Italy in Piedmont, seated on the Po, five miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

MONCALVO, a strong town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles sw of Casal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 20 N.

MONCAON, or **MONZON**, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Dozero-e-Minho; with a strong castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is eight miles SE of Fuy, and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 8 N.

MONCHABOU, a city of Asia, in the kingdom of Burmah, which, in 1755, was the residence of the king. It is 39 miles N of Ava, the present capital.

MONÇON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sosa and Cinca, six miles

s of Balastro, and 50 NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 42 2 N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles sw of St. Malo. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and crossing Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

MONDIDIER, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 49 39 N.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles NE of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, with a castle, 17 miles N of Vendôme.

MONDOVI, the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, eight miles NW of Ceva, and 35 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

MONGHIR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, with a fort. It is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is seated on the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 275 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

MONGULS. See **MOGULS**.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria; eight miles N of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MONICKEPAM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In 1515, the whole town (the church of St. Nicholas excepted) was destroyed by fire. It is seated at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider-Zee, eight miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the confluence of the Wye and Mynnow, was formerly

surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the centre is a castle in ruins. It contains two parish churches; and that called Monk's church is a very curious structure. Here was born the warlike Henry V, who was called Henry of Monmouth. It is a handsome town, carries on a good trade with Bristol by the Wye, sends one member to parliament, and is 21 miles w of Gloucester, and 128 w by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Herefordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the SE by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is about 24 miles, and from E to W 20. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains six hundreds, seven market towns, and 127 parishes; and sends three members to parliament. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire; the Mynnow, which separates it from Herefordshire; and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone. The western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavorable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats: Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welch language. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomugi, on the E by the Mosambique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and

silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 33° E lon. and 14 and 19° S lat.

MONOMUGI, a region of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zangnebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

MONONGAMELA, a river of N America, which rises in Virginia, and running N into Pennsylvania, meets the Alleghany at Fort Pitt, where their united streams assume the name of Ohio. It is deep and gentle, and navigable for barges 50 miles from its mouth.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 37 E; lat. 41 20 N.

MONS, a large and strong city of Austrian Hainault, with considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a good trade. It has been several times taken and retaken in the 16th, 17th, and present centuries; the last time by the French in 1794. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Hainne and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 miles NE of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 143 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONSANTO, a strong frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 38 26 N.

MONSTERBERG, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles NE of Glatz, and 27 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

MONSTIER. See **MOUTIER**.

MONTABOUR, a fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limbourt. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

MONTAGNIAC, a town of Natchez, on

the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W of Mauleon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

MONTALCINO, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Sienna, and 32 E by N of Massa. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

MONTALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, seated on the Monacio, 10 miles N of Ascoli, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléanois. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Quercy. The inhabitants amount to 40,000; and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shaloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 S of Cahors.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 1 N.

MONTBELLiard, a strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the same name, between the department of Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near

the Alaïne and Doubs, 33 miles W of Basle, and 45 NE of Besançon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 4 31 N.

MONT BLANC, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy, so called from its uncommonly white appearance. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, which is 114 feet higher than the peak of Teneriff. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it. The French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as an eighty-fourth department of France.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 41 10 N.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and late province of Forez, seated on the Vézère, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 250 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 45 32 N.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Duranee, eight miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. It is the capital of the department, and seated on the Midouze, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

MONTE-CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the top of which is a medicine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

MONTECCHIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 38 8 N.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spalatto, seated on a mountain, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spalatto. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 12 miles NW of Trieste. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles SW of Orvieto, and 45 NW of Rome. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MONTEGO, a seaport, on a bay of the same name, on the N side of the island of Jamaica. In June 1795, a fire consumed an immense quantity of stores, and great part of the town. Lon. 78 5 W, lat. 18 40 N.

MONTELIBAR, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, with an ancient citadel. Its inhabitants, in the 16th century, were the first to embrace the reformed religion. It is seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles s. of Valence, and 325 s by E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, seated on the Calore, 18 miles s of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

MONTE-MOR-●-NOVO, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 50 miles E by s of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, 10 miles sw of Coimbra, and 83 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

MONTE-PELOSO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basento, 14 miles E of Cirenza. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MONTE-PULSIANO, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 50 s by E of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

MONTESA, a strong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is five miles NW of Xativa. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles s of Salonichi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MONT-FERRAND. See CLERMONT.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy; bounded on the E by the Milanese and the territory of Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk; and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 16 miles

W of Versailles. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 48 45 N.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 12 miles W of Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

MONTFORT, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle, seated on the Yssel, seven miles s by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

MONTFORT, a town of Suabia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles s of Lindau and the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMONS, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent castle. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles NE of Orense, and 55 SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 9 W, lat. 42 28 N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Peczaz, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by the prince's Ragotky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Pennsylvania, 33 miles long and 16 broad. In 1790, it contained 22,929 inhabitants. Norristown is the capital.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends one member to parliament; and had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It is seated on the ascent of a hill, 26 miles SW of Hereford, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N Wales; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the NE and E by Shropshire, on the S by Radnorshire, on the SW by Cardiganshire, and on the W by Merionethshire. It extends 36 miles from N to S, and nearly the same from E to W; contains five market towns and 47 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain, than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheepwalk; and the stocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also

affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for salmon.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 95 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 W. lat. 49 35 N.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It is the capital of the French part of Cerdagna, and has a regular fortress, on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrenees, built in 1680, by Lewis XIV, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 miles WSW of Perpignan, and 430 S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

MONTLUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Seraine, 12 miles NE of Lyons, and 205 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 45 49 N.

MONTLUZON, or **MONTLUÇON**, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the Cher, 35 miles SW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 46 22 N.

MONTMÉDI, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 27 miles SW of Luxembourg, and 170 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

MONTMELIAN, a town of Savoy, with a castle; taken by the French, in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chamberry, and 27 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill, seven miles from St. Denis, and 10 from Paris.

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

MONTPELLIER, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc; with a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, in which is a celebrated school of medicine; and a late royal botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The cathedral was ruined by the

Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The number of inhabitants is computed at 32,000. The trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nîmes, 47 NE of Narbonne, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 20 miles NE of Clermont, and 210 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles in length and 10 in breadth. It was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. It has suffered much by fires since it has been in the possession of the English. It is 110 miles N of Albany, and 120 SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatajud. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

MONTREAL, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 38 14 N.

MONTREAL, or **MONTROYAL**, a fortress of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 22 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 59 N.

MONTREUIL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the river Canche, 10 miles NW of Heudin, and 117 N of Paris. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of Anjou, seated on the Touet, 12 miles SSW of Saumur, and 155 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 6 N.

MONTRICHARD, a town of France, in

the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blois, with a castle. It is seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise, and 112 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport in Angushire, near the estuary of the South Esk. Over this river, a new bridge was erected in 1795. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. A great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the townhouse, the church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactures of sailcloth, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is 48 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

MONT ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence, and a state prison, and was also much frequented by pilgrims. The prior of the abbey was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel, founded by Lewis XI, in 1479. It is 66 miles SW of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 15 miles SSW of Langres, and 145 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW

of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 45 33 N.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOORSHEDABAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

MOOTAPILLEY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Godegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MORANT POINT, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

MORAT, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles W of Bern, and 10 NE of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

MORAT, a lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchâtel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

MORAVA, or MORAW, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Taya, from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORAVE, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

MORAVIA, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N; by Silesia and Hungary on the E; and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers

and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORBACH, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, 42 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

MORBEGNO, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 20 NE of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

MOREA, formerly called **PELOPONNESUS**, a peninsula on the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, except the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasil-Potaino, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into three large provinces. The sangiack of the Morea resides at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 80 miles N. of Valencia.

MORESBY, a harbour, a little above Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found, called Pists' Holes.

MORET, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 25 N.

MORGES, a commercial town of Swif-

erland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. By its canal, merchandise is transported from the lake of Geneva to other parts. It is seated on a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva, five miles WSW of Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 29 N.

MORHANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, 24 miles NE of Nancy, and 200 E of Paris. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 48 51 N.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant vallies of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Walachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the seacoast of Dalmatia, tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these, abbe Fortis thinks, are all either of an ancient date; or, if any have happened in later times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general. For the most pleasing trait of character among the Morlacchi, is friendship. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called *probratimi*, and the females *posetreme*, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between those of different sexes are not bound with so much solemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was also the custom. From these consecrated friendships among the Morlacchi, and other nations of the same origin, it should seem, that the sworn brothers arose, a denomination frequent among the common people in many parts of Europe. If discord happens to arise between two friends among the Morlacchi, it is talked of over all the country as a scandalous novelty; and there have been some examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravity of their countrymen to their intercourse with the Italians.

MORLAIX, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a castle and a tide har-

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bour. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE of Breil, and 45 W of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 33 N.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is above 390 miles, and, where widest, not more than 260 broad. The S part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tafilet, and Sugelmessa; and the N part those of Fez and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty temperate, especially near mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Berberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax, and hemp; but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being

a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is inclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles: they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The best houses are inclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews, who are pretty numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine, after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter a Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W; lat. 31 12 N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the neighbourhood of which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

MORPETH, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the N bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and has a free-school founded by Edward VI. It is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 287 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 55 15 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, famous for its serges and tanneries. It is 19 miles E of Sees, and 70 W of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 35 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles SE of Tournay. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MORTARA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 15 miles NE of Casal, and 22 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 22 N.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surry, seated on the river Thames, six miles W of London. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park; and his majesty has a farm here of 80 acres in his own occupation, and in excellent cultivation.

MORTLICH, a village in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

MORTON, or **MORTON HAMPSTEAD**, a town in Devonshire, with a noted market for yarn on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, near Dartmoor, 14 miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 50 39 N.

MORTON, or **MORTON IN MARSH**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a folfway, 29 miles ESE of Worcester, and 83 WNW of London: Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 0 N.

MORVEDRO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 38 N.

MORVEN, a district in Argyleshire, whose mountains are celebrated in the songs of Ossian.

MOSA, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles NE of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between 11 and 25° S lat. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the coast of Zanguebar, is a kingdom, island, and town of the same name.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name and on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of three islands. The prin-

cipal island, called Mofambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is large and well-fortified, having a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 5 S.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Neckar, 26 miles ENE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Iler and Ambert, nine miles W of Landshut. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MOSCOVY. See **RUSSIA**.

Moscow, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of Russia; bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of Great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kalugo and Refan, and on the W by those of Tver and Smoleniko. Its capital is of the same name.

Moscow, a large city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into the following divisions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; also several churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigored, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public

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buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last-mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops: some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of coppers, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscow is the largest city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but its population corresponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. The

places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to above 1000: of these, 484 are public churches; 199 of which are of brick, stuccoed, or white washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Ann, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, and the era of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Occa, near Colonna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 555 miles SSE of Petersburg, and 1200 E by E of Constantinople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

MOSELLE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nanci, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine, at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

MOSKOE. See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, in N America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. It extends eastward from

Point Castile, the boundary dividing it from the bay of Honduras, to Cape Gracioso-a-Dios, 87 leagues; and southward, from Cape Gracioso-a-Dios to St. John's River, 94 leagues. The interior part of the country is bounded by the lake Nicaragua, and fenced by mountains stretching to the west. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well-watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock, on plantations of every kind and to any extent: and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands: the air and climate are more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive people, of great probity, and will never trust a man who has once deceived them. They had so great a veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Great Britain. This was first done, when the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica; and the king of the Mosquitos received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; since which time, they were not only steady in their alliance with the English, but warm in their affection, and very useful to them on many occasions. When the king died, the male heir went to Jamaica, to certify that he was next in blood, and received a commission in form from the governor of Jamaica, to be king of the Mosquitos; till which, he could not be acknowledged as such by his countrymen. So fond were they of every thing English, that the common people were proud of every Christian or surname given them by our seamen, who conferred on their chief men the titles of some of our nobility. But the connexion between the English and the Mosquitos no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a

good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 20 miles NE of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 45 48 N.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL.

MOTALA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NW of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MOTYR, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

MOTRIL, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean; 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

MOUAB, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

MOUDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the canton of Bern, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

MOUG-DEN, or CHEN-YAN, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary. It is 440 miles NE of Peking. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a modern bridge of 13 arches; takes its name from the great number of mills [mouliins] that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. The houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers, and 55 N of Clermont. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, five miles SW of Chateau-Chinon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore; on the E by Delhi and Agimere; on the S by Guzerat; and on the W by Persia and Caidahar. Its products are cotton,

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sugar, opium, galls; sulphur, &c. It was subject to the Selks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, supposed to be the Catheri or Cathai, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton, a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of ferges, shaloons, and felts. It is seated on the Moul, 12 miles SE of Barnstaple, and 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 51 5 N.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious high peak, on the W side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is so named from a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red-legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leicestershire, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the buildings are erected and the street is paved. It has a market on Monday, and is seated on the Stour, 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situate on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of

ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan arrives annually from Messurata at this place; and hence the Fezzaners dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S of Messurata, 650 NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 27 20 N.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, seated between two lofty and craggy mountains. It is five miles NE of Riez, and 47 WNW of Nice.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris. It is surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel; but the houses are in several places gone to ruin. It has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is 130 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Here, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, eight miles SE of Sedan, and 110 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, but the

country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the w point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees: the hills behind rise in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides, and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-pits. It is three miles from Vic, and 10 SSE of Nanci.

MOZCISLAW, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Russians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is seated on the Sotz, 22 miles S of Smolensko. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

MUEHR, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, crosses Stiria, passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kanisca, in Hungary.

MUEHR, or MUERAW, a considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, 25 miles NW of Gratz, and 40 SW of Neustadt. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 16 N.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name, five miles SE of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MURKIRK, a town in Ayrshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron-work.

MULL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle: these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See CANTYRE.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which

rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the Inn, 37 miles NW of Saltzburg, and 40 E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and hanseatic town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstruth, 15 miles NE of Eisenach, and 45 E by S of Cassel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Alsace, which, though intirely inclosed within the dominions of France, is not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but is considered as a part of it, and entitled to all its privileges. The walls of the town inclose a circumference of not more than two miles; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristo-democratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the burghers, whose number amounts to 700, distributed into six tribes. Mulhausen is 15 miles NW of Basle. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

MULHIEM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine service.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

MULLINGAR, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

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MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, seated on the Danube, 25 miles sw of Ulm. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MUNDU, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 miles s of Ougein, and 454 NE of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles NE of Tockay. Lon. 22 06 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MUNIA, or **MENIE**, an ancient and considerable town of Egypt, seated on the Nile. The vessels that go down the river are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques and a great number of granite pillars. It is 140 miles s of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

MUNICH, one of the most populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and 30 altars; also the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. The market-place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Austrians compelled them to retreat. It is seated on the Isar, 15 miles SE of Augsburg, and 62 s by w of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leinster, and on the s and w by the Atlantic. The chief rivers are the Sure, Audliffe, Lee, Bande, Leane, and Cahon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are fruitful. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains six counties, one archbishopric, five bishop-

rics, and 740 parishes. The counties are Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal town is Cork.

MUNSTER, a sovereign bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 120 miles in length and 80 in breadth. The river Embs runs across it, from E to w. It is bounded on the N by the counties of Bentheim and Stenfort, on the E by the bishoprics of Osnaburgh and Paderborn, on the s by the county of Marck, and on the w by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

MUNSTER, a large and populous city of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and of all Westphalia. It was free and imperial till 1661; but to keep the inhabitants in awe, a citadel was built, which stands distinct from the city. In 1533, a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates; but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with redhot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa, 70 miles N by E of Cologne, and 77 s by w of Bremen. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles sw of Strasburg. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

MUNSTERBURG. See **MONSTERBERG**.

MUNSTER-MEINFELD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles sw of Coblentz. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 50 19 N.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy, a mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, and has still some palaces that bear the marks of former magnificence, though now in a state of decay. The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The great manufactures of looking-glasses are the only inducements for strangers to visit this place, which formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on the w by Andalusia and Granada, and on the s by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but

there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and fugar. It has also a great deal of silk.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that they may be ascended either on horseback or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthagea, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. o 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 43 26 N.

MURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Ross-shire, on the N, and Brough Head, in Murray-shire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or **ELGINSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Murray, on the E by Banff-shire, on the S by Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire, and on the W by that county and Nairnshire. It extends 50 miles from SW to NE, and 20 along the coast. Its soil, for the greatest part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. The county town is Elgin.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Halle. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

MUSSELBURG, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Elk. Here a victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell; and, as this was deemed a miraculous cure for all scrofulous and cutaneous disorders, they here built a chapel, with an image of our Lady of Muswell, to which there

was a great resort of patients. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

MUSTAGAM, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. Lon. o 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Carthagea. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 52 22 N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, but now reduced to a small village.

MYCONÉ, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels; and some monasteries. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MYSORE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednore, Coimbatore, Canara, and Dindigul; beside the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward, which are Meritz, Soonda, Chiteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Banca-pour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from N to S, is 550 miles; its breadth, in the widest place (the N part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S, it diminishes, till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the war in 1792, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English E India Company, and their

allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. Mysore, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

MYSORE, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name, eight miles S of Seringapatam, the present capital.

N

NABURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 10 miles SE of Amberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

NADDEGSDA. See **KURILES**.

NAERDEN, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It has experienced many calamities; particularly in 1572, when it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam, and 15 N of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NAGERA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 42 14 N.

NAGOLD, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, 10 miles W of Tubingen.

NAGPOUR, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is extensive and populous, but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

NAHE, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which flows by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuznach, and Bingen, and falls into the Rhine.

NAIRNE, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 57 33 N.

NAIRNESHIRE, a county of Scotland, 15 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the frith of Murray, and inclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. The soil, though rocky, is rich, and, in general, well cultivated.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the

towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese and salt. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 miles SE of Chester, and 162 NW of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NAMUR, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Maese and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent.

NAMUR, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, and a bishop's see. It has a castle, in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and several forts. In 1692, it was taken by Lewis XIV, in person, after a siege of six days only; and in 1695, it was retaken by king William, after a long and bloody siege, although defended by 16,000 men, and an army of 100,000 more, in the neighbourhood. On the death of Charles II of Spain, the French seized this city; but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except those of Namur, from which, however, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they retook it in 1794. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

NANGI, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorraine, with a bishop's see. It contains 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided, by a canal, into the old town and

new. The *first*, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I., titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nanci is 25 miles s by E of Metz, and 212 E of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

NANPIO, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, and abounds with partridges, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consists chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo-Fifen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 52 E, lat. 32 32 N.

NANG-KANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on lake Po-yang, and containing four cities of the third class in its district.

NAN-KING, or KIANG-NING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three distant from the river Yang-tse-kiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

NAN-NGAN-FOU, a beautiful and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, containing, in its district, four cities of the third class. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

NAN-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China,

capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends eight cities in its district.

NANTES, an ancient and flourishing commercial town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river, which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes. It was in this place that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 38 miles s by E of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, situate at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles SE of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and had once the most considerable whale fishery on the coast; but it was almost ruined by the civil war. As the island is low, sandy, and barren, the inhabitants depend almost intirely on the watry element for subsistence. It has but one town, called Sherburne, which is 80 miles S of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

NAPAU, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Oude and Rohilkund, on the NW by Sirinagur, and on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is separated from Tibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its ex-

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tent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 96 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia: but, in 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful insurrection of Masaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Masaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldest son is Prince of Calabria. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavorable to valetudinarians: in some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the fioco, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is termed a terrestrial paradise: it abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegeta-

bles, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this country from S to N; and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (see CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent. The established religion is the Roman catholic; and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, born but an indifferent character among other nations: gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would, for the most part, prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives. Of these vices, many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

NAPLES, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. The houses, in general, are five or six stories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. The fortrefs of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same

name, and has the intire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expence has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situate for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoiseshell and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed to be 350,000; which is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of its streets are more crowded, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000*l.* The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400*l.* a year paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in which are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefac-

tion of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says, it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries, but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, 30 miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Caprea; and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, 217 SSE of Florence, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a seaport of the Morea, capital of the island of Malvasia, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Romania. It is defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmsey; and was anciently noted for the temple of Æulapius. It is 42 miles SE of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 57 N.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a seaport of the Morea, and an archbishop's see, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles SW of Athens. Lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NW of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

NARBARTH, a town in Pembrokeshire, with an old castle, and a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London. Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal

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from the river Aude; through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 12 N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili, where sir John Narborough refreshed his men, when sent to the South Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

NARDO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 40 18 N.

NARENDA, a town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles NE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NARNI, an ancient town of Italy, in Sabina, with a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoleto, and 40 NE of Rome.

NAROVA, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two cataracts, pompously described by travellers, but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

NARSINGAPATAN, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bishnagur. It was the residence formerly of a king, and is situate 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Peterburgh. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilivitch the Great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden obtained a great victory here over Peter the Great. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, notwithstanding his natural savage character, saved the town, by his own personal exertions, from pillage and massacre. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W

of Peterburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

NARWAH, or **NARWHA**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated near the Sinde, which falls below it into the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonshire, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645. It is 14 miles N of Northampton.

NASSAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Westphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lahn, 12 miles SE of Coblentz. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N.

NATA, a seaport of S America, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 8 10 N.

NATAL, a country on the E coast of Africa, laying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boshman Hottentots. See **HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE**.

NATCHITOCHEs, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi, at Point Coupee.

NATOLIA, a country, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W, and watered by a great number of rivers.

NAVARINO, a strong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles NE of Modon, and 17 NW of Coron. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

NAVARRRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles

in length and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in all sorts of game, and in iron mines. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is included in the territory of Basques and department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of king of Navarre. See PALAIS, ST.

NAVARRAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Bearn, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 43 19 N.

NAVIDAD, a seaport of New Spain, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 0 W, lat. 19 0 N.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c. well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy, than any of the islands in this ocean. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S. See MACUNA.

NAUMBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 37 miles NE of Erfort, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 12 N.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fishery here. It is 60 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and, though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; but there are

no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dress of this island has something ridiculous in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their shoulders, are altogether preposterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breasts with a single gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy stomacher or breast-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls. If viewed behind, it is disgusting to see round their loins what, for want of a better name, may be called a circular shelf, calculated to support the ends of a kind of laced lappets hanging down from their shoulders. They add to this romantic cumbersome dress all the coquetry of behaviour they can assume. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining talc, which they find in the island.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the capital of the isle of Naxos, with a castle and two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

NAZARETH, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, and is situate 10 miles N of Bethlehem and 63 of Philadelphia.

NAZE, or CAPE LINDENAS, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, situate in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth.

NEATH, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday, situate on the river Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of

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Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles NW of Landaff, and 200 w by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

NEATH, a river in Glamorganshire, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

NEB, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea, at Peel Castle.

NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city on the N side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile distant.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Mannheim.

NECKARS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

NEEDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is seated on the Orwell, 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and 73 NE of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

NEEDLES, two rocks at the w end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

NEEHEEHROW, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues w of Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Austrian Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See LANDEN.

NEFTA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

NEGAPATAM, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch. The latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

NEGAMBO, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken, in 1640, by the Dutch, who evacuated it to the English in February 1796. Lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

NEGRAIS, a seaport on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

NEGRO'S-ISLAND, one of the Philippine Islands, between Panay and Zebu.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coast of Livadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

NEGROPONT, a strong city, capital of an island of the same name, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Isphahan. Lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

NEILSTON, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for a cotton manufacture.

NEISSE, a town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace, in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles NE of Glatz, and 35 SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgrate of the same name, 25 miles N of Constance, and 20 NE of Schaffhausen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 miles SE of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 57 7 N.

NEMÆA, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Ise of France, with an old castle, between two hills, on the spot where stood the town of Grex, in the time of Cesar. It is seated on the Loing, 10 miles S of Fontainebleau, and 15 SE of Paris. Lon. 2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

NEN, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which rises in the W part of the county, and is made navigable at Northampton. It leaves the county at Peterborough, and crossing the Isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

NEOTS, ST. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is well built, has a handsome church, with a fine steeple, and a considerable trade in coal. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 7 N.

NEPEAN ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk Island. It consists entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a

border of hard rocks. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass and upward of 200 fine pines were growing on it.

NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, divided by the river Baïse into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capital of the lords of Albriet. Their stupendous castle is now in ruins; but, before the abolition of royalty, no true Frenchman could visit it without sentiments of veneration; for here their once favourite Henry IV, spent part of his youth. Nerac is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

NERBUDDA, a river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Westmania, on the E by Sudermania, on the S by E Gothland, and on the W by W Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the only considerable place in it.

NERO, an island in the E Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

NERTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

NESLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon, eight miles NE of Royes, and 66 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49 51 N.

NESS, LOCH, a lake in Invernessshire, 22 miles in length, and, for the most part, one in breadth. It is sheltered on the NW by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the frith of Murray, below Inverness.

NETHERLANDS, OR LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the ninth cen-

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ture, the sons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swifs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary his only child; by whose marriage with the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. The emperor Charles V, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of 12 years) Philip IV expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other 10 provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch have part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French have Artois and the Cambresis; with part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. On the other hand, part of Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, belongs to Austria, and another part to

Prussia. The late emperor, Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1790, the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration, for Leopold II (the successor of Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792, the French overran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long and 260 broad; lying between 2 and 7° E lon. and 49 and 54° N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, and on the S by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Rhine, Maëse, Moselle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. The soil is extremely fertile; and there are fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. Brussels, the capital of Brabant, is the capital, likewise, of all the Austrian Netherlands. See UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 miles S of Rome. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 41 32 N.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Petersburg.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the Brigaw, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Basle and 12 S of Brisach. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 47 47 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, with a famous monastery, seated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in

the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle seated on the Entz, 25 miles w of Stuttgart. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the elector palatine. It is 28 miles NE of Augsbourg, and 40 SW of Ratibon. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 45 N.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. By the death of the dukes of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederic I of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country. The constitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the catholics are predominant. In 1529, this principality entered into an alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate; and it is watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile, but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests.

NEUCHATEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3000 souls, and is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel has a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 miles NE of Laufanne, and 25 w of Bern. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N.

NEUCHATEL, or YVERDUN, a lake of Switzerland, which stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biennue by a narrow outlet.

NEVERN, a village in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, one mile NE of Newport. In the churchyard, on the S side, stands a single stone, of a square form, 13 feet high and two broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are neatly carved with knotwork of various patterns. There are several other ancient monuments in the parish.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, with a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings; particularly the ancient ducal palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is seated on the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 145 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheese. It is seated on the Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe, and 75 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 46 N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 27 miles WNW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 49 53 N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles SW of Nanci, and 150 E by S of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 8 N.

NEUHAUSEL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 miles NW of Comora, and 40 SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 52 N.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

NEUMARK, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 56 miles N of

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Claufenburg. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 47 19 N.

NEUMARK, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N.

NEUMARK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslaw, 15 miles w by N of Breslaw. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 5 N.

NEUS, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein seated on the Baltic, 22 miles NNE of Lubec. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 53 10 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles s of Schwerin. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunfwick-Lunenburg, with a castle, 15 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 52 34 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a castle, and an arsenal, 30 miles s of Vienna. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 47 48 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Sale, 12 miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Hailbron. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, nine miles N by w of Landau. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

NEUWIED, a flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Wied. The number of inhabitants is between 6 and 7000: the Calvinist is the established religion, but all others are tolerated; and the Moravians, in particular, have here a very respectable settlement. Neuwied is 10 miles NNW of Coblenz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of the United States, in New Jersey, with one episcopal and two presbyterian churches. It has the reputation of making the best cider in the world, and is nine miles w of New York.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Here, in the midst of troubles, died the inglorious king John; and here the unfortunate Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army,

who afterward gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by w of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NEWBERN, the county town of Craven, in the state of N Carolina, situate at the confluence of the Neus and the Trent, 499 miles s by w of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 20 N.

NEWBURGH, a corporate town in the isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 257 NW of London. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

NEWBURN, a village in Northumberland, on the w side of Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by colliers. Here, a part of the army of Charles I, under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, has a manufacture of druggets, and its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. Newbury is seated on the Kennet, 26 miles s of Oxford, and 56 w of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 25 N.

NEWBURY-PORT, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, where the business of ship-building is carried on largely. It is situate on the river Merrimack, two miles from the sea, and 45 E of Boston. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 42 45 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town in Carmarthen-shire, with a market on Friday. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rivulet, 15 miles N of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 53 12 N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a large borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so

deep, that ships under 400 tons burden may come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed below, at Shields. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of these arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and this part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town is defended by a strong wall, in which are seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. Here is a noble exchange; and the wall of the town, running parallel with the river, leaves a spacious piece of ground between the water and the wall, which being faced with free-stone, forms the longest and largest quay in England, except that at Great Yarmouth. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas' church stands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion-house for the mayor; a hall for the surgeons, a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, and woollen cloth; and exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and gridstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel men; a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William 1, and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III in 1249. It is 34 miles S of Alnwick, 94 N of York, and 271 N

by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 55 3 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the United States, in Delaware. It was settled by the Swedes in 1627, and called Stockholm; afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam; and falling into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and is 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the United States, in Virginia, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York River, 40 miles NW of Williamsburg.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surry, five miles SE of Darking. Here is a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Eptom.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America, forming the N extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the S boundary. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

NEWENT, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 114 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.

NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary, 17 miles long and six broad, and 20 S by W of Presburg.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, situate in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dock-yards, superior to every other forest; having, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants for that purpose, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter, Tyrrel, which had accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52° N lat. Its form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the Strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold.

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being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the great fishing-banks to the SE of this island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe and the W Indies. In winter, the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John's is the principal settlement.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Sussex, at the mouth of the river Ouse, with a quay on the E side. It is seven miles S by E of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

NEWHAVEN, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, with a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College. It carries on a considerable trade with New York and the W India islands; and lies round the head of a bay, four miles N of the Sound, and 132 NNE of New York. Lon. 72 58 W, lat. 41 17 N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It has one parish in each county, but all the town is in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horseraces; and here Charles II built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NEWNHAM, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 46 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in the Isle of Wight, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 40 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, but sends two members to parliament. It is three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome free-school, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 45 N.

NEWPORT, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Ulk, over which is a bridge, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 36 N.

NEWPORT, a corporate town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles SE of St. David's, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 50 W, lat. 52 6 N.

NEWPORT, a seaport of the United States, in Rhode Island. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world; and to the W of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort. Newport has a handsome state-house and an elegant public library. It is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 41 35 N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is seated on the Ouse, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 51 NNW of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs, at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is nearly 39 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company. See ISLINGTON.

NEWRY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. It has suffered greatly by the rebellions in Ulster, and was burnt by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but it is now so much improved in trade and buildings, that it is the largest town in

the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

NEWRY-WATER, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford Bay.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, situate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the S, the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the fee, when the lord of Stockbourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. Near it are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Chremnitz, and 50 NE of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

NEWTON, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is five miles N of Warrington, and 190 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 28 N.

NEWTON, a borough in the Isle of Wight, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 SW of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWTON, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 52 21 N.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtonshire, situate on the Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town, which is indebted for its rise and name to the family of Stewart earl of Galloway. It is 26 miles E by N of Port Patrick.

NEWTOWN, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large print-fields.

NEWTOWN, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, five miles from the Delaware, and 20 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 1 W, lat. 40 14 N.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a part of Staten Land, in S America. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, small islands of S America, on the N side of Staten Land.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sags and bays. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Neytra, 40 miles NE of Preiburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N.

NGAN-KING-FOU, a rich commercial city of China, capital of the W part of the province of Kiang-nan. It has six cities of the third class under its jurisdiction; is governed by a viceroy; and is defended by a fort, seated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, 175 miles SW of Nanking. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

NGAN-LO-FOU, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, containing, in its district, two cities of the second and five of the third class. It is 425 miles W by S of Nanking.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S to N about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, is Fort Niagara; and 18 miles N of this are those remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters that supply the river Niagara, rise near 2000 miles to the NW, and after passing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, they rush, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, fall near as much more. The river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. The noise of the Niagara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard above 40 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great

height, and causes a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles w of Panna. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

NICARAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE by Costa Rica, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces in Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome; and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of N America, in a province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW to SE, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 miles in circumference, and full of rocks; the caverns of which, the inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. They are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 3 N.

NICE, a county of Italy, bounded on the W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; and on the E by the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was conquered by the French. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpinia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet

oil, wine, cordi rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 23 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

NICE, a city of Asia. See **ISNIC**.

NICHABURG, a city of Persia, the largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine of turcois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Meïched. Lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is seated on the Meurthe, five miles SE of Nanci, and 265 E of Paris.

NICHOLAS, S. a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S of Archangel.

NICHOLAS, ST. or MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, a town, harbour, and cape of the W Indies, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is nine furlongs broad at the entrance; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

NICKLESBURG, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lerua (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They live in little huts, having no towns, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waist. They have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

NICOLAS, ST. one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in

length; and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

NICOLO, St. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Natolia, now called Ischnich, or Schmit. It was formerly much larger, as appears by the fine ruins; but is still a place of consequence. It carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware; and contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NICOPOLI, or GLANISH, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerauna, 165 miles SW of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, a strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

NICOTERA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles NE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is situate on the lake of Biemme, 15 miles NW of Bern, and 60 SW of Zurich.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brassaw, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica and Grodna: it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Rufs, being the name of the town it passes by.

NIENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated on the Wefer, 30 miles NW of Hanover, and 37 SE of Bremen. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 52 45 N.

NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

NIEPER. See **DNIEPER.**

NIESTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 53 59 N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

NIESTER. See **DNIESTER.**

NIEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. In 1383, it was burnt by the rebels of Ghent. In 1583, it was taken by the prince of Parma. In 1606, prince Maurice gained here a great victory over the Spaniards. It has been taken and retaken in the subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIGER, a river, supposed to be one of the largest in Africa. Its rise and termination are unknown; but its course is

from E to W, running s of the empire of Cashna, toward Tombuctou, on the s of which country it is supposed to be lost in the sands. The Africans have two names for this river; namely, Neel il Abeed, or River of the Negroes, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They also term the Nile, Neel Shem, or the Egyptian River; so that the term Neel, whence our Nile, is nothing more than the appellative River, like Ganges or Sinde. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Cashna, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and in the rainy season, it swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

NIGRITIA. See **NEGROLAND.**

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulfster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles sw of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 miles sw of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which rises at the foot of a high mountain in Abyssinia. It runs first through the great lake Dambia, and then makes a long circuit toward its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E, forming a sort of peninsula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetto and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo, and 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile; and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. On some places of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It over-

flows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of Sept. when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains. See **NIGER.**

NIMEGUEN, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1695; and has been often taken since, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Wahal, 35 miles SE of Utrecht, and 70 NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

NING-KOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing, in its district, six cities of the third class.

NING-PO-FOU, called by the Europeans **LIAMPO**, an excellent seaport of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. Ning-po-fou has four cities under its jurisdiction, beside a great number of fortresses, and is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 850 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

NINOVE, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles w of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. The regular manners, and the behaviour of the inhabitants to each other, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers, appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

NIORT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. Here are manufactured druggets, ferges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is 28 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0° 33' W, lat. 46° 20' N.

NIPHON, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles long and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo.

NISHNEI-NOVOGOROD, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, with 2 citadel, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46° 30' E, lat. 56° 34' N.

NISIBEN, or **NESSIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38° 26' E, lat. 36° 10' N.

NISITA, a small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, a flourishing city of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quarrée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nimes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV demolished their church, in 1685, and built a cattle to keep them in awe. The population of Nimes is computed at near 50,000. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles NW of Arles, and 75 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4° 26' E, lat. 43° 51' N.

NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was burnt by the imperialists in 1689, and is seated on the Morava, 20 miles E of Prucop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22° 32' E, lat. 43° 32' N.

NITH, a river in Dumfriesshire, which rises in the mountains to the NW, and gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of the county through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairne, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37

miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

NIVELLE, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canesses, whose abbeis is styled princeisa of Nivelles. Here also is Jehu of Nivelles, so much admired by the common people, which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics. It is 15 miles SE of Brussels. Lon. 4° 36' E, lat. 50° 35' N.

NIVERNOIS, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

NIXABOUR, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 miles SE of Melched. Lon. 61° 32' E, lat. 35° 40' N.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97° 15' W, lat. 16° 42' N.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on the Belbo, 15 miles SW of Alexandria. Lon. 8° 36' E, lat. 45° 15' N.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district, on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 miles NW of Bombay.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles NE of Spoleto. Lon. 12° 49' E, lat. 43° 1' N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14° 20' E, lat. 40° 36' N.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes. Lon. 3° 40' E, lat. 48° 30' N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a town of France; in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Huine, 35 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0° 50' E, lat. 48° 26' N.

NOIR, CAPE, a promontory of S

America, at the s extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 w, lat. 54 32 s.

NOIRMOTIER, an island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 miles in length and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 47 0 n.

NOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 10 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 56 N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is five miles NE of Finale, and 30 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 13 N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little E of Porto-Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the w coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 w, lat. 28 30 N.

NONA, a strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

NOORDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

NOOTKA. See **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. It is a kind of republic, and seated among the mountains, 20 miles SE of Spoleto. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 42 36 N.

NORD. See **NORTH**.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a cattle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

NORDGAW. See **BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF**.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are protestants. It is 25 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

NORDKIÖPING, a town of Sweden, in

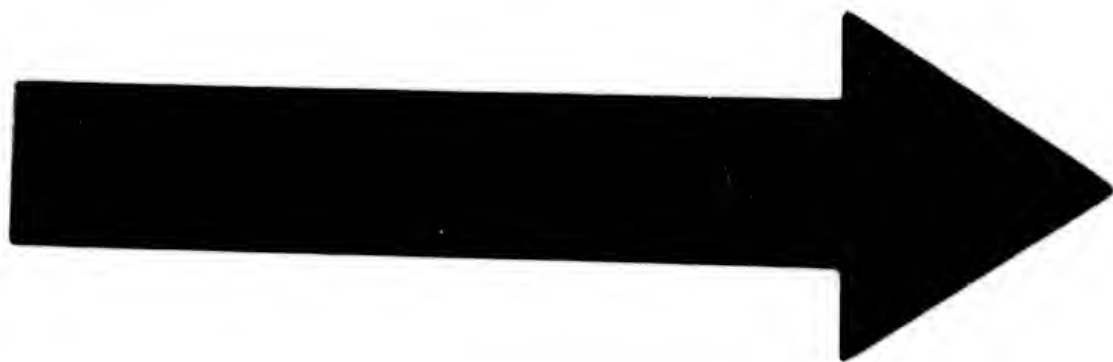
E Gothland. It covers a large space of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motula flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Here are manufactures of cloth; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon-fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 90 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 28 N.

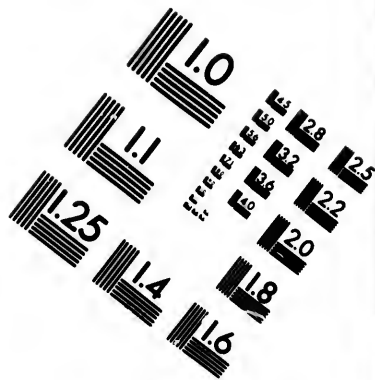
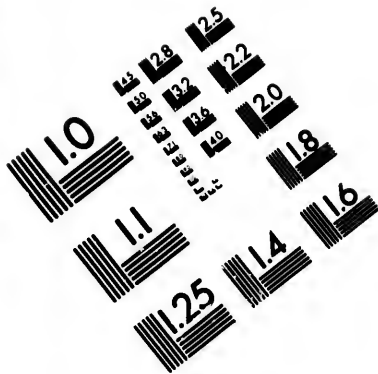
NORDLAND, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

NORDLINGEN, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Aigre, 38 miles NW of Augsburg. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 48 52 N.

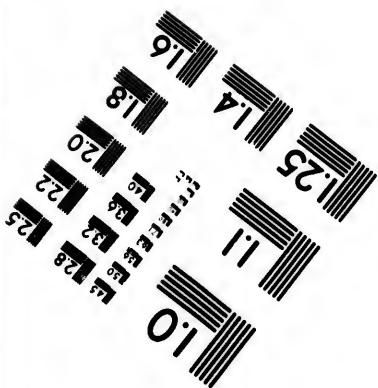
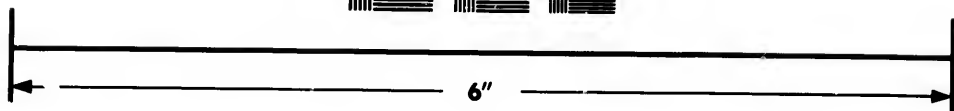
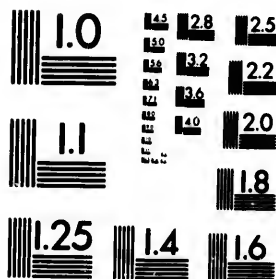
NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 54 40 N.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and on the S and SE by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils; and turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom. Much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fen-y parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The air is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome, particularly in the inland parts. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.





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NORFOLK, a town of the United States, the most populous in Virginia, seated on James River, 105 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the vallies are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a very thick forest, choked with underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer, the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. This island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the S side of the island, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrikeland, Helingland, Medelpadia, Hientland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the English Channel, on the E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and on the S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NORRISTOWN, a town of the United States, capital of the county of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the river Skuykill, 12 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 7 N.

NORTH, or NORD, a department of France, including the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

NORTH COAST, a department of France. See **COTES DU NORD**.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wilk. It is a well-built trading place, 30 miles NNW of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Pennsylvania, 111 miles long and 35 broad. In 1790, it contained 24,250 inhabitants. Easton is the capital.

NORTHAMPTON, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. The horse fairs of this place are greatly resorted to. It is a handsome town, has a spacious market-place, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almost intirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a good freeschool, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner; and near it is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, on the W by that county and Warwickshire, on the NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the N by Lincolnshire, and on the E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough; contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 330 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is very healthy, except in the NE part near Peterborough, which is the commencement of a fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other country. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however,

possesses several old forests in Whittlebury in general, farming celebrated cattle, and extraordinary large black the diers county is ntures. Th and Wella watered by and Avon.

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possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the *nw*; and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the *s*. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

NORTHCURRY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Tone, 20 miles *sw* of Wells, and 134 *w* by *s* of London. Lon. 3 0 *w*, lat. 51 0 *n*.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile *w* of Gravesend. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

NORTHEIM, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated between the Rhume and Leina, 45 miles *s* of Hanover. Lon. 7 10 *e*, lat. 51 42 *n*.

NORTHLECH, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, several almshouses, and a free grammar-school. It is seated on the Lech, 25 miles *e* of Gloucester, and 80 *w* by *n* of London. Lon. 1 43 *w*, lat. 51 46 *n*.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, which received its name from being situate *n* of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland. It forms the *n* extremity of England, and is bounded on the *e* by the German Ocean, on the *s* by the bishopric of Durham, on the *sw* and *w* by Cumberland, and on the *nw* and *n* by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from *n* to *s*, and 50 from *e* to *w*. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is extremely healthful; and, from the situation of the county between two seas, in the narrowest part of Great Britain, it is

not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies. The soil is various; the *e* part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the *w* part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The *se* part abounds with coal; and the *sw* angle has rich lead mines. The principal rivers are the Tyne, Tweed, and Coquet. Alnwick is the county-town; but the largest is Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 180 miles long and 80 broad. In 1790, it contained 7,161 inhabitants. Sunbury is the capital.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of Pennsylvania, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the *w* and *e* branches of the Susquehannah, just above Sunbury, and 138 miles *nw* of Philadelphia.

NORTHWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Dane, and noted for its salt-works. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 miles *ne* of Chester, and 173 *nw* of London. Lon. 2 36 *w*, lat. 53 16 *n*.

NORTON, or CHIPPING NORTON, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Roman coins have been frequently found here, and it formerly sent members to parliament. It is 12 miles *sw* of Banbury, and 74 *nw* of London. Lon. 1 17 *w*, lat. 51 55 *n*.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the sea, on the *w* coast of *N* America, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage. Lon. 162 47 *w*, lat. 64 55 *n*.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the *n* and *w* by the Northern Ocean, on the *e* by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the *s* by the Categate; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape in lat. 71 20. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000. They maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and,

like the Swifs mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Griefffeld, at the command of Christian v, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Frederichstadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage, for the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and produces much cattle. The fisheries, particularly on the w. coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish, which, dried and salted, furnish a considerable article of exportation, are cod, ling, and whiting: their livers also yield trainoil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they are like inlets of the sea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen v, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen vi, husband of the celebrated Margaret; and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olef v, who dying without issue, Margeret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark

by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

NORWICH, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Although of considerable extent, the population is not so great as might be expected, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish churches, some of which were formerly covered with thatch; two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Here is also a city and county hospital, a theatre-royal, an elegant assembly-room, and a lofty market-house of freestone. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a work-house. Here also is a free-school, founded by Edward vi, and several other charitable foundations. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward vi, the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich long took the lead, in point of consequence, among the inland towns: for this it was indebted to its great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalry of the cotton branches. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

NORWICH, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, seated at the head of the Thames, 12 miles N of New London; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, and buttons, stone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge work.

NOTEBURGH, a town of Russia, in the government of Peterburgh, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Peterburgh was built. It is 25 miles E of Peterburgh. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

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pital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles sw of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on a rocky eminence, crowned by its castle; a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a populous and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the s. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter county, on the s by Leicestershire, and on the w by Derbyshire. It lies in the diocese of York; contains eight hundreds, nine market-towns, and 168 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Shirwood, which is the only royal forest N of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms,

instead of boarding them: its other commodities are malt, wool, licorice, and wood. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthenware.

NOVALLE, a small town of Italy, 10 miles NE of Padua, and 12 SW of Treviso. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 29 N.

NOVARA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles NE of Verceil, and 25 W by S of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

NOVA SCOTIA, or **ARCADIA**, a country of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic and bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See **NEW BRUNSWICK**. The atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and, for four or five months, it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 20 S by W of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 44 48 N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

NOVI BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. In 1788, the Austrians were repulsed at this place, but they afterward took it at a second assault. Novi is seated near the Oreico, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 56 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 NW of Zara. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong place of Turkey

in Europe, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 44 6 N.

NOU-KIAN, a river of Asia. See **AVA**.

NOVOGOROD, once a powerful independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vassilivitch II, in 1570, and united to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government.

NOVOGOROD, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellations. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod? But, in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Vassilivitch I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Vassilivitch II; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the Great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles SSE of Petersburg. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Desna, 140 miles NNE of Kiof.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same

name, seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Tamara, 15 miles W of Compostella.

NOYERS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 39 N.

NOYON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Ile of France. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 35 N.

NOZEROT, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salines, and 30 S of Besançon. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 46 47 N.

NUBIA, or **SENNAR**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the E by the Red Sea, on the S by Abyssinia, and on the W by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Dijon, and 150 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 47 10 N.

NUMANCIA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for the long siege it maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The

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ruins of it are still to be seen, near the head of the river Douero, four miles above the town of Soria.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 36 N.

NUNEHAM, a village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

NUREMBURG, or **NUREMBERG**, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burghesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burghesses, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, as also the imperial crown and sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the dalmatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremburg, in process of time, has obtained

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a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 55 miles NW of Ratibon, 62 N of Augsburg, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erft, five miles SW of Dusseldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 11 N.

NYEBERG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, with the remains of an old palace, in which Christian II was born. It is seated on a commodious bay, 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

NYON, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Here are a great many Roman inscriptions. It is seated near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles NNE of that city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, named Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen stuffs. It is eight miles NW of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NYSLÖT, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles SW of Narva, and 60 N of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

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OAKHAM, or **OKEHAM**, the county-town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church remain the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It is seated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

OAKHAMPTON, or OCKHAMPTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has large remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It is seated on the river Ock, 24 miles w of Exeter, and 195 w by s of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 48 N.

OAKS CREEK. See CANIADERAGO.

OBAN, a village in Argyleshire, seated on the seacoast, to the s of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent fishing station, and a customhouse.

OBPACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated at the confluence of the Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 w of Gratz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

OBERSKIRCH, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, three miles from Strasburg, to whose late archbishop it belonged. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35 N.

OBERNDOFF, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 miles N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

OBERNBERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles s of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Nahe, 30 miles E by s of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 1 N.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buffarah. Lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

OBSKAYA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

OBY, a river of Russia in Asia, which rises in the desert of Isschimka, and running N joins the Irtyh, near Tobolsk, and falls into the bay of Obskaya.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 18 miles E of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

OCHSENEURT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 49 35 N.

OCCHA, a river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod.

OCKER, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the s part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs by Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller, E of Zell.

OCRIDA. See LOCHRIDA.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 miles w of Cherson, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ODENSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a small river, two miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 w of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name, in Silesia. It runs N by Ratibor, Oppelen, Breslaw, Glogaw, and Crossen, in Silesia; Francfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Uiedom and Wollin.

ODER, a town in the SW extremity of Silesia, at the source of the river Oder, 16 miles SW of Troppaw. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ODERBURG, a town of Silesia, near the confluence of the Oder and Elia, 10 miles s of Ratibor. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 20 miles s of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 31 N.

ODIHAM, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 w by s of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 18 N.

OLAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. Borkholm

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OELFELDT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 25 miles E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

OESSEL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Arensburgh is the capital.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel, to which there is a resort of pilgrims. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhauen. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

OETING, or **OETINGEN**, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Wiinitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 35 WNW of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

OFFANTO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It was taken by the French in July 1796, and is seated on the Maine, five miles E of Francfort. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kintzig, 12 miles SE of Strasburg, and 28 S of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

OHETEROA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 13 miles in circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Islands. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

OHIO, a river of N America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains,

and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the state of Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, in lat. 38 3 N, about 400 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad, and the descent is so gradual, that the fall does not probably in the whole exceed ten feet. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass this rapid; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 1000 yards. After a course of near 1200 miles from Pittsburg, in which it receives numbers of large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 43 N.

OIGH, LOCH, a lake in Invernesshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through Loch Ness into Murray Frith.

OIRA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles NE of Taranto. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 40 38 N.

OISANS, a town of France in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles SE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

OKEHAM. See **OAKHAM**.

OKINGHAM, or **WOKINGHAM**, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, eight miles SE of Reading, and 32 W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

OKOTZK, a province of the government of Irkutsk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

OLDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 SE of Embden. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

OLDENBURG, a town of Lower Sax-

ony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Weser and Elbe. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 52 16 N.

OLDENZEEL, a town of the United Provinces in Overijssel, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N.

OLDESLO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 53 52 N.

OLERON, an isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, and defended by a castle. In the reign of Richard I, this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

OLERON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Garonne, 10 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

OLESKO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 38 miles ENE of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

OLIKA, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

OLINDA, a town of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but retaken by the Portuguese. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 13 S.

OLITA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

OLIVA, a celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzic. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

OLIVENZA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 23 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 41 20 N.

OLMUTZ, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged it again; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

OLNEY, a town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 52 5 N.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 258 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

OLONETZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situate on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

OLSE, or OELSE, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 51 19 N.

OLSNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter.

OMBRONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano, three miles S of Grossetto.

OMEGNA, a town of the duchy of Mi-

an, in the Novarese, with a castle, five miles N of Orta.

OMER, ST. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a village, called Sirthieu, and owes its present name and importance to a saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent, as is the late abbey of that saint. In 1677, it was taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Nimeguen. About a league from St. Omer, is a great morass, in which are some floating islands, that may be directed at pleasure, nearly like a boat. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind may not have too much power over them. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 135 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

OMMEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, nine miles SE of Marburg, and 45 NE of Francfort. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N.

OMMIRABIH, a river of Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

ONANDAGO, a lake, and river, in the state of New York. The river flows W from the lake till it meets the Seneca, when its course turns N, to Oswego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall which causes a portage of 20 yards. See **ONEIDA**.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in

the government of Olonetz. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Peterburg. The river gives its name to a country, full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name. Sardinia, as well as the province, abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken, being an open place; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles SE of Cogni, and 50 W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 43 58 N.

ONEIDA, or **ONONDAGO,** a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 25 miles, where its outlet, the Onondago River, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oswego. At the extremity of the lake is Wood Creek, on the banks of which live a tribe of Indians, called Oneidas; and the Onandagos, another tribe, occupy the country S of the lake and river.

ONGAR, or **CHIPPING ONGAR,** a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 829 mile. SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

ONORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 48 10 N.

ONRUST, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, situate between 71 and 74° W lon. and 41 and 45° N lat. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by means of the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago River; and on the NE its waters enter the river Iroquois. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds.

ODDOANULLAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain

of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, afford a proof of his magnificence; and there still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince, famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossin, in 1764, by major Adams. Oodooanullah is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

OONALASHIKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. The natives appeared to be very peaceable, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper leather are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even seaweed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

OOROOOP and **OOSHESHEER**. See **KURILES**.

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Cadzand, four miles NE of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 51 22 N.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or **PORTO**, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 10 N.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here in 1742. It is seated on the Oder, in a pleasant plain, 35 miles SE of Breslaw, and 40 N of Troppaw. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz, and 12 N of Worms. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 43 N.

OPPIDO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 19 N.

ORACH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

ORAN, a strong and important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, almost opposite Carthagena, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. The bey of Mascara took advantage of the distressed state of the garrison, to attack it with a considerable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It is 125 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 36 2 N.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The orifications were demolished by Lewis XIV,

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In 1682. Orange is the capital of a principality of the same name, 17 miles long and 12 broad. It was given by Charlemagne, in 793, to William au Cornet, as a reward for his military services. Possessed successively by the houses of Baux and Chalons, it devolved, in 1531, on that of Nassau; and was possessed by William III, king of England, who dying in 1702, Frederic-William, king of Prussia, claimed this principality as his heir. Lewis XIV had seized it during the war with king William. He exchanged it, however, in 1713, with the king of Prussia, for the town of Gueldres; but subject to a compensation to the prince of Nassau-Dietz, whom king William had named his heir. The city of Orange was an episcopal-see before the late revolution. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, 150 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

ORBALSAN, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailliwick of Echallens, the sovereignty of which is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. Its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single-arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, are the admiration of all travellers. It is 24 miles W of Friburg, and 40 W by S of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 49 N.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 58 miles S by W of Sienna, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 42 18 N.

ORBRE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, waters Beziers, and falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of Shetland, is dignified with the appellation of Mainland: it is also frequently called Pomona. See MAINLAND. Beyond this island, to the NE, are seen, among others, Rowley and Westra, Snappinsha and Edda, Stronfa, Sanda, and N Ronalsha; and to the S appear Floy, and S Ronalsha; with others

of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are extremely rapid and dangerous; and, near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on these mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are numbers of sheep and small black-cattle. The products of the vallies and plains are big and oats, but no other sort of grain. In general, the air is moist; and they are often visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the sight of the sun, almost without intermission: but, for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis. See SHETLAND. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Noric, or Norwegian, still in use. The churches are numerous; but the office of a minister is truly laborious, the parochial duty being often extended to several distant islands.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Lille. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

ORCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curaçao. Lon. 65 20 W, lat. 12 0 N.

ORDUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilboa. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden Proper, capital of the province of Nericia, seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. In the middle of the town, on a small island formed by two branches of the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Macler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron,

vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orebro is 95 miles sw of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N.

OREGRUND, a seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

OREL, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles ssw of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORENBURGH, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles NE of Astracan. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and famous for its hot baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates, 63 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 sw of Diarbeckar. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ORFORD, a seaport and borough in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is said to have had twelve churches, but now only one, whose steeple is a seamark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 11 N.

ORGANFORD, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, produced in the neighbourhood.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles s of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, seated at the source of the Valoufe, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles s of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

ORIA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. It is five miles sw of Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORIGUELA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orío, eight miles sw of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. The district of Midnapour; in this province, is subject to the English E India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Maharratas.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. See ORCADES.

ORLAMUND, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is seated on the Sala, opposite the mouth of the Orla, 50 miles sw of Leipsick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles w by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, now forming the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, with an episcopal see. It is seated on the Loire, in

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ORMUS, strait of the of the gulf Gombroon. Portuguese, afterward fir merchants. the assistanc this place, which were 40,000 inha Persians rel they could r trade as bef gulf of Pers

the form of an oval, and is supposed to contain 40,000 souls. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It stood a memorable siege in 1418, against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. The streets of Orleans are spacious and pleasant, and that of the fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. Its commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. Sheep-skins, and stockings, both knit and woven, form also a considerable article of trade. The fauxbourg or suburb of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches, the centre one 100 feet wide. Near the city is a forest, containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 ssw of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, five miles above Orleans, crosses the forest of Orleans, joins the Loing, near Montargis, and passing by Nemours, falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course, which is above 50 miles in extent.

ORLEANS, an island and town of N America, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N America, capital of Louisiana, built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of this city were destroyed by fire. It is seated on the E side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N.

ORMOND, the northern division of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 206 NNW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 37 N.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of Gombroon. It was taken, in 1507, by the Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort; and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commo-

dioufness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

ORNANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche-Comté. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and the fishes that it disgorges are called *umbres*. Ornans is seated on the Louve, eight miles SE of Belançon.

ORNE, a department of France, including the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English Channel, eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOKO, a river of S America, which rises in Popayan, and, after a course of 755 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in 9° N lat. where its impetuosity is so great, that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Placentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 39 50 N.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles NNW of Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

ORR, a river in Kirkeudbrightshire, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORSOVA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the hannat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade. It is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ORSOY, a town of the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber; 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ORTEGAL, a cape and castle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 43 46 N.

lonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 41 41 N.

OSTEND, a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it surrendered, by a honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II, of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresia. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

OSTIA, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Compagna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see; the harbour is choaked up. It is 12 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44 N.

OSTIOLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

OSTROGOTHIA, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NW of Brindici, and 24 NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E, lat. 40 51 N.

OSWALD, ST. a village in Northumberland, on the Piets' wall, N of Hexham, by some called Heavensfield, on account of Oswald's total defeat of Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset. Here Oswald, who was afterward sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

OSWEGO, a fort of N America, seated on the S side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 15 W, lat 43 15 N.

OSWICZEN, a town of Poland, in the

palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles SW of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

OSWESTRY, a corporate town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 52 N.

OSYTH, ST. a village in Essex, nine miles SE of Colchester. Here are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford.

OTAHA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

OTAKEITEE, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 150° W lon. and first discovered, in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. Captain Cook came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphire blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island are hogs, dogs, and rats, which are suffered to run about at pleasure. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle; through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant

turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. Their houses consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas; and they employ seawater as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort. The history of Omai, a native of this island, who was brought over to England, and carried back by captain Cook, in his last voyage, is well known.

OTLEY, a town in the w riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles w of York, and 202 NNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 53 54 N.

OTOQUE, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W lat. 7 50 N.

OTRANTO, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**,

a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken, in 1480, by the Turks, who did a great deal of mischief, but it has since been restored. It has also suffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindici, and 60 SE of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 42 26 N.

OSTEGO a narrow lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehannah.

OTTERY, or **OTTERY ST. MARY**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the small river Otter, 10 miles E of Exeter, and 162 W by S of London. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 50 44 N.

OTTONA, or **ORTONA**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E of Aquileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

OUDE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna; known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on his western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays an annual subsidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the re-

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mains of which are seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberet, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

OUENARD, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who intirely routed their army. It is seated on both sides the Scheld, 12 miles s of Ghent, 15 NE of Tournay, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

OUENBURG, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 51 9 N.

OUDIPOUR. See CHEITORE.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Melifand is the principal town.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Yfche, six miles NE of Brussels, and nine SW of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster, on the N by Friesland and Groningen, on the W by the Yffel, and on the S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUGEIN, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles SW of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

OVIÉDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles NW of Leon and

208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

OULZ, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles W of Susa. Lon. 6 46 E, lat. 45 20 N.

OUNDLE, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 52 26 N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 49 W, lat. 38 26 N.

OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, the parents of which are the Ure and Swale, rising near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondshire. These, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouse, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river in Suffex, rising from two branches, one of which has its spring in St. Leonard's Forest; the other, in the forest of Worth; but they unite near Lewes, and entering the English Channel, form the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river, which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and waters Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river, which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffol, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls afterward into the Great Ouse.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town and territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

OWHYNEE, the easternmost and largest of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean. Its length from N to S is

28 leagues, and its breadth 24. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S of this mountain, the coast presents a prospect of the most dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change, from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is everywhere covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. There are supposed to be 150,000 inhabitants. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to the fury of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156° 0' W, lat. 19° 28' N.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and a university, and, beside the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwel, and, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. The university is said to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. About the middle of the twelfth century, public lectures on the civil war were read here, not more than ten years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students.

In the halls, the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished, is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, the Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwel; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were seducers from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 20 miles SW of Buckingham, and 58 W by N of London. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 51° 45' N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S by Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains 14 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 289 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is mild and healthy; the soil, though various, fertile in corn and grass. The

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s part of the country, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The NW part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwel, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal, brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Weitchsel. The houses are built of wood; and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

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PACEM, a town in the N part of Sumatra, in the E Indies. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

PACHAMAC, a valley in Peru, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the incas, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 10 miles S of Lima.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Artax. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the **SOUTH SEA**, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months

and 20 days in a uniform direction to the NW, without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone Islands, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fair weather, with favorable winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien, from N to S, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but, with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the N Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the S Pacific Ocean.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PADANG, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 6 50 S.

PADDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, W by N of London. Though contiguous to the metropolis, it contains many beautifully rural spots; and its new church, erected in 1790, is in a singularly pleasing style.

PADERBORN, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles long and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains, and iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

PADERBORN, an ancient and populous town of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 miles SW of Minden, and 43 ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 40 N.

PADSTOW, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol Channel, and has some trade to Ireland. It is 30 miles W of Launceston, and 243 W by S of London. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

PADUA, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university and a bishop's see. It is seven miles in circumference, and much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is uninhabited, and the town in general so thinly inhabi-

bited, that grass is seen in many places, between the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the great patron of the city, whose body is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is said to emit a very agreeable and refreshing flavour. Pious catholics believe this to be the natural effluvia of the saint's body; while heretics assert, that the perfume proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and every part almost of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint; for whatever part has been the seat of the disease, a representation of it is hung up in silver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. Near this church is a place, called the School of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina, built from a design by Palladio (one of the most elegant he ever gave) is remarkable for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the town-house is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture; and it is said that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles SE of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

PADUANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W by the Veronese, and on the N by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

PAEFENHOEFFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river

Motter, eight miles W of Haguenuau. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 48 48 N.

PAGO, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAHANG. See PAN.

PAIMBOEUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PAINSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. Painswick is situate so high, as every way to command extensive views, over a vale of vast richness and variety, of the windings of the Severn, Malvern Hills, and parts of the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 46 N.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire. Its streets have names descriptive of the various employments of the inhabitants; such as Silk Street, Cotton Street, Lawn Street, &c. The principal manufactures are in silk and thread gauze; and it has extensive cotton works. The magnificent abbey, for which Paisley was once noted, is now partly in ruins; but there is a chapel intire, which is used as the family burial-place of the marquis of Abercorn, and is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley is supposed to contain about one third of the number of the inhabitants of Glasgow; but it stands on nearly as much ground, and is six miles W of that city. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N.

PAITA, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt, by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 81 19 W, lat. 6 12 S.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 37 20 N.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of

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Bretagne. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honorable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

PALAIS, ST. a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. John-Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre, wrested, in 1512, from John d'Albert, by Ferdinand king of Arragon and Castile. This portion, separated from Upper Navarre by the Pyrenees, made part of the kingdom of France, having been annexed to it by Henry IV, who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albert. St. Palais is seated on the Bidoule, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N. See NAVARRE.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

PALAMCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

PALAMOS, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 58 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Ibola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

PALAOIS ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

PALAWAN. See PARAGO.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 37 3 N.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Breiciano, seated on the Oglio, 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 45 40 N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 42 10 N.

PALERMO, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, situate near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains, is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit-trees of

every species, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, that has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, which, in summer, is made use of as an orchestra. The concert does not begin till midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot: the better to favour pleasure and intrigue, there is an order that no person shall presume to carry a light; and the company generally continue an hour or two together in utter darkness, except when the intruding moon comes to disturb them. The churches of Palermo are upward of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo, who is held in the greatest veneration. The relics of the saint are preserved in a large box of silver, curiously wrought, and enriched with precious stones: many miracles, it is pretended, are performed by them; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. The monuments of their Norman kings, several of whom are buried here, are of the finest porphyry, some of them near 700 years old. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets the women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour is dangerously open to the swell and sea from the NE; and, even at the anchoring place, ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about

forty feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of six or seven years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo is seated on the N side of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 110 miles W of Messina, and 162 S by W of Naples. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its seacoast. It is also called Judæa, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. In the Scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is divided from Syria on the N, by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the vallies produce large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, anciently Præneste, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and was famous for the Temple of Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

PALESTRINA; one of the largest of the islands called the Lagues, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

PALICATA, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

PALIBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra,

seated on the E coast, 120 miles NE of Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

PALMA, a town of S America, in New Granada, 50 miles NW of St. Fé. de-Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

PALMA, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 17 N.

PALMA, or PALMA NUOVA, a strong town of Italy; in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks; and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Islands, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharra-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than three feet above the level of the sea. It consists intirely of a coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mold, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. With respect to the animal creation, the most singular that captain Cook observed, were some large eels, beautifully spotted, which, when followed, would raise themselves out of the water, and endeavour, with open mouth, to bite their pursuers. There was also a brown-spotted rock fish, about the size of a haddock, so tame, that, instead of swimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of

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which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1753. This place is likewise called Tadmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

PALNAUD, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, but situate toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles SW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, 20 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Lassa, about three days journey, and 12 miles S of the river Sampoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama.

PAMPIERS, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 3 N.

PAMLIKO SOUND, a kind of inland

sea, of N Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. It has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize. It is seated on the Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fé-de-Bagota. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

PAN, or **PAHANG**, a town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

PANAMA, a city of S America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the seat of a royal audience and of a bishop. It was built in 1517, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, the Spaniards of Chili and Peru, in order to be supplied with the products and manufactures of Europe, were obliged to repair to Porto Bello or Panama; but, since that period, the commercial intercourse has been carried on by single vessels, called register ships, which sail round Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the merchandize, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is barren, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 38 N.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Islands,

between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

PANCRAS, ST. a village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is the Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general: the noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E lat. 6 30 S.

PANJAB, a country of Hind^{oostan} an Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

PANNANACH WELLS, a village in Aberdeenshire, situate a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, in the valley of Glenmuick. It is noted for its mineral waters; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent this place in summer.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate in an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis. It is 17 miles in circumference; abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

PANUCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see, and

is situate on the river Panuco, 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

PA-OOM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

PAO-TING-FOU, a city of China, the most considerable in the province of Petcheli, next to that of Peking. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 17 of the third class. It is 60 miles S by W of Peking.

PAPA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veiprin. It was taken from the Turks, in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 4.5 miles W of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

PAPOUI, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Lembe, eight miles E of Castlenaudary, and 35 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Altmal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 32 S of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PARA, a fort of Brasil, seated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the E of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50 0 W, lat. 2 0 S.

PARAGO, or PALAWAN, a large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, on the E by Brasil, on the S by Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers: of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the

Rio-de-la-Plata, the adjacent for several miles, and fertile, and called this country is drunk S America also a pastures woods. ferene.

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Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts; is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate. They undertook, not only to make proselytes, but to open a new source of wealth to the mother country. To this end they represented, that they ought to be independent of the Spanish governors; and that, as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and destroy the great objects of the missions, no other Spaniards should be permitted to enter the country. To these terms the court agreed; the holy fathers consenting to a certain capitation tax on the natives, and two other stipulations in favour of the crown. In process of time, merely by the most wonderful address, they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1757, Spain exchanged the colonies on the E shore of the Uruguay, for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacramento, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a small but strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo for Holland. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in everlasting bloom. It is situated on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

PARAIBA, a town of Brasil, on a river

of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

PARAMOUSIC, one of the Kurile islands, lying S of that of Shoomka. See **KURILES**.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

PARCHIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA,** a province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Oronoko, near its mouth.

PARILLA, or **ST. PARILLA,** a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles SE of Truxillo, and 230 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which, and the most distinguished, occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, Pont Neuf and Pont Royal; to which may be added, the new bridge, begun in 1787, and called Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in compliment to royalty, have been changed, since the abolition of monarchy, in 1792. The other bridges are, Pont St. Michel, Pont au Change, Petit Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont Marie, and Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Ile du Palais and Ile St. Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit notice; that of the Innocents, in which, among other fine pieces of sculpture, is a Galatea, by Goujeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bour-

chardon. There are three triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV, and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. Of the squares in Paris (once adorned with the statues of their monarchs) the finest is the Place de Louis Quinze, of an octagon form in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI, of his consort Marie Antoinette, and of his sister the princess of Elisabeth; the king being executed on the 21st of January 1793; the queen, on the 16th of October following; and the princess, on the 10th of May 1794. Beside many hundreds of victims of revolutionary despotism, who likewise perished on this fatal spot, it is remarkable, that many of the members of the French convention, who voted for the death of the king, suffered, in the sequel, on the same scaffold; and among these, was his infamous relation, the duke of Orleans, who had assumed the ludicrous name of Philippe Egalité. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches. The new church of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well of their country. The remains of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Descartes, have accordingly been removed hither. The celebrated orator Mirabeau, and the sanguinary Marat, were interred here; but their bodies have been since removed; and it has been decreed, that no person shall receive the honours of the Pantheon, until he has been dead ten years. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that lately called the king's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of volumes. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy of its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvrs; the Tuileries, now the Palais National; the Palais Royal, now the Palais d'Egalite; and the Luxemburg, which has been recently converted into a revolutionary prison. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public

walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August 1792, Lewis XVI went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior courts have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair. The Hotel-des-Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Lewis XIV; as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, founded by Lewis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnoie, or Mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, which was the common place of execution, till lately, when the Place de la Revolution, and afterward the site of the Bastille, were appropriated to that purpose. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated diers, settled here in 1459) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Lewis XV, a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. Paris is an archbishopric, and the seat of a university. It is situate in the late province of the Isle of France, and now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 SE of London, 625 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the Modenese, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome; and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some considerable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, at Trino, Bologna, and some other places.

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of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In 1734, a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to don Philip; brother to don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

PARNASSUS, now called **PARNASSO**, a mountain of Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Calistalia.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W. of Naxia. It is ten miles long and eight broad, and the soil is well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus; on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statues, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the island of Paros. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise: some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellers. Paros is a bishop's see, and situate on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 2 N.

PARRET, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in the S part of the county, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Britol Channel, at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the land ng-place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose; and the soil, in most places, was found to be remarkably good. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles SW of Munich. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 47 36 N.

PARRE, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, which is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantity of ore raised is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles SW of Arras. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

PAS DE CALAIS, or **STRAITS OF CALAIS**, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

PASCO, a cape of Peru, under the equator, in lon. 78 50 W.

PASSAGE, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, between those of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, and 60 miles E of Bilboa. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Janina, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

PASSARVAN, a town of the island of Java, in the E Indies. Lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

PASSAU, an ancient city of Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the

finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltztadt, and the quarter in which is the bishop's palace. The first three are fortified, but the last is only a suburb. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E by S of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

PASSERO, CAPE, anciently called Pachinus, the most southerly point of Sicily. It is a barren island, about a mile round, separated from the rest of Sicily by a strait, half a mile broad. It has a fort, to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Off this cape, sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish Squadron. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, seated on the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 43 16 N.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of S America, in Popayan, seated in a fine valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

PASTRANA, or PATRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated between the Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PATAGONIA, a country, the most southern part of S America. It is inhabited by a race of men, who long afforded a subject of controversy to the learned. They are supposed to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the river Negro; but, in the hunting season, they often roam as far as the straits which separate Tierra del Fuego from the mainland. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who described them as a gigantic race, above eight feet high, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Though several persons, to whose testimony great respect is due, have visited this part of America since the time of Magellan, and have had interviews with the natives; though some have affirmed, that such as they saw were of gigantic stature, and others have formed the same conclusion from measuring their footsteps, or from viewing the skeletons of their dead; yet their accounts vary from each other in so many essential points, and are mingled with so many cir-

cumstances manifestly false or fabulous, as detract much from their credit. On the other hand, some navigators, and those among the most eminent of their order, for discernment and accuracy, have asserted, that the natives of Patagonia, with whom they had intercourse, though stout and well made, are not of such extraordinary size as to be distinguished from the rest of the human species. Dr. Robertson has collected the various testimonies on this subject, which, upon the whole, appear to strengthen the assertion of captains Wallis and Carteret, who actually measured some of the natives in 1766, and found them to be from six feet to six feet five and seven inches in height. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward; and a piece of leather covers the private parts.

PATAN, a town of Asia, on the NE coast of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoo; and they have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleansois, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 miles NW of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near it is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

PATHEAD, a considerable manufacturing village in Fifeshire, a little to the E of Kirkcaldy.

PATMOS, a island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, situate on the coast of Natolia, between the isles of Samos and Nicaria. It is twenty miles in circumference; and being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued for ever unnoticed, but for the book of Revelation which St. John composed here. A few vallies only are capable of some cultivations. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a moun-

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tain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers, and massy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the sovereigns of the country; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighbouring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. These monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most absolute subjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they share, and sometimes engross. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a caloyer, in order to give them absolution in the very instant of committing the most dreadful crimes. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situate on the declivity of a mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is supported against a grotto in the rocks, and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. Here, they say, he wrote the Book of the Revelation; and they pretend to show the very chinks in the rocks, through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inspiration. The fragments of this rock they affirm to be a certain specific against a thousand disorders, and particularly against evil spirits. The Greek monks vend this remedy as well as the absolutions. Tournefort, who visited the Archipelago in 1700, represents the women of Patmos as naturally pretty, and with vanity innocent enough to render them agreeable to strangers, were it not for their excessive use of paint, with which they perfectly disfigured themselves. A merchant of Marseilles having married one of them, for her beauty, they imagined that not a stranger could land in their island but with similar views; and when this great botanist declared, that he came not in search of wives, but of plants, they appeared exceedingly surpris'd. Their behaviour to strangers is now the reverse of what it was in the time of Tournefort. The sprightly assiduities of vanity have given place to a savage shyness; and a stranger no sooner appears in a street, than every door is closely shut against him. Lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

PATNA, a large city of Hindoostan

Proper, capital of Bahar, seated on the s bank of the Ganges, and fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

PATOMAC. See POTOMAC.

PATRANA. See PASTRANA.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, eight miles E of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picets' Wall ended. It is seated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Patti, 28 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

PAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PAVIA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tesino, over which is a bridge; and in the centre of the town is

a castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the Austrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 16 miles WNW of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 50 24 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of Brasil, in the province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations, who, however, pay tribute to the Portuguese. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated among mountains, on the river Egli, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 44 7 N.

PAUL-LES-VEUCE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N.

PAVOASAN, a seaport of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage, through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with an ancient bay tree, shrubs and bushes.

PAUTZEN, a town of Western Prussia,

in Pomerellia, 25 miles NW of Dantzick. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 350 miles SE of Cuzco. Lon. 68 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in the NW part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatsworth, and Tideswell.

PEARL-ISLANDS, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in S America. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations in them.

PEATHS, or PEESE, a vast chasm in the mountains of the NE part of Berwickshire. It is more than 160 feet deep; and over it is a noble bridge of four arches. From its vast height, it greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

PEQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E, lat. 50 23 N.

PEDEE, a river of the United States, which rises in N Carolina, and is here called Yadkin River: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below George Town.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

PEDRO, POINT, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of India. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

PEDRO, ST. one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

PEEBLES, an ancient borough, capital of Peebleshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and ferges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Before the present

church was performed, in which are said to be of Edin 36 N.

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church was erected, divine service was performed in part of an ancient monastery, in which several kings of Scotland are said to have resided. It is 22 miles s of Edinburg. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long and 18 broad; bounded on the N by Edinburgshire, on the E by Selkirkshire, on the S by Dumfriesshire, and on the W by Lanerkshire. In this county there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lynne.

PEER, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51 8 N.

PEESE. See PEATHS.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications; and its cheeses are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles SE of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 50 N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burman, on the W and S by the ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees' wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoin, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best

which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province.

PEGU, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 520 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 18 10 N.

PEINE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. The river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PISHOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles NW of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, seated in a fertile plain, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 50 miles from the great Wall. It forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are computed to be six leagues in circumference. The height and thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration: 12 horsemen might easily ride abreast on them; and there are spacious towers, a bowshot distant from each other. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly

built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman who goes before them to clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden is surrounded by a brick wall, two miles in length, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns: the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is intirely different from that of the Europeans; and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in

which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the N Pacific Ocean, lying between 130 and 136° E lon. and 5 and 9° N lat. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. The clothes of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided on an island at some distance from that on which they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons, who by valour, or otherwise, have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him; but whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees

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of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare, certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the hulks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut hulks, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are stout and well made, rather above the middling stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loop

curl round their heads. The men are intirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattowed, and have their teeth made black by art. They are very expert at swimming; and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the smallpox in 1784. The E India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard. These islands are encircled on the w side by a reef of coral.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near the Danube, 15 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

PELLA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

PELOSO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 26 N.

PEMBA, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Arrow, 12 miles NW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 14 N.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembroke-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it is become injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries near it. It is surrounded by a wall with three gates, has a castle on a rock, and two churches. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament, and is 10 miles SE of Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 43 N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of S Wales, 37 miles long and 28 broad; surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire, and Cardiganshire. It contains five market-towns and 145 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are the E and W Cledheu. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The N part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.

P E N

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is six miles E of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcassonne. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It is a little to the SE of Falmouth.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

PENGUIN ISLAND AND BAY, on the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

PENICK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Mulde, eight miles E of Altenburg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 54 N.

PENMAENMAWR, a once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles SW of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Asta, 14 miles SW of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 20 miles N of Ecija. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

PENNAR, a river in the peninsula of

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Hindoostan, which flows by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

PENNON, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, 290 miles long and 156 broad; bounded on the E by the river Delaware, dividing it from W Jersey and New York; on the S by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; on the W by Virginia and the Western Territory; and on the NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front, and a good port, lying within 200,000 acres of land purchased of congress by this state. It is divided into 20 counties; and is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. Its produce is corn, cattle, timber, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and they export to the W India islands salted beef, pork, fish, and pipestaves. Philadelphia is the capital.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of N America, in the district of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

PENRISE, a seaport in Glamorgan-shire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

PENRITH, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated under a hill, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther. It has a spacious market-place, and a castle; and several remains of antiquity are seen in its neighbourhood. It is 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 40 N.

PENRYN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is three miles NW of Falmouth, and 266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENSACOLA, the capital of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious

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PENSANCE, or **PENZANCE**, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a creek of Mountbay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has been rebuilt, and carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, and a corporation, governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 23 N.

PENZA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kasan.

PENTLAND FRITH, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithnessshire, in Scotland. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad, and very dangerous to those who are not well acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E entrance of the frith.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghshire, extending about ten miles from SW to NE.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy; remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI of France and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 58 N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

PERAY, ST. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 21 miles NW of Privas.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PERCHE, a late province of France, in Orleansois, 35 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms,

with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

PEREKOP. See **PRECOP.**

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Coriu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natiolia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, on the E by Querci and Limosin, on the S by Agenois and Bazadois, and on the W by Bourdellois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 45 11 N.

PERM, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces: namely Perm, the capital of which is of the same name, seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegochekha; and Catharinénburgh, the capital of which is of the same name, seated near the source of the river Iliel.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W of Apt.

PERNEAU, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 58 26 N.

PERNES, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 50 29 N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle is remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the Simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambrai, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 44 59 N.

PERPIGNAN, a town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a good citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

PERSPOLIS, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who laid it in ruins, being irritated, according to Diodorus, at the sight of 800 Greeks, whom the Persians had cruelly mutilated. Others say, that being intoxicated, he was instigated by the courtezan Thais, to set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Schiras, and 200 SE of Ispahan. Lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

PERSHORE, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 4 N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindoostan Proper. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil pro-

duces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. In several places, naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and there are mines of gold, silver, iron, turcois stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies, that produce the finest opium. They have extensive plantations of mulberry-trees for silkworms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. Their camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principle manufactures are silks, as satins, tabbies, taffetas, and silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair; brocades, gold tissues, and gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. Their dyeing is preferred to any thing of the kind in Europe. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737; to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Ispahan to Schiras. He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up; and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans; of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, the capital of Perthshire, seated on the Tay, over which is an elegant bridge of nine arches. It has two churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. Perth has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and

the seat of courts of this place. small velvet cotton N of Ed 56 22 N.

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the seat of the parliament and of the supreme courts of justice. The tide comes up to this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels. Here is a great linen and cotton manufacture. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 27' W$, lat. $56^{\circ} 22' N$.

PERTSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the E by Angusshire and the frith of Tay; on the S by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the W by Argyleshire. It extends 60 miles from E to W, and nearly the same from N to S. The northern district, called Athol, is mountainous, and contains some lakes.

PERTH AMBOY, a seaport of the United States, in New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles SW of New York. Lon. $75^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 35' N$.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 10 miles N of Aix and 27 of Marseilles. Lon. $5^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 44' N$.

PERU, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Popayan, on the W by the Pacific Ocean, on the S by Chili, and on the E by the Andes. It is 1500 miles from N to S, and 125 from E to W, but in some places it is much broader. It never rains in the south parts; but in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, all the quicksilver used in the refining of which is extracted from the famous mine of Guancabelica. Quinquina, or Jesuits Bark, the virtues of which are so well known, is found only in this country. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaquar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, but possessing neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter: they are hardly formidable to man, and often turn their backs on the least appearance of resistance. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians. In form it bears some resemblance to a deer, and some to a camel, and is of

a size somewhat larger than a sheep. Its wool furnished the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. It was even employed as a beast of burden, and carried a moderate load with much patience and docility; but it was never used for draught. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to preeminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. The river Guyaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. When the Spaniards landed in this country in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloe, of which they make thread, and several other small matters that they trade with, which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the

Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is now divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos; the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards; but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroyalties have been established. The first, is fixed at St. Fé de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital. See **ANDES**.

PERUGIA, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugia, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugia. It is almost round, five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the w by Tuscany, on the s by Orvietano, on the w by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Citta Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The cattle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PESCARA, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

PESCHIERA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort. It was taken by the French in July 1796. It is seated on the Mincio, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PESENAS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43 28 N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 109 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PE-TCHELI, **TCHELI**, or **LI-PA-FOU**, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for, although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42nd degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that waggons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

PETER AND PAUL, **ST.** or **PETRO-PAWLOSKOI**, a seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

PETERBOROUGH, a city in Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade

in corn, coal, and by a mayor, and parliament. It Northampton, and 0 10 W, lat. 52 4

PETERHEAD, shire, situate near It has an excellent new pier; a cod fishery, and to the manufacture of sewing spinning, of a powder and the sea-bathing of company, for there is a ball-room houses. It is a channell, the most Scotland, and 34 Lon. 1 28 W, lat

PETERSBURGH States, in Virginia river Appamatox, mond.

PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of Russia, in a government of the same name. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, some islands in the sea, and partly upon the banks of the Neva, the beginning of this city, which Petersburgers call the vast morass, occupied by the huts. Peter the Great, the city by the erection of fortifications, in 1703; a hut for himself, and in 1710, count Goltz, a house of brick; an emperor, with his foundation of a hospital. From these the imperial city of less than nine years hovel were erected was transferred to the streets, in general spacious; and three which meet in a point are at least two miles them are paved, but floored with plank wooden houses, few common cottages, are buildings; and the mansions of the nobles building, furnished in style as at London many places, as in London, and on each side with a

in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 30 N.

PETERHEAD, a town in Aberdeenshire, situate near the mouth of the Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and a manufacture of sewing thread. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houses. It is a little to the W of Buchanefs, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, and 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

PETERSBURGH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the S side of the river Appamatox, 15 miles S of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, or **ST. PETERSBURGH**, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of this century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703; he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, are at least two miles in length: most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; and the brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of hand-

some buildings. On the N side are the fortrefs, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the S side are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English-line, so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, at the expence of the late emperors, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses in many streets contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The inhabitants are computed to be 130,000. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages; there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expence: by this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected by Catherine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortrefs is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 425 miles NW of Moscow, 400 E by N of Stockholm, 750 NE of Copenhagen, and 1000 NNE of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

PETERSFIELD, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 2 N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the

Wefer, three miles from Minden, and 37 w of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 25 N.

PETERWARADIN, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Parret, 18 miles s by w of Wells and 133 w by s of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles w of Castro, and 45 SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 21 N.

PETIT GUAVE, a seaport of the W Indies, in St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the w end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 18 27 N.

PETCUNE, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It is seated on the Songari, 112 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 NE of Peking. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

PETRINA, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the Petrina, 27 miles E of Carltadt. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 46 0 N.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It belongs to the bishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the Drave, 28 miles s by E of Gratz. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 46 46 N.

PETTAPOLLY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 15 45 N.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in Fifeshire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here.

PETWORTH, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 49 SW of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 50 58 N.

PFÄFENHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 19 miles NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 27 N.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of France,

in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, 10 miles W of Basil. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 37 N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 miles SE of Durlach. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 48 57 N.

PFEIMB, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfreint and Nab, 10 miles NE of Amberg. Lon. 12 21 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 37 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 27 W, lat. 48 8 N.

PHANAGORIA, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E side of the strait of Caffa.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

PHARZA, anciently **PHARSALIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. Hence Lucan's poem on the civil wars between these two great rivals was called Pharsalia. This town is an archiepiscopal see, seated on the Enipeus, and is 10 miles S of Larissa.

PHASIS, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See **FAISANTS**.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient city of Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and, at present, the metropolis of the United States of America. It is situate in an extensive plain on the W bank of the river Delaware. The length of the city from E to W, that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan of Mr. Penn, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N and S, is 4837 feet. Not half of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have

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not confined themselves within the original limits of the city, but have built N and S along the Delaware, two miles in length. The circumference of the part which is built, including Kensington on the N and Southwark on the S, is about five miles. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river; and, near the middle, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 113 feet wide, running nearly N and S. The other streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet, and they intersect each other at right angles. There are four squares of eight acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public uses; and in the centre, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square of ten acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by William Penn, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, 12 common council-men, a sheriff, and clerk. It contains 5000 houses, in general handsomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nations and religions. Here are 24 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations; one of which is for the free-quakers, so called, because they took up arms in defence of their country, in the late war, contrary to the established principles of the friends. Here also is a synagogue for the Jews. The German Lutheran church, one of the finest in America, was destroyed by fire in 1794. The statehouse is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant courthouse was built on the left of the statehouse; and on the right a philosophical hall. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other public buildings. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. A malignant fever raged here in 1793, which, in the course of August and three succeeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW of New York, and 130 NE of Washington, the intended metropolis. Lon. 75 13 W, lat. 39 56 N.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins

of Cesar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B.C. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PHILIPPINA. See SAMAR.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, restored in 1748, and again taken in 1794: It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 12 miles SE of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan in 1521. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Maibate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Ieyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo, and Aboyo. They are chiefly subject to the Spaniards. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. Lon. 113 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwise called **PALAOIS**, and **CAROLINAS**, islands in the N Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrões; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a town of Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and is seated on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople and 188 of Constantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

PHILIP'S, FORT ST. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who restored it in 1763. The Spaniards retook it in the last war. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the

duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles s of Spire, and 40 NE of Straßburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX, and called after his son Philip. In 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is 20 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 59 30 N.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's County, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

PHILIPVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles SE of Mons, and 125 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 50 7 N.

PHILLIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, esq. governor of New S Wales. They are five miles asunder, but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the distance from the easternmost, or largest island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

PIANEZA, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles s of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

PIAVA, a river, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

PICIGHTONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733 and in 1796. It is seated on the Serio, 10 miles

NW of Cremona, and 36 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

PICKERING, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 15 N.

PICO, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W to E across the island to Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Vallais, on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montfermeil, on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 0 N.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 46 48 N.

PIERRE, ST. a small desert island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1773. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

PIERRE, ST. the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 44 N.

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PIETRO, ST. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built on a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy, in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Chiuon, 15 miles SW of Turin, Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

PILLAU, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic, 20 miles W by S of Koningsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

PILSEN, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is seated near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wislaka, 50 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

PINES, ISLE OF, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia. It is 14 miles over in a SE and NW direction. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine-trees upon it. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

PING-LEANG-FOU, a city of China, one of the most considerable in the W part of the province of Chen-si. It contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class in its district, and is seated on the river Kin-ho, 480 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

PIN-HIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Its district contains six cities of the second, and 28 of the third class. It is 240 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 35 55 N.

PINNEL, a strong town of Portugal,

in Tra-los-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Coha and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

PINOS, an island of the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

PIOMBINO, a seaport of Tuscany, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

PIOMBINO, a principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Compagna di Roma, 50 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 41 39 N.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories. It is seated on a river, 15 miles W of Balafore. Lon. 26 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

PIRANO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula, 10 miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 18 N.

PISA, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, with a university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. This city is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower,

much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue of duke Cosmo the Great. The grand duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Pisa is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 10 miles N of Leghorn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

PISANO, a territory of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 36 S.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.

PISTOIA, a considerable town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces; but it is almost deserted, in comparison to what it was formerly. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

PITCAITLY WELLS, some remarkable saline springs, near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cafes.

PITHEA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 80 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

PITTENWEEM, a seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 12 N.

PITTSBURGH, or **FORT PITT**, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Allegany, situate on the W side of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. Here was the French Fort du Quesne; in an expedition against which, in 1756, general Braddock fell into an ambuscade, and was defeated and slain. This fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed

to that of Pitt, in honour to the minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Allegany takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PIZZO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a duchy of Italy, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma; bounded on the E by that duchy, on the N and W by the Milanese, and on the S by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nura. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms, in 1743.

PLACENTIA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a celebrated university. Its churches, squares, streets, and fountains, are beautiful, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It was ceded to the king of Sardinia in 1743; and the French took possession of it in May, 1796. It is seated in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 39 45 N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, seated on the Deva, 25 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 10 N.

PLACENTIA, a seaport of Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the SE part of the island, 40 miles W of St. John, and 200 E of Cape Breton. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PLANIEZ, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the road of Marfeilles.

PLANO, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

PLASSEY, **PLAINS OF**, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for a great victory gained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

PLATA, an island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

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PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

PLATA, or **RIO-DE-LA-PLATA**, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It was discovered, in 1517, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives, in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

PLATA, **RIO-DE-LA**, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the SW of a river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1776. See **PERU**.

PLAWEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg: seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Güstrow. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

PLAWEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

PLEIBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

PLESCOF. See **PSKOF**.

PLESHEY, a village in Essex, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, consisting of a mount, of an oval form, surrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 36 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 25 miles SE of Uladislav, and 65 W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

PLOEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the N side of a lake, 22 miles NW of Lubec. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 54 11 N.

PLOERMEL, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W of Inspruc. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N of Orleans. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arsenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains two parish churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, in Massachusetts, seated at the S end of Plymouth Bay. It is the first town that was built in New England. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 58 N.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, a populous town, contiguous to the royal docks in the harbour of Hamouze, at Plymouth, in De-

vonshire. It has a chapel in the dock-yard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

PLYMPTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and had once a castle, now in ruins. It is seated on the Plym, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon. 4° 0' W, lat. 50° 22' N.

PLYNLMON HILL, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

PO, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

PO, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si. It empties itself into the lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou-fou.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0° 40' W, lat. 53° 58' N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated among forests, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dneister separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuscany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It had a citadel, now in ruins; and is seated near the Elsa, 16 miles S of Florence.

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the great duke.

POIRINO, or **POVERINO**, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles SE of Turin.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2° 12' E, lat. 48° 56' N.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1536, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 25' E, lat. 46° 35' N.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendéc, Vienne, and the Two Seves.

POLA, an ancient and strong seaport of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour, 80 miles SE of Venice. Lon. 14° 9' E, lat. 45° 13' N.

POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Malovia. Bielk is the capital.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of

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the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. For the part ceded to the emperor, see GALICIA. The part allotted to Russia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the E of the Dwina; the palatinates of Vitepsk and Micislaw; and two small portions to the NE and SE of the palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted) is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one third of Lithuania. See POLOTSK and MOHILEF. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S by the river Netze or Nottee, with the whole of Polish or Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of these countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the throne of Poland are excluded; none can be chosen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is established, in which the executive power is vested. By this change, all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order are confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are still further diminished. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any fo-

reign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which, was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. By this, the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw; and the king of Prussia obtained the provinces of Polén, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lentschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotk, &c. with the city and manastery of Czestokow (the Loretto of Poland) and its rich treasures, and the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Such multiplied oppressions, at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. What will be the future fate of Poland is uncertain. The king, who formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, is a kind of state prisoner; and all Poland is in the possession of a foreign force. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman catholic religion is declared the established; but although the dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted

to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. The air of Poland is generally cold; but the soil is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock-salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

POLERON. See **POOLORON.**

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia, in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Ferrarese, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Veronese. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

POL, Str. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is noted for its mineral waters, and is 16 miles NW of Arras.

POLICANDRO, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

POLICASTRO, a decayed town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 68 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

POLIGNANO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on a rivulet, 32 miles SW of Besançon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 46 50 N.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

POLITO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

POLLOCKSHAW, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

POLOTSK, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

POLTEN, Str. a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Draßau, which falls into the Danube, near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienne.

POMEGUE, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Reckenitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Persanet, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERELLIA, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, forcibly seized by the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

POMESANIA, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passerge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See **MAINLAND.**

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 2 N.

PONDICHERY, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India. It extended along

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the sea-coast above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile in breadth. It was well built, and, beside many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by the English, in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80° 0' E, lat. 11° 56' N.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 6° 6' W, lat. 42° 30' N.

PONG-HOU, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fokien, and form an archipelago between the part of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks: there is but one solitary tree, and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa. Lon. 121° 25' E, lat. 23° 30' N.

PONS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, famous in the time of the Huguenots. It has a mineral spring, and is seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 miles S of Saintes. Lon. 0° 30' W, lat. 45° 36' N.

PONS, St. a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It was a bishop's see before the revolution, and is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries. It is 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2° 47' E, lat. 43° 29' N.

PONTAFELLA, See **PONTEFA**.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a university. There were lately several religious houses, and the premonstrates had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nanci. Lon. 6° 16' E, lat. 48° 43' N.

PONT-ARLIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzer-

land, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6° 26' E, lat. 46° 55' N.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Rille, 13 miles E of Honfleur, and 85 NW of Paris. Lon. 0° 35' E, lat. 49° 21' N.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 SW of Paris. Lon. 0° 29' W, lat. 47° 25' N.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a castle. It is seated on the Seine, over which is a bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and 62 NW of Paris. Lon. 1° 15' E, lat. 49° 5' N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Resousse, eight miles S of Macon. Lon. 4° 55' E, lat. 46° 28' N.

PONT-DE-VESLE, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It has a manufacture of stuffs called Auguftines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Ambusson. It is seated on the Vesle, 12 miles W of Bourg. Lon. 5° 4' E, lat. 46° 16' N.

PONT-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a palace. It is seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 44' W, lat. 41° 51' N.

PONT-DU-GARD. See **GARD**.

PONTEFA, or **PONTAFELLA**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles NW of Friuli. Lon. 13° 0' E, lat. 46° 25' N.

PONTEFRACT, a borough in the riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of licorice. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly, the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles SW of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1° 18' W, lat. 53° 42' N.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles SW of Casal.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in

Galicia, seated on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 20 miles E of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 20 N.

PONT-GIBAUT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 51 N.

PONTIVY, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet. It was the first town, after the revolution of 1789, that set the example of national confederations.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, seated on the Touque, 10 miles NW of Lisieux. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 49 17 N.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vieune, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by a singular stratagem: the ground being covered with snow, the assailants dressed themselves in white, with ladders painted white, and scaled the walls before the centinels could perceive their approach. Charles VII retook it by storm in 1442. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is 43 miles SE of Rouen, and 27 NW of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the Coast, 20 miles E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 N.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and 4 small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to stem the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a tight line, but in the form of

a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Senlis. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

PONTYPOOL, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates that are used in a manufacture of japanned ware, now on the decline. It is 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 14.6 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 42 N.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFE.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

POOLE, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay; and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to

parliament, and a member to the county of Dorset.

POON, the name of a town in the Banat, expelled the Turks, and its inhabitants were expelled to the mountains of the Caucasus.

POOR, a name of a town in the county of Devon, having a market on Monday.

POOL, a name of a town in the county of Devon, on which the Duke of Devonshire has a seat.

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parliament. It is 40 miles wsw of Winchester, and 105 w by s of London. Lon. 20° W, lat. 50° 42' N.

POOLORON, or **POLERON**, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130° 0' E, lat. 4° 20' S.

POOLOWOY, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious fruits were once abundant.

POONAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73° 55' E, lat. 18° 30' N.

POOROONDER, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POPA-MADRE, a town of Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthage. Lon. 74° 32' W, lat. 10° 15' N.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma, 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by the province of Carthage, on the E by New Granada, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N to S; and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, 240 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 75° 55' W, lat. 2° 35' N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the **ECCLESIASTICAL STATE**, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the SE by the kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuscany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from SW to NE, in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St.

Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all their provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual

revenue of the pope is computed to be 3,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. His military force is inconsiderable: his body guard is 40 Switz, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGUEN, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name, six miles w of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 51 N.

POPO, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCA, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 140 miles s of Calicut. Lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

PORCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portssea Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, a little to the w of Potosi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

PORENTRU, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porentru) and the principal place of his residence. It is seated on a serpentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, 22 miles s of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 w of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the w side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour of S America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific Ocean. It is 100 miles NE of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW, PORT.

PORT HUNTER BAY. See DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

PORT JACKSON, a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Phillip dis-

covered a large branch extending to s, and found himself perfectly landlocked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. The name of Port Jackson had been given to it by captain Cook, as he observed it in sailing along the coast. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and is seated at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 miles w of Vaanes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress, on the sw coast of Hispaniola, demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

PORT LOUIS, a town and harbour of the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, strongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

PORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 ... PHILIP'S, PORT ST.

PORT PAIX, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, in the W Indies, with a good harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58 N.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and a packet-boat sails from hence for that place, every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is 107 miles sw of Edinburgh, and 487 NW of London.

PORT ROSEWAY. See SHELBURNE.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of Jamaica, once one of the finest towns in America, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It still consists of three handsome streets, built on a small neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles E of Spanish Town, and as much by

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water SE of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 miles SE of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 3 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of S Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N shore, called Beaufort, is 100 miles SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT ST. ANN. See KILLOUGH.

PORT ST. JULIAN. See JULIAN.

PORT ST. MARY, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 35 37 N.

PORT SANDWICH, a harbour in the island of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

PORT VENDRE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles S by E of Perpignan.

PORTALEGRE, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleasant country, 30 miles NW of Elvas, and 90 NE of Lisbon.

PORTICI, a village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, situate on the seaside, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. It lies on the SW side of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Its extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N.

PORTLAND, a seaport of the United States, capital of Cumberland county, in the district of Main. It is seated on a peninsula, and has an excellent harbour, 150 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of S America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, with a large and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads in such multitudes, as hide the surface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, Porto Bello was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

At the season when the galleons were expected, the product of all the mines, and other valuable commodities, of those countries, were sent by sea to Panama, and thence conveyed across the isthmus, partly on mules, and partly down the river Chagre, to Porto Bello. This paltry village, the residence of a few negroes and mulattoes, and of a wretched garrison relieved every three months, was then suddenly crowded with the most opulent merchants; and a fair was opened which lasted 40 days, during which was begun and finished the richest traffic on the face of the earth. Porto Bello was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthage. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N.

PORTO CAVALLO, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. Here the English were repulsed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 10 20 N.

PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

PORTO FARINO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

PORTO FERRAJO, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long, high, steep point of land, W of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. In July 1796, the English threw a strong garrison into it, on the French having entered Leghorn. It is 40 miles NW of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

PORTO GALLETO, a seaport of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, seated on a small

river, eight miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lena, 15 miles W of Marano.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is seated on the E end of the island, eight miles SW of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

PORTO NOVA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the mouth of the Leris, 54 miles W of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

PORTO PEDRO, a seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

PORTO PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

PORTO RICO. See **JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO**.

PORTO SANTO, an island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, fitted out for the attempt to double Cape Bojador, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence, at last, they descried the island of Madeira, like a black cloud in the horizon. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

PORTO SEGURO, the capital of a government of the same name, in Brazil. It is seated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

PORTO VENEREO, a seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

PORTREE, a town on the isle of Skye, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black-cattle, small horses, and kelp.

PORTSEA, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW extremity of it is situate the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is intirely supported by the resort of the army and navy; and opposite to it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles SSE of Winchester, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 50 49 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, the largest in New Hampshire, seated on Piscataqua River, two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy; and it has a lighthouse at the entrance. It is 24 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 37 W, lat. 42 46 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, seated on James River, 108 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 79 23 W, lat. 36 40 N.

PORTSOY, a seaport in Banffshire, six miles E of Cullen. It has manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-Minho-e-Douro, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the

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sea. Corn is not plentiful, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, which is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandize which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brasil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; and the horned cattle are small and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandize. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and there are three archbishops and 10 bishops, beside a patriarch; also three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II king of Spain, subdued the country; but, in 1640 there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the capital.

POSEGA, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is seated in a fertile

country, on the river Oriana, 120 miles w by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

POSNANIA, or **POSEN**, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Warta, 27 miles w of Gnesna, and 127 w of Warsaw.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the Basiento, eight miles SE of Naples.

POTOMAC, or **PATOMAC**, a river of N America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. See **WASHINGTON**.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but it is almost exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles SE of Arica. Lon. 64 25 W, lat. 19 40 S.

POTSDAM, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated in an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, and is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses, on the finest ancient and modern plans, were raised by the late king, Frederick III, and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the Palace-square, was destroyed by fire, together with the surrounding houses, toward which the wind directed the flames. It is 12 miles w of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 52 52 N.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Dutchess County, in the state of New York, situate

on the E side of Hudson's River, N of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles NW of Nevers.

POULTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaster, and 231 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 53 52 N.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

POURZAIN, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on the Sioule, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 46 21 N.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of four considerable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

PRABAT, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

PRADES, a small handsome town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, seated on the river Tet, in a fine plain, in the middle of mountains, 22 miles SE of Montlouis. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 42 26 N.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PRAGUE, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Muldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a large column, broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome.

The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest; and there is a poplar tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Straw-house. The first contains a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The palace called Radshin, is the place where prince Drahomire was swallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-house they show the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. Prague was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, 158 SE of Berlin, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

PRATO, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Bisentino, 12 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 19 54 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PRAYA. See **PORTO PRAYA**.

PRECOP, or **PEREKOP**, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenstaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 43 31 N.

PREGEL, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf (an inlet of the Baltic) below Koningsberg.

PREMESLAW, a populous town of Austrian Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

PRENSLO, a town of Germany, capital of the Ucker marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of Berlin.

PRESBURG, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the

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crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The Lutherans have a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PRESCOT, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a considerable manufacture of sailcloth, and another of gold hands for watches. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 53 26 N.

PRESENZANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Costa Ruffaria. It is 28 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 20 N.

PRESIDI, STATE OF, a territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Longone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N.

PRESTEIGN, the county-town of Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for barley and malt. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 30 miles WNW of Worcester and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which is a stone bridge. It has a large market-place, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The markets on Wednesday and Friday are for provisions, and that on Saturday for corn, cattle, linen-cloth, and other commodities. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1775, when they were all made prisoners. It is 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

PRESTON PANS, a village in Haddingtonshire, noted for its salt works, and for the defeat of the royal army by the rebels in 1745. It is four miles W of Haddington.

PREVESA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on the gulf of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

PREUILLY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. Near it are mines of iron; and to the SW is La Haye, a small town on the Creuse, famous as the birthplace of Descartes. Preuilly is seated on the Claise, 18 miles S of Loches.

PRIAMAN, a seaport of the E Indies, in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W coast of Africa, 250 miles SW of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island of Asia, at the SW extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the sultan of Bantam; and their customs are very similar to those of the natives about Batavia. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

PRINCETON, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, noted for a college, founded in 1738, and called Nassau Hall. It is 43 miles NE of Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND,

an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a gulf on the NW coast of America, so named by captain Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is intirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfisher, which had fine bright colours; the whiteheaded eagle, and the hummingbird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of a considerable size. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principato. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W and S by the Mediterranean, and on the E by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad. The Appennine mountains render the air cold,

and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

PRISDENIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the Drin, 32 miles NE of Albanopolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 0 N.

PRISTINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689; and is seated on the Rusca, 58 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 45 N.

PROCITA, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Iichia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menan, 200 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama Islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic, which the English bucaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

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PROVIDENCE, a river of N America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence, from whence it is navigable to Narraganſet Bay, which it enters on the w ſide of Rhode Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, a flouriſhing town in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, and carries on a large foreign trade. Here is an elegant college, called Rhode Iſland College. Providence is ſeated on both ſides of a river of the ſame name, 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 50 N.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, famous for its mineral waters and excellent conſerves of roſes. It is ſeated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

PRUCK, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the Leita, 22 miles ſw of Preſburg, and 22 SE of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PRUCK, a town of Stiria, ſeated on the Muehr, 66 miles ſw of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PRUSSIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the S by Poland, on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania, on the N by the Baltic, and on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where narroweſt. It produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and yellow amber is got along the ſea-coaſt. The domeſtic animals are numerous; and, beſide the common game, there are elks, wild aſſes, and uri, in the foreſts. The uri are of a monſtrous ſize, and have ſome reſemblance to beeves: their hides are extremely thick and ſtrong, and are ſold to foreigners at a great price. There are two large lakes, beſide the rivers Viitula and Pregel. The inhabitants are induſtrious, robuſt, and good ſoldiers: there are a great number of mechanics, but their principal buſineſs is huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century all Pruſſia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, ſince denominated Poliſh, Royal, or Weſtern Pruſſia, revolted to Caſimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the ſame time, the knights were conſtrained to hold the remaining part, called Eaſtern or Ducal Pruſſia, as a ſief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, the grand maſter, betrayed the intereſts of his fraternity, and con-

cluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which Eaſtern Pruſſia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Poliſh ſief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princeſs of Denmark, and tranſmitted this rich inheritance to his deſcendants; one of whom, Frederic William, the great elector, was the firſt duke that threw off his dependence on Poland. His ſon, Frederic I, in 1701, aſſumed the title of King of Pruſſia, which was ſoon after acknowledged by all the Chriſtian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Weſtern Pruſſia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted; and, in 1793, the preſent king of Pruſſia, by another forced ceſſion, obtained poſſeſſion of thoſe cities, with ſome other provinces (ſee POLAND) to which he has given the name of Southern Pruſſia. Koningberg is the capital of all Pruſſia.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which riſes in Red Ruſſia, in the mountain of Crapach, croſſes part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a government of Ruſſia, once a republic, ſubdued by Ivan Vanilivitch, and formerly comprized in the government of Novogorod.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a lake of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name.

PSKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Velika, 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Peterburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes in the ſw part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in Eſtradura, ſeated near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a ſea-port of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Veragua. It is ſeated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PUNTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO, a town of

Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the river Tajo, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles sw of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

PUENTE-DE-LA-REYNE, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles sw of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 42 41 N.

PUERTO BELLO, PUERTO RICO, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see **PORTO**; for, although that word is not Spanish, but Italian, it is necessary to adhere to it in this work, in conformity to the English pronunciation.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

PULAON, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying on the w of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

PULO-CANTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

PULO-CONDORÉ, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanans, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of large trees. They are idolaters, and have images of elephants in their temples. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

PULO-DINDING, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the w coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

PULO-TIMON, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

PULO-WAY, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands

that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Narew, 20 miles NE of Warfaw. Lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

PULTOWA, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 miles sw of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

PUNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the s of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. These are nearly black; and some abound in shells, and are used for chimneypieces, gravestones, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island; the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

PURYSBURG, a town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swifs. It is seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 32 22 N.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet, seven miles E of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, five miles wsw of London. It is the birthplace of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire; and near it is the

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house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty, and some of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 miles NE of Mende.

PUYCERDA, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna. It is seated between the Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the Pyrennes, 53 miles W of Perpignan, and 67 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

PUY-DE-DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne, and almost all Limagne, a territory 12 leagues long by six broad, one of the most fertile plains in France. The borders of this circular plain are mountains, once so many volcanoes, but now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles SW of Saumur, and 160 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 47 6 N.

PUYLAURENS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, eight miles SW of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 43 35 N.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

PULHELY, a seaport in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It

is seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, six miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia; and there are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built; but this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: most imagine they were designed for tombs; though there is no entrance into two of them. The principal pyramids are ESE of Gize, a village on the W shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and it is three hours journey from Old Cairo. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size, but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither cement nor cramps of any metal. The entrance into it is on the N side; and the opening leads to five different passages, which, though running upward, downward, and horizontally, tend all toward the S, and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shows by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then, as now: it is of granite, and if struck upon with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascent to the top of the pyramid, on the outside, is by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost being four feet high and three broad. The base at the N side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the whole area of the base contains 480,249 square feet, or 11 acres and somewhat more. The top does not end in a point, but in a little flat or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, mountains which divide France from Spain, and are the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to their different situations; and the passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent hories and good partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is 40 miles sw of Hannover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

PYRNA, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes used as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 6 N.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Atto-way, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

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QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments. It is seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of

Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 miles w of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 46 N.

QUANG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the S part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan. Its district contains nine cities of the third class.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It is watered by several large rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months in the year. Its numerous mountains abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. In this province grows a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp, that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the W by Quang-si and Tonquin, on the N by Hou-quang and Kiang-si, on the NE by Fokien, and on the S by the Chinese Sea. It is diversified by vallies and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes are made of them. The inhabitants of this province breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; but it does not appear that they have received this custom from Egypt. They load a great number of barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the seashore. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks mix together on the shore; but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin; they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Can-

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ton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

QUARTEN, a town of Swisserland, near the lake Wallentadt, five miles E of Glarus.

QUEBEC, a city of N America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river St. Lawrence here narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile; but from hence to the sea it is four or five leagues broad, and navigable for large men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 NW of Boston. Lon. 69 48 W, lat. 46 55 N.

QUEDA, a kingdom in the peninsula of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, cyfers being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 26 N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S CAPE, a promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, a cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a found at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the seaside are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Kildare, on the SE by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's County and Tipperary. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a borough in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 0 N.

QUEI-LING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-fi. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Its district contains two cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on a river that empties itself into the Ta-ho, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable; and is 180 miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

QUENTIN, ST. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II of Spain, gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Escorial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambrai, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

QUERCI, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, on the E

by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the s by Languedoc, and on the w by Perigord. It was divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is 12 miles SE of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

QUERGUENECY, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

QUESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans retook it by surprise soon afterward.

QUIBO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monks and fallow deer.

QUILLEBOEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

QUJLMANCI, a town on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

QUILOA, a seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mofambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

QUILON, or **COYLON**, a Dutch factory, on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo. It was taken by the English in 1795. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles SE of Brett, and 332

w by s of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Isotte, seven miles from the sea, and 20 E by S of Quimper. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 47 52 N.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the Louve, 12 miles SW of Besançon. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, with a castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles SSW of St. Brieux, and 200 W of Paris. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 48 26 N.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 35 N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of fait there.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drafs, with a castle. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Seccia, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 0 N.

QUITO, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and ser-

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pents are below in the forests. Several districts of this country are occupied almost intirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton-stuffs; and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to be sufficient, not only for the consumption of the province, but to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America. This province was under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Peru, until the present century, when a new viceroyalty was established at St. Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada; the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Quito and all the provinces of Terra-Firma.

QUITO, a city of Peru, in an audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains, and on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being 300 yards above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. It is 820 miles N of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 0 13 S.

QUIXOS, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nacor.

QUOJA, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

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RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads toward Albá Regalis. It is seated at the confluence of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube; 55 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, with a decayed castle, seated on the Tarn, 18 miles W by S of Alby. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 46 N.

RABAT, a seaport of Africa, in Tremelen, with a castle. It has fine mosques

and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

RACHORE, or **ADONI-RACHORE**, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, near its confluence with the Tungebadra, 31 5 miles N by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

RACKERSBURG, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on an island, formed by the Muehr, 22 miles SE of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 46 54 N.

RACLIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Niö.

RACONI, a populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignano, who has a castle here. It is six miles from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

RADMENDORF, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the source of the river Save, 16 miles W of Crainburg.

RADNOR, NEW, a borough in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly the county-town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, in a pleasant valley at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the NW by Cardiganhire, on the S and SW by Brecknockshire, and on the N by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. It contains 52 parishes, four market towns, and sends two members to parliament. The E and S parts are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. Presteign is the county-town.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30

miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maulo, 12 miles N of Modica. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragufen, and an archbishop's see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles NW of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

RAGUSEN, or RAGUSIAN DALMATIA, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Ragusa is the capital.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

RAIN LAKE, or LONG LAKE, a lake of N America, lying to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river, and to the W of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

RAKKA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Euphrates. It has a castle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place, but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbeck. Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 36 1 N.

RAKONICK, a town of Bohemia, capi-

tal of a circle of the same name. It is seated on a river, which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W of Praguc. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4 N.

RAMA, an ancient town of Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which show what it has been formerly. It is 20 miles W by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32 0 N.

RAMADA, a seaport of S America, in New Granada, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

RAMANANCOR, an island of Asia, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUG, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is seated near a branch of Mont Jura, called Le Joug, 18 miles NW of Belley. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 53 N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 30 miles SE of Nancy. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 48 21 N.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. Here was a palace, in which Francis I died, in 1547, and the late Lewis XVI made it a magnificent royal residence; but it was demolished in 1793, by order of the National Convention. It is 27 miles SW of Paris.

RAMEHEAD, a promontory of Cornwall, SW of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its summit is a chapel (a seamark) belonging to the village of Rame. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

RAMERAY, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 48 32 N.

RAMILLIES, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

RAMMEKENS, a seaport of the Isle of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zealand. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen

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Elisabeth. It is four miles s of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

RAMMELSBURG, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines; and at the foot of it is seated the city of Gossar.

RAMPANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E of Bristol, and 69 W of London.

RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Whitefey; and had formerly a rich and celebrated abbey. It is 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 52 26 N.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Pembrokehire, two miles long and one and a half broad. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is four miles W of St. David's, and 17 NW of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

RAMSGATE, a seaport in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very fine stone piers have been built, for the security of ships, the harbour being near the Downs, between the N and S Forelands. These piers have cost immense sums; and although the harbour which they form is still an indifferent one, on account of the accumulation of mud, it has been unquestionably the means of saving a great number of ships, that have been driven in here by stress of weather, when they could make no other port. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is four miles S of Margate, 10 ENE of Canterbury, and 73 ESE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51 22 N.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, lying SW of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi; about three leagues from each. The s part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plants and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro.

RANDERSON, or **RANDERS**, an ancient town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated near the mouth of the Gude, 25 miles E of Wiburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

RANGNITZ, a town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Niemen, 55 miles E of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 55 6 N.

RANNOCH, LOCH, a lake in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Erich, from the N, and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S side is an ancient forest of birch and pine.

RANTAMPOUR, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Agimere. It is very celebrated in the Indian histories, and is 120 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Houtein, 24 miles N of Lubeck. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 54 16 N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 270 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

RAON, L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated at the foot of the Volges, at the confluence of the Etape and Marte, 30 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 26 N.

RAPALLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulf of the same name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a republic of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus, and is governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members. Its territory is six miles long and three broad, and contains three parishes.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a republic of the same name. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperschwyl is 12 miles SE of Zurich, and 62 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

RAPOLFSTEIN, or **RIBAU-PIERRE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, eight miles N of Colmer. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 15 51 E, lat. 40 56 N.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river of Virginia,
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which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and running ESE falls into the Chélapeak, in lat. 35 30 N.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASCIA. See **RATZIA**.

RASEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

RASEN, or **MARKET RASIN**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Ankam, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

RASOCALMO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the Ens, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

RASTADT, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, with a castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians; and the former defeated the latter, near this place, in July 1796. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 49 E, lat. 52 45 N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn, 15 miles S by W of Kuffstein. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

RATIBOR, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes; and is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

RATISBON, an ancient and strong city of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. It is free and imperial, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handsome structures, particularly six monasteries. The town-house is magnificent, and in its hall, the general diets of

the empire meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, as all the magistrates must be. It is 55 miles SE of Nuremberg, 62 N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

RATOLFEZEL, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Baden See. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

RATTAN. See **RUATTAN**.

RATZBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on an island, in the middle of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe-Lawenburg. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzburg is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles SE of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

RATZIA, or **RASCIA**, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria. It takes its name from the river Raica, which falls into the Morave; and its inhabitants are called Rascians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where state prisoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

RAVELLO, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It has magnificent palaces and fine houses, and is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40 36 N.

RAVENGLASS, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Ir fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

RAVENNA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a very flourishing trade, but has

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greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. It is now chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Westphalia, lying S of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburgh. It is so called from a castle of the same name, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Hereford is the capital.

RAVENSBERG, a free imperial town of Suabia. The public structures are handsome, and the inhabitants are partly protestants and partly papists. It is seated on the Chenis, 15 miles N by W of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatinate, but has a Dutch garrison. It is seated on the Maese, 10 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

RAUVEE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydraotes of Alexander.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 37 N.

READING, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the capital of the county, with three churches. It has the ruins of a rich abbey, built by Henry 1, who was interred here in 1133; and, in 1787, in digging the foundation for a house of correction, the remains of that prince were found in a vault, in a leaden coffin. Reading is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief trade is in malt, and in the conveyance of commodities to and from London, by means of the Thames. It is 26 miles SSE of Oxford, and 39 W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

READING, the capital of the county of

Berks, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Schuylkill, 46 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 54 W, lat. 40 22 N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles NE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 50 N.

REBEL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Muritz, 30 miles SE of Gustrow. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 32 N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowilco.

RECCAN. See **ARACAN**.

RECKANATI, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII is in the cathedral. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Muntone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 24 N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

RECVLVER, a village in Kent, the Regulbium of the Romans. It is seated close by the seaside, near the mouth of the Thames; and is noted for its church, which was anciently collegiate, and has two spires, which serve for a seamark, and are called by mariners, the Two Sifters. It is 12 miles W of Margate.

REDBURN, a village in Herts, which once belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to Christianity. It is five miles NW of St. Alban's.

REDHEAD, a promontory in Angushire, on the German Ocean, lying S of Montrose. Here are the ruins of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

REDON, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles E of Vannes, and 22 5 E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in Bei-

ra, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbra. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

REDONDELLA, a commercial town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702. There is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

RED RUSSIA. See **RUSSIA**, **RED**.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is 12 miles NNE of Helstone, and 262 W by S of London. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 50 13 N.

RED SEA, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends 1300 miles from N to S, dividing Africa from Arabia, and is 200 broad, in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

REES, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Cleves, and 10 NW of Wesel. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

REGENSBURG, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufacture. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles SE of Messina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquise of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

REGGIO, an ancient city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 20 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

REGINA, a town of Naples, in Cala-

bria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cofenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

REIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the pairimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

REICHENAU, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller Zee, or lower lake of Constance. It is three miles long and one broad; contains about 1600 inhabitants, all catholics; three parishes, and a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance is abbot. In this convent was interred Charles le Gros, who was emperor, and king of France, but was deposed in 887, and died in extreme want and misery. This island is three miles W of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town of Swisserland, in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine. Here are two curious bridges. One of these is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length. The other, built across the Rhine, below the point of union, is a wooden one, of a single arch, covered like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed upon nearly the same plan: the span of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is seven miles SW of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a river of Swisserland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn; and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Scheidec, till it unites with the Aar, near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river Peil, and noted for the peace concluded, in 1790, between the emperor Leopold II and the Turks.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeld. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood. It is 12 miles W of Grotikaw.

REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a castle, in the neighbourhood of Haguenuau.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It had lately a chapter of canonesses, who were obliged

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to prove their nobility, and whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosges, 42 miles s by e of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

REMY, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age: the first is not intire; but the second is in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles NE of Arles.

RENDSBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is seated in an island formed by the river Eyder, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

RENFREW, THE county town of Renfrewshire. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is seated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by s of Port Glasgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 1 N.

RENFREWESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the frith of Clyde, on the E by Lanerkshire, and on the SW by Ayrshire. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they ascended the throne, and it still gives the title of baron to the prince of Wales.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. Its streets are now broad and straight; but they were very narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square, is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an archbishopric, and the capital of the department. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 42 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 50 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 50 36 N.

ROLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the

lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. Here is a Carthusian monastery, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 46 26 N.

REPEHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is seated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 50 N.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

RESHT, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan, seated on the SW coast of the Caspian Sea, 110 miles N of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to that ocean. Lon. 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham; and 144 N by W of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 53 22 N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on a mountain, near the river Aisne, 20 miles NE of Rheims, and 108 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 49 30 N.

RETIMO, a seaport of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, nine miles N of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 26 N.

REVEL, a government of Russia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses

are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college, with four professors; and, in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles SE of Abo, and 133 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 20 SE of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

REUSS, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zurzach.

REUTLINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is adorned with handsome public buildings; and has a well frequented college. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 20 miles E of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

REZAN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

REZAN, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubeshi and Occa, 100 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

RHE, an island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis. It is four leagues long and two broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called anise-seed. It is defended by four forts, and is eight miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

RHEIMS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne and late pro-

vince of Champagne, with an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful Gothic structure. That of St. Nicaise, is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the cove of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. In this church was lately La Sainte Ampoule, which is a small vial filled with a reddish and congealed liquor, which the French of former ages thought to have been brought from heaven; and this holy liquor was used in the coronation of the kings of France, who have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs; and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

RHEINAU, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 51 29 W.

RHEINEC, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 34 miles SSE of Cologne. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 27 N.

RHEINEC, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

RHEINFELD, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, in regard to strength and situation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblenz.

RHEINFELDEN, a strong town of Suabia, the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of 16-

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veral arches, eight miles E of Basle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

RHEINGAU, a district of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine, extending from Nieder Wallauf to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

RHEINLAND, a part of S Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHEIN-SABERN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 miles S of Spire.

RHEINTHAL, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

RHEINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Grisons; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which takes its rise on Mount Vogellberg, at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splügen is the capital.

RHENEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, 20 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 59 N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which rises in the Alps of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is formed of two principal streams; the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine (formed by two small streams, called the Middle and the Furber Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the span of which is 220 feet long. Passing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine first becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheintal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance, the largest in Switzerland. Leaving this lake, it forms a celebrated cataract below Schaffhausen (see LAUFEN) and becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Alsace on the S and W, and Suabia on the N and E. Leaving Alsace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers, in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the

Wahal; but loses that name on its junction with the Maese, at Brommel. Below Worunn, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Yffelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Yffelmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Hevoetluyts and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yffel, and enters the Zuider See, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Rhunen to Wyck-by-Duerltede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the empire of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

RHINE, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the empire of Germany, which includes the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfeld, and Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Westerburg, and Waldeck, with the abbies of Fulde and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of Frankfurt, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Trièves, on the E by Franconia and Suabia, and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Lewis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and

sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electorale residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an island of N America, in a state of the same name. It is 13 miles long and four broad, and divided into three townships. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful, and is called with propriety the Eden of America.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean, on the S side of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town, of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1523. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the nighttime. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which rises in Swisserland; issuing from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains called the Gletcherberg and the Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating France from Savoy, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valencé, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean, by several mouths.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

RHYAIDERGOWY, a town in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. Its name signifies the Fall of the Wye, that river being here precipitated in a cataract. It is 20 miles WNW of New Radnor and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

RHYNDY OF RINNS OF GALLOWAY, the W division of Wigtonshire, almost cut off from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

RHYNEY. See RUMNEY.

RIALEXA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a small river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

RIBADAVIA. See RIVADAVIA.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, eight miles from Madrid.

RIBAU-PIERRE. See RAPOLFSTEIN.

RIBBLE, a river, which rises in the W riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Vermandois, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quentin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

RIBERIA GRANDE, a town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICHELIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, with a fine palace and extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the Amable and Vide, 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 47 2 N.

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of Virginia. It has an elegant state-house, on a hill in the upper part of the town, and is seated on the N side of James River, at the foot of the falls, 60 miles W by N of Williamsburg. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 37 25 N.

RICHMOND, a town of Staten Island, in the state of New York and county of Richmond. Its inhabitants are chiefly Dutch and French; and it is nine miles SW of New York.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It was inclosed by a wall, with three gates, now in ruins; and it has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, with a bridge of five arches over the Thames, nine miles WSW of London. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every Sunday; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N riding of Yorkshire, formerly a county of itself. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the neatness and industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Coln, eight miles SW of St. Alban's, and 18 WNW of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 51 42 N.

RIETI, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S by E of Spoleto, and 37 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

RIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution in 1789, it was a bishop's see. It is

seated on the Rife, 25 miles SW of Toulouse, and 83 W of Narbonne. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 43 16 N.

RIEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. Before the revolution of 1789, it was a bishop's see. It is a populous place, though small, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated in a plain, abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles NE of Aix, and 50 NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 43 51 N.

RIGA, a government of Russia. See LIVONIA.

RIGA, a strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Peterburgh, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N.

RIMINI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

RIMMGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine, and remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

RINCOPING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

RINGSTED, an ancient town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, where the kings of Denmark formerly resided and were buried. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 55 28 N.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose. It is seated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

RINTLEN, a town of Westphalia, in

the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and seated on the Weser, 15 miles SE of Minden, and 35 SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a small province of Terra Firma, in S America. It is in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezuela on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA, a river in Terra Firma, which rises in the mountains N of Popayan, and running N, falls into the Caribbean Sea, between Carthage and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-DE-MIRANDO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N latitude.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Brasil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S America, which rises in the W mountains of Brasil, and running E through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

RIO-JANEIRO, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

RIOM, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 54 N.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the marquiseate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 42 59 N.

RIPEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The

tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipfaa, in a country which supplies the best beees in Denmark. It is 55 miles NW of Sleswick, and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

RIPLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 54 4 N.

RIPPON, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the marketplace is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Ure, 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N.

RISBOROUGH, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N.

RITBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Embs, 12 miles NW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

RIVA, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but soon abandoned. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

RIVADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles WSW of Orense. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

RIVADEO, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Mirando, 45 miles NNE of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

RIVALLO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

RIVESALTES, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and

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late province of Rouffillon, famous for fine wine. It is seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 4 N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Venetese, seated on the lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 34 N.

ROA, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel. It is seated on the Donero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

ROANNE, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyons. It was a village only at the commencement of the present century; and is seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 50 miles NE of Clermont, and 210 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

ROANOKE, an island on the coast of N Carolina, in Albemarle County. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

ROANOKE, a rapid river of N America, formed by two principal branches; namely, Staunton River which rises in Virginia, and Dan River which rises in N Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle Sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

ROBIL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a bay on the coast of the N riding of Yorkshire, to the SE of Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; and they have well-boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

ROCCA-D'ANNONE, and **ROCCA-D'ABBAZZE**, two forts of Italy, in

Monterrat, each of which is seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills; and has flourishing manufactures of bays, lerges, and other woollen goods, which extend 10 miles N of the town. It is 55 miles WSW of York, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

ROCHE, or **ROCHE-EN-ARDENNES**, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

ROCHE BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne; seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

ROCHE CHOURT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne. It is 60 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, 15 miles NE of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROCHE POSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 46 45 N.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Luçon, and 202 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 40 N.

ROCHEFORT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; the houses low, but regular; and it is supposed to contain

10,000 inhabitants. It has a magnificent hospital, vast barracks, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a rope-yard, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 46 3 N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is surrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles SE of Dinant, and 50 NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, with a castle. It is seated on the Tardouere, 12 miles NE of Angoulême, and 208 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHELLE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious and safe harbour. It was lately a bishop's see, and contains 16000 inhabitants. It has five gates; and the houses are supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers. Lewis XIII took this place from the Huguenots, in 1628, after a siege of 13 months, during which the inhabitants suffered all the horrors of famine, only 4000, out of 15,000, surviving the siege. To prevent the English throwing in succours by sea, cardinal Richelieu constructed a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N.

ROCHESTER, a city in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It is seated on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, three parish churches. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is wide, and paved. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two free-schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. Here is also an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast,

with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and an inscription over the door intimates, that regues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is 27 miles NW of Canterbury, and 30 SE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW of Otterburn, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

ROCHFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 S by N of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ROCHLIZ, an ancient town of Saxony, in the territory of Leipzig, with a castle, copper-mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county in the state of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, which receives its name from a curious natural bridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday; and formerly of note for its castle, long ago demolished. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

ROCKISAW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

ROCoux, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1746.

ROCROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Condé, then duke of Enghien, and only 22 years of age, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

RODESTO, **RODOSTO**, or **RUDISTO**, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marinora, 62 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

RODEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for

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Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is a bishop's see; and the steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and much admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron, 30 miles w by s of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

RODING, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs s to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

ROER, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maële, above Ruremonde.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of the Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duisburg.

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

ROHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordiwa, 37 miles NW of Rzezczica, and 158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

ROHILCUND, or **ROHILLA**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROLLRICH STONES, in Oxfordshire, N of Stanton Harcourt, six miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice,

and on the W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn; wine, oil, fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailliwick, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three governments or sangiacates; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamosco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

ROMANS, an ancient town of France; in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Vienne. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ROME, a famous city of Italy, formerly three times as large as it is at present, but still one of the largest and handsomest cities of Europe. It is computed to contain 170,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is more than it has been able to number at some former periods since the fall of the empire; there being reason to think, that, at particular times since, it has been reduced below 40,000. The numbers have gradually increased during the whole of this present century. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for the convenience of foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there

are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. 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 place before the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the first distinction. This darkness, it may be supposed, is not unfavorable to assignments among the inferior people: and when a carriage, with a lantern behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wish to be known, one of them calls out, *volti la lanterna*, turn the lantern; and is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects: the former consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is 730 feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and in spite of the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 1800 years upon its head, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a Christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and

saints. As the Pantheon is the most intricate, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. By a computation of Mr. Byrès, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant structure, raised on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described. We shall, therefore, pass over the ancient Forum, now a *cow-market*; the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the statue of St. Peter, instead of that of Trajan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially, in manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 410 miles ssw of Vienna, 600 SE of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 760 W of Constantinople. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 41 54 N.

ROMELIA, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

ROMILDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is seated in a marsh of the same name, 71 miles SE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ROMNEY MARSH, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. All animals are fattened here: to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market; but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a strong town of Swisserland, in the canton of

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Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, with a castle, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Sandre. On one of its gates is inscribed *Roma Minor*; but there is nothing to justify this appellation. On the contrary, were it not for its manufactures of serges and cloths, which are very good, this place would be scarcely known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 s by w of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 22 N.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tercja, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles s of Viterbo, and 24 NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

RONDA, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40 N.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea, three miles from Monaco.

ROQUE-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Marais, seated on the Douise, 10 miles NE of Mont-de-Marian.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Niimes, Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinat of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1757.

ROSCHAD, a populous commercial town of Swisserland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church are several tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 55 42 N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long

and 28 broad; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a sessions-house and a jail. It is 80 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

ROSEAU. See CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

ROSE CASTLE, in Cumberland, a seat of the bishop of Carlisle, situate on the river Caude, near Inglewood Forest. It was burnt down in the civil wars; but has since, by several of its bishops, been restored, though perhaps not to that magnificence which it had when Edward I lodged here, in his expedition to Scotland.

ROSES, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Gironna. It was taken by the French in 1693, and on January 5, 1795. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

ROSETTO, a town of Egypt, seated on the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raichid, and account it one of the pleasanter places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their viceconsuls and factors here. It is 25 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

ROSHAAN, a country of Asia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, seated on the Dubisse, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Nanci, and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 48 35 N.

ROSOY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

ROSS, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork, as

an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles sw of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ROSS, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 56 N.

ROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, 70 miles long and 58 broad; bounded on the N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornoch, on the W by the Minch, on the S by Invernessshire, and on the E by the frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost incloses. The NW part is mountainous and dreary; that to the E variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed black-cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods are stags, roes, and the beautiful bird, called the Capercailzie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the high rocky mountains is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for its safety to its gray colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white, like the snow, in which it often buries itself. The inhabitants of the W and S parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E coast, where, however, English is generally spoken.

ROSSANO, a strong and populous town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ROSTOCK, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Gustrow, and 60 E of Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

ROSTOF, a large town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, with an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 57 5 N.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

ROTA, an island of Asia, one of the principal of the Ladrones.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Tauber, 15 miles NW of Anspach. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated on the Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle, seated on the Fulde, 25 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROTHBURY, a town in Northumberland, whose market is discontinued. It is nine miles SW of Alnwick, and 302 N by W of London.

ROTHER, a river which rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent, for a short space, and enters the English Channel, at Rye.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, and is famous for considerable iron-works in its neighbourhood: see MASEBROUGH. Rotherham is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31 miles N of Nottingham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

ROTHSAY, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. It is situate on the E side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

ROTHWELL, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 52 21 N.

ROTTERDAM, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. The town-house, the bank, and the arsenals are magnificent. It is more frequented by the

British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide, in two or three hours, will carry a vessel into the open sea. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is still shown the house in which he was born, with an inscription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maese) 13 miles SE of Hague, and 30 SSW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643: Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

ROTWELL, a free imperial city of Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

ROUEN, a city of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with an archbishop's see. It is the capital of the department, and seated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is two leagues and a half in circuit, and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, ornamented with three towers, in one of which is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, a minister, whose memory is much respected in France. It weighs 40,000 lbs. and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height and breadth 10 feet: the clapper alone weighs 710 lbs. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The people of the late Benedictines of St. Owen

is an elegant Gothic structure. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactures of cloth, and a manufacture of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Cornilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

ROVERE, or ROVERDO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the Tirol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in September 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it in November following. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ROUERGUE, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, 75 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W by Querci, on the N by the same and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

ROVIGNO, a populous town of Venetian Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast, eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, capital of the Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See POLESINO DI ROVIGO.

ROUSSELAERT, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles NE of Ypres, and 20 SE of Ostend. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 50 58 N.

ROUSSILLON, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the W by Cerdagna, on the N by Lower Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrennees. See PYRENEES EASTERN.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the N by Berwickshire, on the E and S by Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N to S it extends 30 miles, and nearly the same from E to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of moles, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow vallies, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle.

ROXENT, CAPE, or ROCK OF LISBON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ROYAN, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII, in 1622. It is now almost in ruins, and is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 0 57 W, lat. 45 38 N.

ROYES, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were discovered here a few years ago. It is 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROYSTON, a town in Herts, part of which is situate in Cambridgeshire. It has a great market for corn on Wednesday; and under the market-place is an ancient subterranean chapel, supposed to be of Saxon construction. Royton has given its name to a species of crow, called also the Hooded or Gray Crow, which is a bird of passage in this neighbourhood, and also on the whole eastern coast. It is 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 52 06 N.

RUATAN, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, with a good harbour. It lies 40 miles from the coast of Honduras.

RUBIERA, a small but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Medenese, seated on the Seccia, eight miles NW of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, with a castle, near the river Sala.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 49 N.

RUDISTO. See **RODESTO**.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Ger-

many, in Carniola, with an abbey. It is seated on the Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rotbach, seven miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Basle. Lon. 7 27 E; lat. 47 58 N.

RUFPEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

RUGBY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a famous free-school. It is 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 85 NNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W; lat. 52 24 N.

RUGLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, 10 miles SE of Stafford; and 126 NW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 57 N.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralfund, 23 miles long and 15 broad. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

RUGENWALD, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. It is seated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with a market for hogs on Tuesday, and for corn on Wednesday. It is 12 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, seated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 56 N.

RUMNEY, or RHYNEY, a river, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, has a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper and corn mills. It is eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surrey, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. See **WRAYSURRY**. On this mead are annual horse-races.

RUFEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the

Senne and Demer, below Mechlin. After receiving the canal from Brussels, it joins the Scheld, at Rupelmonde.

RUFELMONDE, a town of Aufferian Flanders, seated on the Scheld, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp, and 22 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the E side of the S end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is become a considerable place of trade, has a manufacture of cloth, and is noted for brewers. It is seated on a lake, 35 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 53 3 N.

RUREMONDE, a strong town of Aufferian Guelde-land, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times; particularly in 1793, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated near the confluence of the Maese and Roer, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 70 NE of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E by the sea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia, which see; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see **POLAND**) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers; namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Divina, and Oby. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Beside

domestic animals, there are wild beevet, raimdeer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. Those that hunt these creatures for their skins, use no fire-arms, for fear of spoiling them. They had very few vines before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia, are large quantities of cotton and silk (with which they make all sorts of stuffs) skins, furs, Russia-leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire was divided by the late empress into 41 governments; namely, Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kotroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Katan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severikoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenflaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutzk; all which see. The inhabitants, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the most ignorant, brutish people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never send ambassadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships, before the reign of Peter the Great; but, in the late reign, powerful Russian squadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops, and bishops. Every priest is called a *papa*, or pope, and of these there were 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man

who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Peterburgh, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. With respect to drets, a long beard is in high estimation among the fair nymphs of Russia. The commonalty have still a great veneration for this fringe of human hair, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court. Those who retain their beards, retain likewise the ancient drets; the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter; and in summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they mostly affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowsers instead of breeches and stockings; their limbs are, besides, wrapped in many folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and above all they wear boots. Their shirts are fashioned as women's; their necks exposed to the cold, which are hard and impenetrable, from this practice. Government continue to exert every nerve to compel the subjects to adopt the German drets. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, any favour from court, upon other condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so jealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace wanting to set off their charms, any more than the art of painting. The young generation are modernizing these antic vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are

of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The drets of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all must have a covering of fur six months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are hurled in their chaises and sledges, through the dreary Scythian winter. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward assumed the title of czar, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tzar*, or *zaar*, and this, by corruption from *Cesar*, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the Great at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the present century, could have formed no conception. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSSIA, RED, See RED RUSSIA.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable. It is six miles N of Hexham.

RUTHIN, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a vale, on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is 15 miles SW of Holywell, and 206 NW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 7 N.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county of England, being only 15 miles long and 11 broad. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle. It is bounded on the w and nw by Leicestershire, on the n and ne by Lincolnshire, and on the s and se by Northamptonshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 48 parishes and two market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. The air is very good, and the soil rich. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. Oakham is the county-town.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, five miles se of Bari.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 83 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

RUVO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 16 miles w of Bari. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 41 26 N.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake in the nw angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded, in the season, with shoals of herrings.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake in Westmorland, a little to the w of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasimere-water to the w, and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere water to the s.

RYE, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choaked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets. It is 28 miles sse of Maidstone, and 63 se of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

RYEGATE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley called Holmedale, and had a castle, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to old 500 persons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. It is 16 miles e of Guilford, and 21 sw of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 16 N.

RYSWICK, a village in Holland, seated between Hague and Delft, where the

prince of Orange has a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Wyedfwick and Dnieper, 125 miles n of Kiow. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

S

SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where the Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles wnw of Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

SABA, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of St. Eustatia, almost all shoemakers. It lies a little to the w of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

SABIA, a kingdom on the e coast of Africa, bounded on the n by Sofala, on the e by the Mosambique, on the s by unknown regions, and on the w by Manica. It has mines of gold, and many elephants.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the n by Umbria, on the e by Naples, on the s by Campagna di Roma, and on the w by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the s of the gulf of Narenta, and to the n of a channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

SABIONETTA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles e of Cremona. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SABLE, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sar e and late province of Maine, with a castle. In the neighbourhood are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarthe, 25 miles ne of Angers, and 135 sw of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, in N America, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a commercial town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 31 miles W of Luçon. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 46 30 N.

SABLESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

SACCA. See **XACCA**.

SACCAI, a strong city and seaport, one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is seated on the sea, and has a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart. It is 300 miles SW of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SAFIA, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it, in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It has double walls, a castle, and a priory of the Augustine order. By permission of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

SAGHALIEN-OUA, a river of E Chinese Tartary, which enters the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata.

SAGHALIEN-OUA-HATA, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. It belongs to the Russians.

SAGHALIEN-OUA-HOTUN, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Tciticar, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

SAGREZ, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in Leon,

with a rich abbey. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 42 33 N.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

SAINTEs, three of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTEs, an ancient and large, but not populous town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles SE of Rochelle, and 262 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

SAINTEs, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Annis, on the W by the Atlantic; and on the S by Bordelais and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits; and the best salt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Annis, the department of Lower Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

SALA, or **SALBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania; near which is a very large ancient silver mine. This town was first built by king Gustavus Adolphus in 1624, and destroyed by fire in 1736. It is seated on a river, 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 59 50 N.

SALAMANCA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who

are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handiempt in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 88 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41 8 N.

SALAMANCA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Yucatan, 140 miles S of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17 55 N.

SALANAKEM, a town of Slavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SALBERG. See SALAZAR.

SALCEY, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire.

SALEM, a seaport of the state of Massachusetts, capital of the county of Essex. It is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth; and though its harbour is inferior to that of Boston, it carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 42 16 N.

SALEM, a town of N Carolina, in the county of Surry. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 170 miles W of Edenton.

SALENCHE, a town of Savoy, in Upper Faucigny, seated on the Arve, near a small lake, 12 miles S of Cluse.

SALERNO, a seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated among the mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

SALIES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt water, from which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthez.

SALIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, 10 miles S by W of Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 28 SSE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 43 5 N.

SALINI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

SALINS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt-works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 20 miles S of Besançon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, a city in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is situate in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon and its contributory rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a spire, the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of flannels and linseys, and another of hardware and cutlery. It is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 83 W by S of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 3 N.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the S side of the city of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and, in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltshire, extends 25 miles E to Winchester, and 25 W to Shaftsbury, and, in some places, is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads on it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Romish and British antiquities.

SALLEE, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, seated at the source of the Sar, 20 miles W of Strasbourg, and 55 SE of Nanci. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 48 34 N.

SALO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciaano; taken by the French in August 1796. It is seated on the lake Digarpa, 17 miles NE of Brescia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 43 38 N.

SALOBRENA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles E of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 36 31 N.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Craonne, 20 miles NW of Aix. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 43 38 N.

SALONA, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SALONE, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles NE of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E, lat. 38 50 N.

SALONICHI, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues; the Turks also have a few

mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N of Larissa, and 240 W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALSES, a strong cattle of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53 N.

SALSETTE, an island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N of Bombay, from which it is separated by a channel half a mile over, fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Maharrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 56 N.

SALTASH, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has some trade, especially in malt, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 25 N.

SALT HILL, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

SALTZA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 52 3 N.

SALTZBURG, an archbishopric of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

SALTZBURG, an ancient and populous

city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a mountain. The archbishop, who is a sovereign prince, has two noble palaces; one for summer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. Near Saltzburg are some very productive salt-works. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles s by w of Passaw, and 155 w by s of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

SALVADOR, ST. one of the Bahama Islands. See **GUANAHAMI**.

SALVADOR, ST. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by s of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SALVADOR, ST. a populous city of Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It is the residence of the viceroy, contains several religious houses, and carries on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built of stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for diers, raw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary Islands and Madeira, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Eitramadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 59 N.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 30 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 miles s of Compostella. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by s of Vittoria. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, ca-

pital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles s by w of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SAMANDRACHI. See **SAMOTHRACIA**.

SAMARANG, a populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

SAMARCAND, an ancient and populous city of Asia, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a castle and a university. It was the seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is seated near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

SAMAR, PHILIPPINA, or TANDAGO, one of the Philippine Islands, SE of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMATHAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Comminges, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of Lombes. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 34 N.

SAMBALLAS, uninhabited islands of America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Western Prussia. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active hories, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rossienne is the principal town.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. It is 32 miles long and 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtledoves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. The inhabitants are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of

melons, lentils, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Corea. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANDRACHI**, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the ile of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SAMOYEDES, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now strangely dispersed: some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. They have no longer the use of horſes, becauſe the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed. Their nerves are so irritable, that a sudden and unexpected noise will frequently throw them into convulsions. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard.

SAMSO, or **SAMSOI**, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SAMSON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

SANAA, a large and populous town, capital of Arabia Felix, and in Yemen Proper. It is seated among the mountains, and fine orchards, 240 miles NNE

of Mocha, and 450 SE of Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. In the marketplace are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is seated on the W. lock, 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 8 N.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. The wines produced in its environs are scarcely inferior to those of Burgundy. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

SANCIAN, an island of China, on the coast of Quan-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, lying NE of that called Mainland.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krupack, 32 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surry, to the S of Croydon, noted for its elevation, which affords a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

SANDGATE CASTLE, a castle in Kent, SW of Folkstone. It was built on the English Channel, by Henry VIII; and here queen Elizabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast in 1588.

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N coast of Niphon, with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

SANDOWN CASTLE, a castle of Kent, a little N of Deal. It was built by Henry VIII, for the security of the coast.

SANDUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

SANDULIET, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Scheld, 12 miles

NW of Antwerp. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 51 22 N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has three churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, others with brick and flints. It is walled round; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SANDWICH CAPE, a cape in the island of Malicollo, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 59 E, lat. 16 28 S.

SANDWICH BAY, a bay of the island of S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 12 W, lat. 54 42 S.

SANDWICH HAREOUR, a port in the island of Malicollo, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

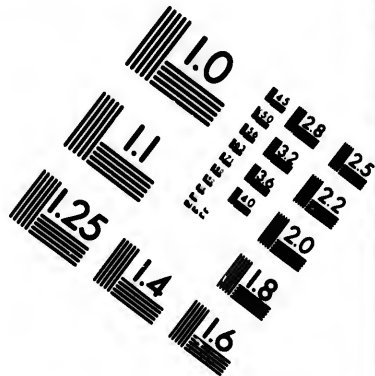
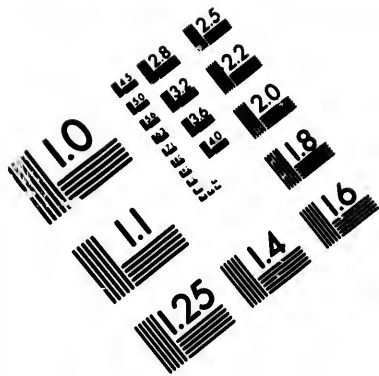
SANDWICH ISLAND, a fine large island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is separated from New Ireland by St. George's Strait, and from New Hanover by Byron's Strait. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

SANDWICH ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 41 S.

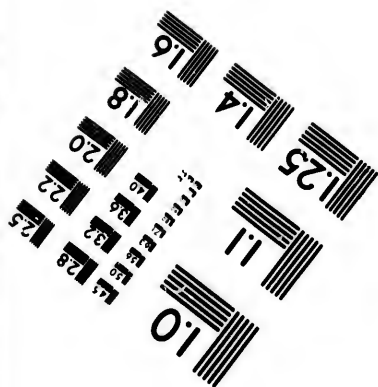
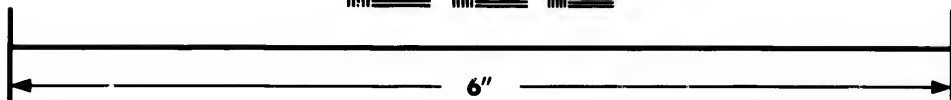
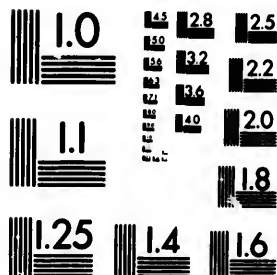
SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage. He so named them in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose marine administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending from 18 54 to 22 15 N lat. and from 150 54 to 160 24 W lon. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Rauai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Necheheow, Oneehoua, Morotinne, and Takoora, all inhabited, except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the W Indies in the same latitude; but there are no traces of those violent winds, which render the stormy months in the W Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of

fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands S of the equator; and in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sweetness and sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills, they have little caves, the entrance to which is secured by a fence of the same kind: these are places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants.





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Some of their houses are large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the southern islands. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole sea-coast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows. They make salt in great abundance, and of a good quality. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands; the absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and distinct in all respects, from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity, seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly

adequate to the circumstance of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and desolate country in the Southern Ocean, near the island of S Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits constantly wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen, lies in 27 45 w lon, and 59 34, s lat. This is the greatest s latitude ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 miles SE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

SANPOO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANORE-BANCABOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

SANQUHAR, a borough in the district of Nithsdale, in Dumfriesshire. It has a ruined castle, and is remarkable for its coal trade and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings. It is seated on the Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 55 30 N.

SANTA CLARA, an island of Peru, in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 2 18 S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batteries, and a strong fort. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street; at the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower a square monument, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Senora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. The outskirts of the town have more the appearance of a place deserted, than a place of trade; for many of the houses are either left half-built, or have fallen to decay. Lon. 16 16 W, lat. 28 27 N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 38 N.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon; being 250 miles in

circumference. Lon. 130° 0' W, lat. 16° 21' S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81° 16' W, lat. 23° 10' N.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Peru, capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59° 55' W, lat. 19° 46' S.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, seated among mountains, near the Riodel-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106° 35' W, lat. 35° 32' N.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, in S America, with an archbishop's see and a university. It is the seat of a new viceroyalty established in the present century, the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito in Peru. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73° 5' W, lat. 3° 58' N.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 25' W, lat. 39° 2' N.

SANTEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the papists, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is seated on the Rhine 15 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6° 25' E, lat. 51° 50' N.

SANTILLANA, a seaport of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana, seated on the bay of Biscay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4° 32' W, lat. 43° 34' N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other small islands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wheat, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 20,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26° 22', lat. 36° 20' N.

SÃOÑE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Voiges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

SAPIENZA, a small island and cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21° 35' E, lat. 36° 50' N.

SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511; when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land; a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cesar Augustus*, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the place, dividing it into two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper; it is shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, for scarce any

thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The townhouse is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. $0^{\circ} 23' W$, lat. $41^{\circ} 53' N$.

SARATOP, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

SARATOP, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. $49^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 4' N$.

SARATOGA, a fort of N America, in the state of New York, memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians to the Americans, in 1777. It is seated on the E side of Hudson's River, 50 miles N of Albany.

SARBOURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. $6^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 37' N$.

SARBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E of Marial, and 50 SE of Metz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 9' E$, lat. $48^{\circ} 46' N$.

SARBRUCK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 14 miles ESE of Sarlouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 2' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 14' N$.

SARDAM, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; and here is seen the hut in which Peter the Great resided, while he worked as a shipwright in this town. Sardam is seated on the Wye, seven miles NW of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 45' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 28' N$.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Qu

the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Alinaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this island.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Croesus. It was afterwards one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation, but was destroyed by an earthquake, in the reign of Tiberius. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. $28^{\circ} 39' E$, lat. $38^{\circ} 44' N$.

SARE, a river which rises at Salm, in France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill; and near it are mineral springs.

SAROEL, a large and ancient seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15' E$, lat. $36^{\circ} 30' N$.

SARQUERMIN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, nine miles S by E of Sarbruck. Lon. $7^{\circ} 6' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 8' N$.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy.

SART, a river of Scotland, which rises

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In the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord. It was lately a bishop's see, but is a poor place, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles SE of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 44 5 N.

SARLOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 26 miles E of Thionville, and 32 NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

SARNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SAROS, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

SARRAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoll, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E; lat. 47 30 N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, 20 miles SW of Rimini, and 138 NW of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough in Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farmhouse, sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is a little to the N of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 18 miles S of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 48 38 N.

SARWAR, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

SARZANA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's

see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

SASERAM, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of the emperor Shere Shah, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both are greatly decayed. It is 40 miles from Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is seated in a plain, six miles N of Algher. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SASSENES, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 46 E, lat. 46 26 N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, in 1644, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1794. Lon. 3 49 E; lat. 51 11 N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong castle, seated on the Secela, 10 miles SW of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

SATALIA, a strong seaport of Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogn, and 28 1/2 by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

SATOUNG, or **SATAGONG**, a village of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large city, which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, four miles NW of Hoogly.

SAVANNAH, a river of N America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to

its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31 57 N.

SAVANNAH, a town of the United States, in Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and seated on a high sandy bluff, on the s side of a river of the same name, 17 miles from its mouth, and 117 s of Augusta. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 32 0 P.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from w to e, separates Slavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

SAVENDROOG, a strong fortress of the kingdom of Mysore, in Hindoostan. It is situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1797, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles w of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles sse of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace, the occasional residence of the late archbishops of Strasburgh. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vosges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles NW of Strasburgh, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 P.

SAVIQLIANO, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles w of Fossano, and 26 s of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

SAULGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on an eminence, 25 miles w of Dijon, and 142 s of Paris. Lon. 4 9 E, lat. 47 17 N.

SAUMUR, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12

elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles s of Angers, and 160 sw of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

SAUNDERS, CAPE, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

SAUNDERS ISLE, an island near S. Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

SAVONA, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, a bishop's see, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, and taken by the French in 1795. The surrounding country abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles sw of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

SAVONNIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long, and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the w by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse; and on the s by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The French invaded this country in 1792, and the same year, the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 24th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidoure, 12 miles sw of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late pro-

vince of Franche.

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vince of Rouergue, 12 miles S of Villefranche.

SAXENNAGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 30 N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipswich, and 39 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

SAXONY, UPPER, one in the nine circles of the German empire; bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Silesia; on the S by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W by the circles of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; and on the N by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgrate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania, and these are subdivided into many districts, taken notice of in their proper places.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire; bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswick, on the W by the German Ocean and Westphalia, and on the S and E by the circles of the Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburgh, Bremen, and Brunwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbishopric of Magdeburgh, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the archbishopric of Bremen, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleswic; the duchies of Brunwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburgh, and Meeklenburgh; the principality of Verden, the counties of Keinstein and Blauburg, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Northausen.

SAXONY, PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Lusatia, on the S by Misnia, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles long and 62 broad, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, of which Wittemberg is the capital; Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Misnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan,

divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Dishia; which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

SAYD. See **SIDON**.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone Islands, larger and pleasanter than that of Tiniua; lying between 140 and 150° E lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

SCHAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

SCALA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is 8 miles N of Amalfi. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SCALANOVA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a castle and harbour, seated on the seacoast, eight miles from Ephesus. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

SCANDEROON. See **ALEXANDETTA**.

SCANIA. See **SCHONEN**.

SCARO, or **SCAREN**, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles NE of Gottenburgh. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 58 16 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a seaport and borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water springing out of the rock. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Scarborough sends two members to parliament, has a good harbour, possesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken from the

French by form, by the English, in 1793.

SCARDONA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, seated on the Chetca, with a bishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles NW of Spalatto. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

SCARLINO, a seaport of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, five miles S. of Massa, and 10 ENE of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 42 58 N.

SCARO, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and eight broad, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which rises in Artois, washes Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a fertile tract, in the NE part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia, on the E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and on the S by the same and Thurgaw. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the state are not very considerable, as will appear from the salary of the burgomaster, or chief of the republic, which barely amounts to 50l. a year. The reformation was introduced here in 1529. The clergy are paid by the state; but their income is barely sufficient for their maintenance; the best living being only 100l. and the worst 40l. a year. The professors of literature also, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a school is supported at the public expence. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occasions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switzer-

land, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen: huts being at first constructed, for the conveniency of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. It was formerly an imperial town; and was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants are computed to be 6000; but the number of citizens or burghesses (in whom the supreme power ultimately resides) is about 1600. From these are elected 85 members, who form the great and little council; the senate, or little council of 25, being entrusted with the executive power; and the great council (including the senate) finally deciding all appeals, and regulating the more important concerns of government. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak; but it has a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine. This river being extremely rapid here, had already destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when Ulrich Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done so; but has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier. The sides and top of it are covered; and it is a kind of hanging bridge: the road, which is almost level, not being carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expression may be used) let into the middle of it, and there suspended. Schaffhausen is 22 miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Basil. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

SCHALHOLT, a town of Iceland, with a bishop's see, and a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed; above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles NE of Tauris. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

SCHANZ STERNEY, a fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on the Neva, a little E of Peterburgh. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

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SCHARDING, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Inn, seven miles s of Passaw. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

SCHAWENBURG, a territory of Westphalia, 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, a considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. Passing by Cambrai, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Audenard, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, it divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-zoom: the other, the Western Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain acknowledged the independence of the Seven United Provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheld; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unlade its cargo in Holland. Notwithstanding this, in 1785, the emperor Joseph II ordered a vessel, with the imperial flag, to proceed down the river from Antwerp, and another, up the river, to that city, from Ostend. Both these refusing to be detained by the Dutch, were fired upon, and struck their colours immediately. The emperor, in pursuance of a previous declaration to that effect, considered this as a declaration of war, and proceeded to take measures accordingly; but, by the good offices of the court of Versailles, he was prevailed upon to give up the point, on the Dutch sending a deputation to Vienna, to make an apology for the insult to his flag, and consenting to pay a large sum of money as an indemnification for the expences he had incurred in the preparations for war. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of 1793.

SCHLESTADT, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 miles sw of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

SCELLEA, a town of Upper Hungary,

seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 48 22 N.

SCELLENBURG, a fortress of Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SHELLING, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Presburg.

SCHENCK, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany, and is 13 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 51 45 N.

SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Wastena. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

SCHER, a town of Suabia, belonging to the baron of Wallburg. It is seated on the Danube, 30 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

SCHERDING, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, eight miles S by W of Passaw.

SCHERVE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neutra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

SCHIRAS, a famous city of Persia, in Farissan, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in

the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet high, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but, some think, in the whole world. In 1778, the seat of government was transferred from Ispahan to this place. It is 225 miles S of Ispahan. Lon. 54 29 E, lat. 29 40 N.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a town of Franconia, in the province of Henneburg, seated on the river Schleus.

SCHMIBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Jaur. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the mountain, 15 miles from Limbourg.

SCHONECK, or **SCHOINECK**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on the Nyma, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 50 12 N.

SCONEN, **SCANIA**, or **SKONE**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N by Halland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Bleckingen and the Baltic. It is 53 miles long and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 miles S of Augsburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a commodious haven, seated on the Leck, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle. Here are salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in August 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 11 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 56 N.

SCHOUTEN, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles in length,

and six in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUYKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises NW of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable 85 miles from above Reading, to its entrance into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Nassau. It is frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a singular nature to those of Spa. It is seated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, 14 miles NE of Inspruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 miles SE of Erfurt, and 35 N of Cullembach. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

SCHWARTZEMBURG, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 25 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. The streets are large, the churches fine, and the houses well built. All the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. In 1716, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it, in 1757, from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Weilitz, 22 miles SW of Breslaw, and 27 SE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

SCHWEINFURT, a strong and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The inhabitants are protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in July 1796, but they were obliged to abandon it in September following. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 miles W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the W by the Lake of the

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Four Cantons, on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1308; and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Swifserland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweiz, as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The government of Schweiz and Uri is intirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

SCHWITZ, a town of Swifserland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstätter See, on the slope of a hill, and at the bottom of two high, sharp, and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building. It is 10 miles SE of Lucern, Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46.55 N.

SCHWEITZ, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÄTTER SEE.

SCHWERIN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; name/y, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles W by S of Gultrow. Lon, 11 48 E, lat. 53 48 N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Fynen, 23

miles SSE of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, to the N of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles in length, and eight in breadth.

SCIOLIO, or SCILLA. See SCYLLA.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, almost 10 leagues lying W of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort for sea-fowl; and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

SCILLY, a group of islands or shoals, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Vallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

SCIO, anciently called Chios, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 32 miles long and 15 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmynes. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastic; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to feed, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. It is computed that there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks became masters of it in 1566.

SCIO, a seaport, the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town of any in the Levant; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships, that go to or come from Constantinople, and will contain 30 vessels. It is seated on the E side of the island, 47 miles W of Smyrna, and 210 SW of Constantinople.

SCIRO, an island of the Archipelago, W of Metelin. It is 13 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 30 miles from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago.

SLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth, but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

SCONS, or **SCHOONE**, a village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, W by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a seat of the earl of Mansfield) in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, in the celebrated stone chair, now in Westminster abbey. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCORLO, an island of the Archipelago, five miles S of Sciati, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonicki, and is 10 miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

SCOPRIA, or **USCAPIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67

miles WSW of Sofia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SCOTLAND, or **NORTH BRITAIN**, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides; or Western Islands, and those to the NE called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N to S it extends 276 miles; and its greatest breadth is 130; but in some places not above 30. Nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the island of Mull, in a direction from NE to SW; the second, or Middle division, is bounded on the S by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The North division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The South division has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense, as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole South division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England; and, in general, the air is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron,

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freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedgehog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumharton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty, and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the presbyterian. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

SCRIVAN, a seaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello, Lon. 78.49 W, lat. 9.40 N.

SCUTARI, a strong and populous town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana, 20 miles NE of Antivari, and 47 NW of Albanopolis; Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42.35 N.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill; Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41.0 N.

SCYLLA, a rock near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a

little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, nor is the passage so wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current, and this violence must always have diminished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. There are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is near 100 feet high; and there is a kind of cattle or fort on its summit.

SCYLLA, or **SCIGLIO**, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see CALABRIA) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. It is 10 miles NE of Messina.

SEAFORD, a borough and seaport in Sussex, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is eight miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. Lon. 0. 10 E, lat. 50. 50 N.

SEATON, or **BORD SEATON**, a seaport, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots, occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine miles S of Edinburgh; Lon. 2. 54 W, lat. 56. 0 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a populous seaport of Spain, in Biscay. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel; and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified towards the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 150 miles S of Bilbao, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 56 W, lat. 43. 24 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro,

and a bishop's see. It has a very extensive and commodious harbour, defended by numerous forts. The city stands on low ground, which was formerly swampy, and is surrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the summer. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the s side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy. St. Sebastian is seated at the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 43 11 W, lat. 22 54 S.

SEBASTIAN, CAPE ST. a cape at the NW extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

SEBENICO, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a castle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, 12 miles E of Valenciennes, and 12 SE of Condé. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles SE of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 34 N.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickshire, near Tamworth, famous for a battle, fought in 757, between Guthred, king of the W Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom, and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a superior quality. The famous marshall Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

SARCHING, a town in Norfolk, with

a market on Tuesday, seated on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 93 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 44 N.

SEEZ, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alençon, and 102 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

SEGEBERG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is seated on the Trave, 22 miles S of Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 54 0 N.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the Teisse and Mastroch, 50 miles SE of Colocz. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 28 N.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Korasán and Balck, on the E by Candahar and Sablestan, on the S by Mackeran, on the SW by Kerman, and on the W by Covhestan and Farsistan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

SEGMA, a strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 45 22 N.

SEONI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles SE of Palestrino, and 32 E of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 50 N.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles NW of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle, called Alcazar. It is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts; and is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177

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arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin in massy silver. The Alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 45 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 30 W, lat. 13 25 N.

SEGOVIA, NUEVA, a town in the Isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manila. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Catalonia, passing by Puy-Cerda, Urgel, Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles S of Castel-Branco, and 30 NW of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles NE of Baeza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 56 N.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the S part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean.

SEIKS, a powerful nation of Hindoostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan,

and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from NW to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, but the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320. Little is known concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost intirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit profelytes; although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 40 N.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S, and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELBY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Ouse, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S of York, and 18 1/2 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

SELESHIA, anciently SELEUCIA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 10 miles from the sea, and 58 W of Terasso.

SELEUCIA ILBER, an ancient episcopal town of Syria, seated on the sea-coast, eight miles N of Antioch.

SELINSTADT, or SELINGUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of

Mentz, formerly imperial. It is seated at the confluence of the G. Mentz and Maine, 14 miles E of Franfort, and 27 E of Mentz. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Selivra, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is seated on the sea of Mannora, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selkirk, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Selkirkshire. It has a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Edinburghshire, on the E by Roxburghshire, on the S by Dumfriesshire, and on the W by Peebleshire. It extends from N to S 20 miles, and 10 from E to W, where broadest. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, with a castle. It is seated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Blois, and 105 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Seltzer Nieder, or **Lower Seltzer**, a village of Germany, 10 miles from Franfort on the Maine; celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported, in great quantities, to other countries.

Semendriah, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Semigallia, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Matza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Seminolas, a division of the Creek Indians, which inhabit a fertile country on the rivers Appalachikola and Flint, in the state of Georgia, in N America.

Semlin, a town of Slavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 miles SE of Esseck. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Sempach, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, three miles long and one broad. The banks on each side

slope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

Sempach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. The anniversary of this battle, which happened July 9, 1386, is commemorated with great solemnity, both at Sempach and Lucern. Sempach is seated on a lake of the same name, seven miles NW of Lucern. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Semur, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armançon, over which are two bridges, 137 miles N of Autun, and 135 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Semur-en-Briennis, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 40 miles NW of Lyons, and 175 S of Paris. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 46 14 N.

Seneffe, a town of Austrian Brabant, four miles S of Nivelles; famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, a kingdom of Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned back alive. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil being sandy, they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September.

The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and were intire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was restored to France. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 33 N.

Senes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 46 miles NE of Aix, and 49 NW of Nice. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Senlis, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, lately a bishop's see,

The cathedrals in France, on a hill, on the S, surrounded by a wall, and a moat, and a tower of Meaux; Lon. 40 E, lat. 49 N.

Sennar, a kingdom of Ethiopia. It is bounded on the N and contains The houses are flat roofs; the cottages are surrounded by a wall, and dried in the sun, and are insupportable in the rainy season, and continue the air to be very hot. The commodities are civet, tobacco, and a market is held twice a week; the males on an average buy year. The garments of the men are of gold and silver, and the fingers of the girls, have rings of silver, from the weight of which they go almost blind. The king acquires at Senar hardware, goods, with which he covers his eyebrows. near the river Senar. Lon. 4 N.

Sens, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. The metropolitan Gothic structure, partitioned in three, their monument, a crown, and a presbytery of this virtuous king, to the remains of which request which in a fertile soil. the Vannes of Auxerre, Lon. 22 E, lat. 48 N.

Seralio, a town of France, capital of the province of grade. Lon. 15 33 N.

Serampore

The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

SENNAR, a town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name. See NUBIA. It is five miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the daytime, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandize required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a bishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI, were interred in this church; and here was lately their monument, a masterpiece of Coulton's, crowned by two urns united, expressive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. It was the last request of the unfortunate monarch, their son, to the National Convention, that his remains might be interred with theirs; a request which they refused. Sens is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

SERAI, a town of Turkey in Europe; capital of Bosnia, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Hindoostan

Proper, in Bengal, seated on Hooghly River, a small distance above Calcutta. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SERCELLI, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carfagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERFO, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

SERGIPPY, a seaport of Brazil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W, lat. 31 30 N.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Cauvery. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the island, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. Seringapatam is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo Sultan to sign a treaty, by which he sacrificed half of his dominions, and a vast sum of money, to the E India Company and their allies. It is 290 miles W by S of Madras. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

SERONGE. See **SIRONG**.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle, three miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 37 47 N.

SERRES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 190 miles long and 95 broad; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Eolnia, and on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is divided into four sangiacates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to

the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

SESTI-DI PINENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the strait of Gallipoli. See **DARDANELLES**.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the S by Koci-tcheou, and on the W by Thibet. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar-canes, and lapis lazuli. It likewise abounds in mulk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou-fou is the capital.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SETINES: See **ATHENS**.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and joins the Indus a great way to the S of Moultan.

SETTLE, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ribble, over which is a bridge, 28 miles E by N of Lancaster, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 54 6 N.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands, captain Phipps, with the Racehorse and Carcass, were surrounded by the ice, from the 31st of July to the 10th

of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE effected their deliverance.

SEVENOAKS, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1413, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of stone in 1727. Near this town is Knoles, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset, from whom it descended to the present duke of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles NW of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE of London. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Maritan, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 43 45 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Necto, eight miles from the sea, and 45 SE of Rollano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills, on the river Petenza, six miles NW of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarno.

SEVERN, a river, which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it then enters Shropshire above the Brythen Hills, just at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire, runs through its whole length, into Gloucesterhire. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welthpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communi-

ation with the THAMES.

SEVERN, extensive vale borders both whose fertile for which the this vale the winter. / See

SEVERN, in Maryland and enters by peak Bay.

SEVERNO doostan Prop Here was a Angria the by commod SHOOTER'S

SEVERO, tanata, with plain, 75 m. 34 E, lat. 41 SEVERUS' Graham's D It is a work be done by bears, to prevent and Scots. I frith of Fortgow, and ra ending at K

SEVILLE, city of Spain a bishop's see alquiver, a than Madric many inhabit and fortified by high tow aqueduct, its length. Th Spain: the s ship, and ex three towers galleries and that of St. adorned with in the midt The universi and the pro The royal p partly built Moors, and king Pedro; flanked by with stones, ple of Hercu building of 100 feet in le The townsh number of s

ation with the Thames by a canal. See THAMES.

SEVERN, VALE OF, a spacious and extensive vale in Gloucestershire, which borders both sides of the river Severn, and whose fertile pastures furnish that cheese for which the county is so famous. In this vale the air is very mild, even in winter. / See EVESHAM, VALE OF.

SEVERN, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad mouth into Chesapeake Bay.

SEVERNDRUG, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. See SHOOTER'S HILL.

SEVERO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain; 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, an ancient and considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. It is of a round form, and fortified with strong walls, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain; the steeple is of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large

square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville, renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port. Formerly the galleons and the flota took their annual departure hence; but the port of Cadiz having been found more commodious, they have sailed from that place since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woollen work, and 130,000 persons were employed in these manufactures; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, the looms of Seville were reduced to 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 212 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

SEVRES, TWO, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows W by St. Maixent and Niort, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Rhé, and the other takes a NW direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. St. Maixent is the capital.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindoostan Proper. At Hurdwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

SEYSSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is divided by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable, into two parts; of which the eastern was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles NE of Belley. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on a little river, 23 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is

seated on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great distance; but it enjoys a serene wholesome air, and has a fine prospect. It sends two members to parliament, it governed by a mayor, and had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 0 N.

SHAM. See DAMASCUS.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns SW, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAP, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but it is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

SHAPFINSHA, one of the Orkney Islands, lying NE of Mainland.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. It was built by Charles II, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

SHEFFIELD, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market-place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

SHEFFORD, a town in Bedfordshire,

with a market on Friday, seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse. It is eight miles S of Bedford, and 42 N by W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 8 N.

SHEFNAL, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles N of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 42 N.

SHEILDS, SOUTH and NORTH, two seaports, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing town of N America, in Nova Scotia. It is situated at Port Roseway, and extends two miles on the water side, and one mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the late war. Shelburne is 100 miles SW of Halifax. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 43 46 N.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

SHEPEY, an island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles SSE of Staines. It is much resorted to by the lovers of angling, and near it, part of a Roman camp is still visible.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a considerable manufacture of second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. It is seated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

SHERBORN, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral, and in it are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbert and

Ethelbert. In ruins. Here founded by King Ethelbert; and a castle which is 4 miles N by W by S of London. 54 N.

SHERBORN, Yorkshire, seated on a river the Ouse, 14 N by W of London. 53 49 N.

SHERBOROUGH, seated at the mouth of the river. It belongs to the diocese of Sierra Leone. 0 N.

SHERBURN, an island of N Massachusetts, Boston, London.

SHERIFF-MOUNTAINS, between the Mountains; decisive battle of the royal army of the earl of Mar.

SHETLAND, 40 islands, lying NE of the Mainland, 61 11 N lat. are Mainland.

THULE. The largest, or the reader to form as the particular, &c.

ORCADES, a curious particular or Merry D.

these islands tendants of great reliefs winter night

at twilight, colour, appearing without any they break

light, spreading slowly shapes, various tints of yellow

They often and then in silence. The amazingly

spectator in form. T

Ethelbert. It had also a castle, now in ruins. Here is a famous free-school, founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 54 N.

SHERBORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on a river, which soon falls into the Ouse, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 49 N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough River. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

SHERBURNE, the only town in the island of Nantucket, on the coast of Massachusetts Bay. It is 80 miles S of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath in Perthshire, between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithnessshire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Fula or Thule. The description given of the largest, or MAINLAND, will enable the reader to form an idea of the others; and as the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the ORCADES, we must refer to that article for them; adding, however, some curious particulars of the Auroræ Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called in these islands. These are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight, near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow, sometimes continuing in that state, for several hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into ten thousand different shapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the most obscure ruffet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and then make the most brilliant appearance. Their motions, at these times, are amazingly quick; and they astonish the spectator with the rapid change of their form. They break out in places where

none were seen before, skimming briskly along the heavens; are suddenly extinguished, and leave behind an uniform dusky tract. This again is brilliantly illuminated in the same manner, and as suddenly left a dull blank. In certain nights, they assume the appearance of vast columns; on one side of the deepest yellow, on the other declining away till it becomes undistinguished from the sky. They have generally a strong tremulous motion from end to end, which continues till the whole vanishes. According to the state of the atmosphere, they differ in colours; they often assume the colour of blood, and make a very dreadful appearance. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, 81 miles in circuit. From this lake issues a rapid stream, which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPTON, an ancient town in Worcesterhire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 5 N.

SHITTERTON, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Bere-Regis, near which is a Roman encampment, of a long square form, containing an area of about seven acres.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, in N America, on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

SHOGLE, a town of Syria, seated on the Asi, anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kurile Islands, three leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See KURILES.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. The hill affords a very extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. On the W part of this hill is a lofty tower, erected by lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in the E Indies, by her husband, commodore James. It is called Severndroog Castle, is of a triangular form, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles NW of Newhaven, and 36 s by w of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 54' N$.

SHREWSBURY, a borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, with three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welhwebs, and for all sorts of Welh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welhpool, and finished here. It is also famous for its excellent brawn. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welhpool, 36 w of Lichfield, and 160 NW of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 43' N$.

SHREWSBURY, a town of the United States, in New Jersey and county of Monmouth, 35 miles SW of New York.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, a county of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the SE by Worcestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, free-

stone, pipe, clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50; and is divided into the Higher and Lower. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are large crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. Though pagans, they have some ideas of integrity and benevolence; for they think that doing good both to men and beasts is the principal part of their duty. Their temples and priests are very numerous: the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write.

SIAM, a city, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is seated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. $101^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $14^{\circ} 20' N$.

SIARA, a town of Brasil, capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maragnan and Rio-Grande, on the N coast. In the neighbourhood is a fort, on a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. $39^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $3^{\circ} 15' S$.

SIBERIA, a country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian em-

pire in Asia. The Eastern Tartary, on the N by the 5000 miles to S. The S. all the necessary is extremely and thin of Siberia. The inhabitants, of the Mahometans, dwell in fore summer on garments are their riches knife, and a raindeer and draw their idols, which with, and w They all live they remove in the south police; but they go a though poor to place. N tars, who d in other pl here are mu country. Russian car their merch cipal rivers Yenisei, a Siberia is vernments E part in Siberia is t well as pe the court, Russia. T SICHEM to the S of tery. It i E of Mec SICILY Sea, almo minating which is Faro; th po Passer Africa, C from the frait, ca seated on na. Th Sicily ar producti abounds

part in Asia. It is bounded on the *e* by the Eastern Ocean, on the *s* by Great Tartary, on the *w* by Russia, and on the *n* by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 1000 miles from *e* to *w*, and 750 from *n* to *s*. The *s* part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the *n* part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs. The inhabitants are of three sorts, pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeas'd with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have hories with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota. The *w* part of Siberia is compris'd in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the *e* part in the government of Irkutsk. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Tobolsk is the capital.

SICHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, to the *s* of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles *e* of Mechlin. Lon. 5° 0' E, lat. 51° 6' N.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes: that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passero; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples, by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly

in the vallies of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. Sicily is 165 miles long and 112 broad, and divided into the vallies just mentioned, called Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara. In this island the ancient practice of treading out corn from the ear, is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Mount Etna. See NAPLES.

SIDAYE, a strong town on the *n* coast of the island of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113° 15' E, lat. 6° 40' S.

SIDDINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, on the river Churn, one mile *se* of Cirencester. It has a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon. 13° 44' E, lat. 40° 30' N.

SIDMOUTH, a fishing town in Devonshire, once a considerable seaport, before its harbour was choked up. It is 12 miles *se* of Exeter, and 158 *w* by *s* of London. Lon. 3° 15' W, lat. 50° 38' N.

SIDON, or **SAYD**, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle, and a well frequented harbour, and is the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles *w* of Damascus. Lon. 36° 5' E, lat. 33° 53' N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24° 0' E, lat. 37° 0' N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

SIEGBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Sieg, 15 miles *se* of Cologne. Lon. 7° 22' E, lat. 50° 43' N.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westeravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on the Sieg, 17 miles *nw* of Dillenburg, and 37 *e* of Cologne. Lon. 8° 55' E, lat. 50° 53' N.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very popu-

lous; but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a seasight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 21 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy, 55 miles in length and nearly as much in breadth; bounded on the N by the Florentino, on the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro, on the E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuscan Sea. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silkworms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

SIERRA LEONE, a country on the W coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE, to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10° N lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide. In 1792, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating W. India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a degree of sickness and mortality

prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom 14 were soldiers) and many of the blacks, died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continued to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. In Sept. 1794, a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships; but from this disaster, they have since recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pongos, in 1795, which is likely to become the means of a lucrative trade.

SIERRA LEONE, OR LION MOUNTAINS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estrama, dura and New Castile.

SIGELMESSA. See SUGELMESSA.

SIGETH, OR ZIGAT, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 59 miles NW of Esseck, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

SIGTUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Macler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

SILEBIA, a duchy of Germany, 274 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on

the S by Moravia, and by Poland, Lusatia and Bohemia. The rivers are, the Elbe, Queis, and the chain of mountains. The capital is Zorenberg. The soil is fertile, and produces silver, but it is not so precious as some pretend. It is required to support also mines of iron, copper, and quarries of stone, and money, false quicksilver, and salt. The manufacture is linen, and some woollen houses. In 1792, a number of soldiers and plenty of money has but few wolves, because for every one many lakes, and other good produce, which produces It affords wheat and turnips; inhabitants; is cultivated therefore is Silesia is divided into Lower. In 1792, they are generally the Polish language are almost all mother tongue. It is 17 small duchies, exclusive of the greatest part to the king's treaty of Br. **SILISTRIA**, a European town, seated near the Danube, and 170 NE of Varna. Lon. 28 5, lat. 45 0 N. **SILLEBA**, a town of Sumatra, 101 0 E, lat. 1 0 N. **SILLE-LA**, a town of France, in the Sartre and la NE of Mans. **SIMBIRSK**, formerly a Katsan. It is seated on

the s. by Moravia and Hungary, on the w. by Poland, and on the w. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Elbe. A long chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia: the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. There are mines of gold and silver, but they are not worked; also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside anti-mony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. It has but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because a ducat a head is given for every one that is killed. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, barley, oats, millet, and turnips; sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and therefore is turned mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language: in the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. It is also divided into 17 small duchies, and seven free states, exclusive of the county of Glatz. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missovo and Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli, and 170 NE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SILLEBAR, a seaport on the w coast of Sumatra, a little s of Bencoolen. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

SILLE-LE-GUILLAUME, a commercial town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 20 miles NE of Mans.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Volga, 200 miles s by

w of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 26 miles w of Mentz, and 35 E of Triers. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

SIMON'S, ST. an island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, opposite the mouth of the Alatamaha. It is 15 miles long and four broad, and has a good town called Frederica.

SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna; with a castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the Sarwige, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SINAI, a mountain of A. Arabia Petrea, in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

SINGAPOUR, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is parted by the strait of Singapour. It is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

SINDE. See **INDUS** and **TATTA**.

SINDY, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the w by Persia, on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar, on the NE by those of the Seiks, on the E by a sandy desert, and on the SE by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide dell; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the sw monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most

other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, on the E and on the NW, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded; and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan government, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black-cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the king of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital.

SINGAN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si. It is one of the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found; they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. It is 480 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

SINGO, a town of Turkey in Europe,

in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

SINGOR, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the Bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

SINIGAGLIA, a strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours. It is seated at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Pesaro, and 30 ESE of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.

SINOPE, a decayed seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, surrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes the cynic philosopher, and is seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea. Lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 15 N.

SION, an ancient town of Swisserland, capital of the Vallais, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is situate near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. The highest, called Tourbillon, supports the old ruinous and deserted episcopal palace. On the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. On Mayoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built in 1547; the apartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See VALLAIS.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem.

SIOUT, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

SIPHANTO, the ancient Siphnos, one of the most fertile and best cultivated

islands of the Paros. It is The air is fit for inhabitants living in the country about excellent grass. Lon. 25 15 E.

SIRADIA, capital of a province with a castle, on the river WV and 105 NW. Lon. 51 32 N.

SIRHIND, Proper, in the Punjab takes its name from Justinian who brought from Sirhind is 75 35 E, lat.

SIR CHA, an island in the Indian Ocean, level, and capital. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 4 20 E.

SIR CHA, an island in the Indian Ocean, by the captain of the ship appeared to the island. Lon. 151 4 36 N.

SIRIK, a department of the Lorraine, with a hill. It is 10 miles N of 36 N.

SIRINAC, of Asia, by Thibet. NE by the sea by N. the SW by the N. Thibet. It is 160 miles N of 30 59.

SIRIUS, a star in the constellation of the Great Dog, discovered by Hipparchus. Lon. 162 20 N.

SIRMONIA, a city of the province of Macedonia, name, with a castle on the Bosphorus. SE of Eusebia.

SIRON, a Hindoostani name, Malwa, 78 4 E, lat.

SISSAC, a canton of the province of Sisgown.

islands of the Archipelago, to the w of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and silk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra 62 miles NE of Breslaw, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SIRHIND, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 195 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. It is about six miles from E to W; and the natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

SIRIK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, on a neighbouring hill. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 49 36 N.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia, between Hindoostan Proper and Thibet. It is bounded on the N and NE by the Thibetian mountains, on the SE by Napaul, on the S by Rohilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

SIRIUS ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, about 18 miles in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

SIRMICH, a celebrated town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Esseck. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

SIRONG, or **SERONGE**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 120 miles NE of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 miles SE of Basil.

SISSRO, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 miles SE of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is thin of people, and seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Metembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 43 30 N.

SISTERON, a town and late episcopal see of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on the Durance, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a citadel, that was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland. It is 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 44 11 N.

SISTON, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles E of Bristol, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has a manufacture of brass, and another of saltpetre; and tinore has been found here.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 6 N.

SITTARD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 58 N.

SITTINGBURN, a small corporate town in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SIVRAI, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 46 16 N.

SIZUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles NE of Falkoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Fredrickstadt.

SKENECTADAY, a town of the United States, in the state of New York. The French and Indians surprised and massacred the inhabitants, in 1690. It is seated on the Mohawk River 16 miles NW of Albany.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 2000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water, to the N of which it is situate. Here eagles and other birds of prey resort. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

SKIPTON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated among hills, near the river Aire, 4½ miles S by E of Richmond, and 23½ N by W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 55 N.

SKONE. See **SCHONEN**.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is 50 miles long, and, in some places, above 20 broad. The SE end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. On the SW are seen a series of rude mountains, discoloured black and red, as by the rage of fire; and on the E a long extent of Alpine hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave, at the E end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of black-cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the chief place.

SLAGUEN, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 50 16 N.

SLATE, a district of the island of Skye, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It is on the SE side of the island, and is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW, or **AUSTERLITZ**, a town

of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon. 16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N.

SLEAFORD, a populous town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a large market-place, in the form of a parallelogram. It is seated in a valley, on a rapid rivulet, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 21 W, lat. 53 1 N.

SLESWICK, or **NORTH JUTLAND**, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near to Sleswick, is the old ducal palace: see **GOTTORP**. Sleswick is situate near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roscommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala; and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village in Gloucestershire, 11 miles SW of Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 miles in compass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the Szeraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

SLOOTEN, or **SLOTEN**, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slooten-mer, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SLUCZE, a populous town of Lithuania,

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capital of a duchy of the same name. Here Constantine duke of Ostrog, gained three battles over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Sluczka, 70 miles SE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburgh, seated on the S side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E of Petersburgh. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadisand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be laid under water. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It is famous for the league entered into by the protestants, against the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt, and 50 NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 50 49 N.

SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 51 11 N.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

SMITHFIELD, a town of the United States, in Virginia, seated on James River.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long and 62 broad. It has immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. An acre of land has been frequently observed to be laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around, sown with grass. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moseow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages: they are only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street: the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields within the walls; all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic, in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

SMOW, a noted cavern, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a

year, beside drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles w by s of Constantinople. Lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

SNACKERBURG, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Ucht with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danneberg. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SMITH, a town in the w riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

SNEECK, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles S of Franeker. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SNETSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles NNE of Lynn, and 131 N by E of London. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, seated on the Pruth, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 SE of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 N.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain in Carnarvonshire. Its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. Eryri, the Welsh name, is from Mynyd Eryrod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills, and may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guiniard. The height of this mountain, from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3,568 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava have been found on this mountain; and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones, of vast size, lying in all directions. From its summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales.

SOANA, or **SUANE**, an ancient town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. The badness of the air has caused

it to be almost deserted, and it is now no more than a village. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 40 N.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake, which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles, it falls into the Ganges; above Patna.

SOCIETY ISLES, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1769, situate between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are six in number; namely, Huahine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Maurua, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunders' Island. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huahine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulietea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker; and much less orderly.

SOCK, a village in Somersetshire, three miles from Yeovil. Here is a large pool, at which pigeons often drink; but cattle will not touch its water, even in a time of drought. It has a brackish and loathsome taste, and looks, when put into a glass, like cider when it is first clarified.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, on the E by Guatemala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot; and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes; known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Maho-

metans, with they have a Soczowa rope, in Mo 32 miles SW 47 16 N.

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metans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Mohlavia, seated on the Seret, 32 miles sw of Jally. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

SODEBURY, or **CHIPPING SODEBURY**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and particularly noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 miles ENE of Bristol, and 112 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

SODOR, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man; for which reason the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

SOEST, a large town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles sw of Lipstadt, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending s of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espiuito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25° s lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated in a small island; near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentario, on the river Bogana, 135 miles WNW of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

SOFROY, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 33 40 N.

SOGNO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchines have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire,

near its mouth, 185 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

SOHAM, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-merc, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 52 21 N.

SOHO, a village in Staffordshire, noted for a considerable manufacture of buttons, &c. It is two miles from Birmingham.

SOIGNIES, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, eight miles NE of Mons, and 17 W of Brussels. Lon. 4 14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

SOISSONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Laonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

SOISSONS, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims was absent, had a right to crown the king. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Among the late abbies here, that of St. Medard is remarkable; Lewis le Debonnaire was confined in it by his children. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 23 N.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay on the SW coast of Africa, a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

SOLEBAY. See **SOUTHWOLD**.

SOLEURE, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. It is divided into eleven bailiwicks, the

inhabitants of which are all Roman Catholics, except those of the bailiwick of Buckeburg, who profess the reformed religion. The sovereign power resides in the great council, which, comprising the senate, or little council of thirty-six, consists of 102 members, chosen by the senate in equal proportions, from the eleven tribes or companies, into which the ancient burghers are distributed; and, owing to the distinction between the ancient and the new burghers (the former consisting of only 83 families) the government is a complete aristocracy.

SOLEURE, an ancient town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the most remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finished in 1772: it is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles NNE of Bern; and 27 SSW of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are certain substances which have the name of floating islands. They are nothing but bunches of bullrushes, springing from a soil, formed by dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of those islands are 15 yards long; and the soil is strong enough to bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone. The water of this lake has the quality of covering every substance that is put into it for a few days, with a hard white stony matter; but this encrustating quality is not so strong in the lake itself as in the rivulet that runs from it; and the further the water has flowed from the lake, till it is quite lost in the Teverone, the stronger is this quality. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none.

SOLPATERA, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphi-

theatre. It has a crater above a mile in diameter, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king, on account of the large quantity of sulphur and alum obtained from it. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

SOLIHUL, a town in Warwickshire, near which, to the w, is a triangular Danish camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 12 miles w of Coventry, and 107 NW of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg; seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SE of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits and good horses. It is seated on the Ussolka, which falls into the Kama, 43 miles NE of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

SOELMS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. It has a strong castle, belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau, and is seated on a hill, 10 miles SE of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS. See DANGER, ISLES OF.

SOLOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 miles NW of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

SOLWAY MOSS, a black morass in Cumberland, near the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being swollen by rains; burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread an inky half-fluid deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it intirely filled up.

SOMBRERE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

SOMBRERO, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 30 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

SOMERSET land, 64 miles ded on the NW the N by Gl Wilshire, on the SW by dioceses of Bri contains 44 h ket-towns; a 18 members the lower gr and generally the NE quar possesses a lot Mendip Hill where its pri and marshy n w side are th downs and corner is th moor. The is high, but out the coun ter, vales of terspersed. Parret, Ivel, The Mendip coal, lead, c bole, and red ted for its c in size to the meadows ab The best gr from the ma product of s siderable fru tures. Bri county with and comme mart for he

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SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Britol Channel, on the N by Gloucestershire, on the E by Wiltshire, and on the SE by Dorsetshire; and on the SW by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Britol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns, and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds; is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the black steril region of Exmoor. The S part, toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre. Cheddar is celebrated for its cheeses. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Britol is the capital of this county with respect to size, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great mart for health and pleasure.

SOMERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name. It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 22 N.

SOMME, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of thick serges, which bear its name; and is seated on the Vidourle, 10 miles W of Nîmes. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 43 48 N.

SONCINO, a strong town of Italy, in the

Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremona. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valteline. It is built in a very romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which frequently overflows its banks. On the 20th of July, 1620, here was a dreadful massacre of the protestants, which began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the Valteline, and lasted three days. Sondrio is 34 miles NE of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

SONERCON, or **SUNNERGAUM**, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

SONG-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is celebrated for the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth which it exports to foreign countries, but has only four cities in its district.

SONNEBERG. See **SUNNEBURG**.

SONORA, a province of N America, in the kingdom of New Navarre, extending along the E side of the gulph of California, in about 96° W lon. and 29° N lat. It lies in the most delightful part of the temperate zone; and all its productions, whether animal or vegetable, are perfect in their kind. The number of Spaniards settled here is very small; but as rich mines of gold and silver were discovered, in 1771, in an expedition against some fierce tribes of hostile and predatory Indians, it is probable that the population of this province will greatly increase.

SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situate SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borné. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English E. India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

SOPHIA. See **SOFFA**.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E. lat. 38 35 N.

SOPRA SELVA, a valley of Swisserland, in the country of the Grisons. It extends from Mount St. Gothard to Reichenau, and is the most populous valley of the Grey Leagues.

SEPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, 27 miles SW of Presburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 47° 46' N.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14° 4' E, lat. 41° 34' N.

SORA, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility; 9 miles W of Ringsted. Lon. 11° 53' E, lat. 55° 26' N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Crossen, and 32 NE of Gorlitz. Lon. 15° 48' E, lat. 51° 40' N.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero, 74 miles SE of Burgos. Lon. 2° 2' W, lat. 41° 48' N.

SOROCK, a town of Poland, seated on the river Dniester, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SORRENTO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Torquato Tasso; and is seated on a peninsula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14° 24' E, lat. 40° 36' N.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7° 34' E, lat. 43° 52' N.

SOVANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 23 miles W of Orvietto. Lon. 11° 48' E, lat. 42° 42' N.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Saintonge, seated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1° 2' W, lat. 45° 57' N.

SOUILLAO, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late territory of Quercy, seated on the Borese, 32 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1° 21' E, lat. 44° 55' N.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Cætegat into the Baltic. It is about four miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant-ships that pass into the Baltic. See **ELLSINORE**.

SOUR, or **SUR**, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, where stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35° 50' E, lat. 33° 18' N. See **TYRE**.

SOUR, or **SUR**, a river of the Nether-

lands, which runs, from W to E, through Luxemburg, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SOSA, or **SUSA**, a strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11° 15' E, lat. 35° 52' N.

SOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water, that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the country round it is so delightful, that the Chinese call this city the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire. Its population is prodigious; but its jurisdiction extends over only one city of the second, and seven of the third class. Lon. 112° 20' E, lat. 38° 40' N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 24 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See **PACIFIC OCEAN**.

SOUTHAM, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, and noted for its cider. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1° 23' W, lat. 52° 36' N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is situated between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Tritantion Bay, or Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden; and the two rivers admit small craft some way up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains five churches; is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1° 26' W, lat. 50° 55' N.

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SOUTHEND, NEW, a village in Essex, seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London. Being the nearest place to the metropolis, for sea-bathing, it is much resorted to, and has handiome accommodation for the company.

SOUTHWARK, a borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the **BOROUGH**, by way of distinction, and is a populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It sends two members to parliament. It contains six churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See **LONDON**.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church. It is 10 miles NE of Nottingham, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. o 51 W, lat. 53 6 N.

SOUTHWOLD, a corporate town and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the W; so that it is almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beef, and herrings. It is commonly called **SOWLE** or **SOLE**, and its bay is named **SOLEBAY**. In this bay was the great seafight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 104 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 52 24 N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnois, seated on the **Quefne**, 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 46 30 N.

SOUTRA HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N part of Berwickshire. In former times it was a noted seamark.

SOW, a river in Staffordshire, which rises near Healy Castle, in the W part of the county, runs by Eccleshal to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward falls into the Trent.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the bi-

shopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains. That called the **Old Spa** consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the **New Spa** are all wood, dark, and small, and yet it is affirmed they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins, and the parish church, are both seated upon eminences. The inn called the **Court of London**, is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are, **Pouhon**, **Geronferd**, **Saviniere**, **Watpotz**, and **Tunnelet**. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is 17 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay; on the NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; on the E, SE, and S by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the S parts; though those in the N and NE are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, hemp, barrillas, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity, that bull-fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, black-cattle, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals; cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, tur-

cois stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; to which various causes have contributed, as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. The persons of the Spaniards in general, are tall; their complexions swarthy; their countenances expressive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband: the married ladies have here their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicibeos. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. There are eight archbishoprics, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges; but though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO, OLD.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a populous and strong town, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula, in the gulph of Venice, 35 miles SE of Sebenico, and 102 NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the mouth of the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets,

resembles a Dutch town. It has a good rying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is grown in its neighbourhood. Near it is the greatest heronry in England, the herons building together on high trees like rooks. It is 14 miles S by W of Boston, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles NW of Berlin, and 17 NE of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

SPANISH-TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARSHOLT, a village in Berkshire, five miles W of Wantage. Its church is in the form of a cross, and in it are some very ancient monuments, one of which is of a knight templar; and the font, which is also very old, is made of porphyry.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

SPEAN. See LOCHY, LOCH.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, three miles NW of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoleto. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

SPEZIA, or SPEZZIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, 47 miles SE of Genoa, and 65 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake in the centre of Invernesshire, divides Murrayshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at the village of Speymouth, eight miles W of Cullen.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIZTZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is 22 miles SW of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in Monteferrat, with a castle. It is 15 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 44 45 N.

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SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E of Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

SPIRE, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken, in 1792, by the French, who evacuated it the next year, but reentered it in 1794. It is seated on the W side of the Rhine, seven miles N of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

SPIRITO-SANTO, a seaport of Brasil, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle. It is seated on the Lifer, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

SPITAL, an ancient village in Lincolnshire, 11 miles N of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Here are two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. See **GREENLAND**.

SPLUGEN, a town of Swisserland, in the country of the Grisons, capital of the valley of Rheinwald. It is seated near

the source of the Hinder Rhine, 42 miles SW of Coire.

SPOLETTO, a duchy of Italy, 55 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and is now subject to the pope.

SPOLETTO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

SFREE, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquise of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

SPRINGFIELD, a town in the state of Massachusetts, and county of Hampshire, seated on the E side of Connecticut River, 96 miles W of Boston.

SPROTTAW, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers, and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles SW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory in Yorkshire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

SQUILACI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was formerly famous, but is now a small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the same name, 30 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 29 N.

STADE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, subject to the elector of Hanover, Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden; and is seated on the Swingel,

near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 44 34 N.

STAFFA, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW end is supported by ranges of pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and some above 60 feet thick, standing in natural colonnades. Here is also a cavern, called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that its furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. This island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giants Causeway in Ireland.

STAFFORD, a borough, and the county-town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it the market-house. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Sow, 41 miles NW of Lichfield, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 52 48 N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by Shropshire, on the NW by Cheshire, on the NE and E by Derbyshire, on the SE by Warwickshire, and on the S by Worcestershire. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Mahyfold. The air is mild and wholesome. The soil in the S part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the N hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peat for fuel. There are also good stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for its potteries, and for its noble canal navigation. See CANAL, GRAND TRUNK.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

STAGNO, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

STAIN, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 48 11 N.

STAINES, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is an elegant stone bridge, of three elliptic arches. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W by S of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 27 N.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is 20 miles N by E of Dorsetshire, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

STAMFORD, an ancient borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Here are six parish churches, and it had formerly a college; whose students removed to Brazen Nose College, in Oxford. It is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 15 miles long and five broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

STANCHIO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles NE of Stampalio, and 40 NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 25 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and has a good harbour.

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STANMORE, a dreary district in the angle of Westmorland. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 54 48 N.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat 51 40 N.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex, two miles NW of Edgware. Here is a fine hill, from the top of which the inhabitants had been long accustomed to fetch their water; but, in 1791, a well was dug, and water found, at the depth of 150 feet. On this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so very elevated, that the ground floor of one of the houses is said to be on a level with the battlements of Harrow church; and some high trees here, are a landmark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See **WHIT-CHURCH.**

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

STANTZ, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, and near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zurich. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

STANWIX, FORT, in the state of New York, seated on Mohawk river, near its source, 60 miles NW of Albany. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

STARAJA RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, not far from the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a castle. It has manufactures of serges, shaloons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is seated on the Ihna, 18 miles SE of Stetin, and 37 NW of Landsperg. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg Strelitz, 30 miles S of New Brandenburg.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles

S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of N America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is 18 miles long and six broad, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants. On the S side is a considerable tract of level good land; but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Richmond, its only town of any note, is an inconsiderable place, nine miles SW of New York.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island, on the SE side of the islands which form the straits of Magellan, in 55° S lat. Between this island and Tierra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

STAVANGER, a seaport in Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

STAVEREN, an ancient seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten, and 15 NE of Enchuylen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Swisserland, near the village of Lauterbrunnen, in the canton of Bern. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name; the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUNTON, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

STEENBERGEN, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Breda. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 32 N.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

STEENWICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the river Aa, 20 miles SE of Slooten,

and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

STREGBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

STEIN, a small independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, 15 miles W of Constance, and 25 NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 32 N.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of Verdun. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 28 N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, seated on the Ucht, 30 miles N by E of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 41 N.

STENFORD, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with an academy, seated on the Vecht, 16 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 52 15 N.

STENNIS, a village in the island of Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, some stones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many other huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, very similar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

STEPNEY, a village E of London, and almost contiguous to it. Its parish was of such extent, and so much increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Ann, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff Highway; Christ-church, Spital-fields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and

is 20 miles NE of Francfort on Oder. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysch, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

STETIN, or **STETTIN**, a seaport of Germany, capital of Prussian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1795, a dreadful fire consumed a great number of houses. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

STEVENAGE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hertford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Maese, 20 miles NE of Maestricht.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

STEYNING, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STEYRE, a town of Upper Austria, in the quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles SE of Lintz. Lon. 14 23 E, lat. 48 6 N.

STILIGIANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

STILTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheese, said, however, not to be the product of its neighbourhood, but of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 125 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by the archduchy of Austria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Salzburg. Though a mountainous country, there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The inhabitants are very simple, and zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary: the women have all swellings on their throats, called broncheceles. Gratz is the capital.

STIRLING, seated on the rock. On this often the resid land, and in whole of his m of Buchanan. was successful Blakeney. T curiously encir figures. The Gothic structu parate places and its neigh of carpets, sh stuffs; that flourishing, is ling, from i commands the part of Scotia Edinburg.

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STIRLING, the capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the frith of Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, often the residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James VI spent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of Buchanan. In the last rebellion, it was successfully defended by general Blakeney. The outside of the palace is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic structure, and serves for two separate places of worship. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woollen stuffs; that of tartans, formerly very flourishing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NE by Perthshire, on the E by the frith of Forth, on the SE by Linlithgowshire, on the S by Dumbartonshire, and on the W by that county and Loch Lomond. It is 30 miles in length, and not more than 13 in its greatest breadth.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Duffeldorp. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 24 N.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4 N.

STOCKAK, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is nine miles NW of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can ap-

proach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of stone, or of brick stuccoed white. Stockholm is 200 miles NE of Copenhagen, and 900 NE of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STOCKPORT, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom for the manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, six miles S of Manchester, and 175 MNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 35 N.

STOCKTON, a flourishing town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufactory of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 244 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

STOCKZOW, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

STOKE, a village in Dorsetshire, NW of Wareham, commonly called **EAST STOKE**. At Highwood, near this village, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, three urns were taken up full of decayed bones.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, SE of Downham, with a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk, near Neyland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

STOKE, or **STOKE PAGES**, a village in Buckinghamshire, four miles NNE of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

STOKCOMER, a town in Somersetshire, 26 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

STOKE DABERNON, a village in Surry, four miles W by S of Epsom. Near it is Jessop's Well, a sulphureous spring, something of the same kind as that of Harrogate, in Yorkshire.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 29 N.

STOLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the

same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N of Nordhausen, and 58 NW of Leipzick. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 51 42 N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in 2 morais, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles NE of Colberg, and 66 NW of Dantzic. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 54 32 N.

STONE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

STONEBYRES, a remarkable cataract in Lanerkshire. See **CLYDE**.

STONEHAM, NORTH AND SOUTH, two villages in Hants, seated on the Itchen, three miles NE of Southampton. In the church of the former is an elegant monument, erected in 1783, to the memory of admiral lord Hawke.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles N of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed on one another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONEHAVEN, OR STONEHIVE, a town in Kincardineshire, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the famous castle of Dunnotyr, formerly the residence of the hereditary earl marshal of Scotland: it stands on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. Not far hence, is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are much sought after in the hatching season. In this town is a manufacture of canvass, and some trade in dried fish and oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfish, great quantities of which are caught on this coast. Stonehaven is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STORMARIA, a principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by

Holstein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lauenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a flourishing town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E side of the N division of the island.

STORTFORD, OR BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 55 N.

STOUR, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, washes Sturminster and Blandford, then flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christchurch.

STOUR, a river in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and enters the sea below Sandwich.

STOUR, a river which forms the intire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, watering Clare, Sudbury, Neyland, and Manningtree; and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

STOUR, a river in Staffordshire, which runs through the S angle of that county in its course to the Severn, in Worcestershire.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, and is noted for its glass and iron works. It is 22 miles N of Worcester, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 32 N.

STOURBRIDGE, OR STURBICH, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. There are many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge.

STOURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles NE of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STOURPORT, a town in Worcestershire, which, from a plain field, is become

within a flourishing city is seated opposite to the Severn, stone bridge miles S of

STOW, a market town on the W of London on a bleak and water. and 77 W, lat. 51

STOWEY with a market of Wells, Lon. 3 9 W

STOWEY with a market between the Orwell, and Ipswich. Its finest in the manufacture NW of Ipswich. Lon. 1 6 E

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within a few years, a very busy and thriving ceptre of inland navigation. It is seated opposite the place where the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge, finished in 1775. It is four miles s of Kidderminster.

Stow, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday: Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles s of Campden, and 77 w by N of London. Lon. 1 50 w, lat. 51 54 N.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 22 miles w of Wells, and 145 w by s of London. Lon. 3 9 w, lat. 51 10 N.

Stow-Market, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipswich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

STRADELLA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle. It is seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of Pavia, and 47 NW of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

STRAITS OF CALAIS. See PAS DE CALAIS.

STRAELEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelderland, five miles SW of Guedres. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania. In 1678, it surrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt in one night. Charles XII, in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey; but Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720, it was restored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Francen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles NW of Gripwald, and 40 NE of Gustrow. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

STRANGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 miles long and five broad, and abounds with excel-

lent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is three miles below Strangford. It contains 54 islands, that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of swans that frequent them.

STRANRAWR, a borough in Wigtonshire, situate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glenluce. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

STRASBURG, an ancient, populous, and commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is situate near the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see, but is now a bishopric. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches, the mausoleum of marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Basil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

STRASBURG, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle. It was often taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles, and is seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

STRATFORD, a considerable village in Essex, separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which it is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England. It is four miles ENE of London.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, with 13 great and 6 small arches. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It is eight miles sw of Warwick, and 94 NW of London. Lon. 1.44 W, lat. 52 15 N.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Roman Watling-street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a considerable village in Suffolk, which has a share in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles sw of Ipiwich.

STRATFORD, STONY, an ancient town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Ouse, and on the Roman highway, called Watling-street, and has two churches. It is eight miles NE of Buckingham, and 52 NW of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 3 N.

STRATHAVON, a town in Lanerkshire, to the s of Hamilton. It is surrounded by a little fertile tract, from which it takes its name.

STRATHEARN, a vale in Perthshire, extending many miles to the w. It is screened on the N by the Grampian mountains, and on the s by the Ochils; the river Earn winding through it above 20 miles.

STRATHMORE, a valley in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending sw almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORE, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, a fertile valley in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullocingorum, Rothiemerchus, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

STRATHY, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated be-

tween two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 221 W by s of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

STRAUBING, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratibon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

STREATHAM, a village in Surry, five miles s of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660.

STRELITZ, OLD, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. It had a palace which was burnt down in the night, in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederic III, and his family narrowly escaping. It is seated in a plain, almost surrounded by morasses, 35 miles sw of New Brandenburg.

STRELITZ, NEW, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, which owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace in Old Strelitz; in consequence of which, duke Adolphus Frederic III, began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, at a place called Glieneke, which was before his hunting seat; and, in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a star. The centre is a spacious market place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STROMA, a small island, on the coast of Caithnessshire, once used, as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead sixty years, or more, were formerly to be found.

STROMBOLLO, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. On the E side, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity,

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nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

STROMNESS, a town on the W side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

STRONBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, and capital of a small district. It is 20 miles NW of Paderborn, and 22 SE of Munster. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 51 49 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, surrounded by others, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

STRONSA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate NE of that called Mainland.

STROUD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 132 W by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 42 N.

STROUD, a considerable village in Kent, which joins the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway. It is 29 miles SE of London.

STULINGEN, a town of Suabia, subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 45 N.

STULWEISSENBURG, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekeridege-war. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the Rauffa, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

STUTGARD, a populous city of Suabia,

capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, and a college. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stutgard was taken by the French in June 1796. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Swisserland; and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Oetingen, and Mindelheim; the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbies, and imperial towns. The French republicans overrun this country in the beginning of 1796, but were compelled to evacuate it before the end of the year.

SUANE. See SOANA.

SUANES, **SUANI**, or **SUANETI**, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture.

SUAQUAM, a seaport of Africa, in the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, on the W side of the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place; but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

SUBBIACO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of S America, in Tierra del Fuego. The S promontory, at its entrance, called Cape Success, is in lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

SUDBURY, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It contains three ancient churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, particularly sars, bunting for navy colours, and burial crapes. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles SE

of Bury St. Edmund's, and 56 N E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 20 miles S of Nordkioping, and 90 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 58 19 N.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUDERMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by Upland and Westermania, on the E by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Nericia. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

SUDOREE, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathom deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; ships are irresistibly drawn in, and the waves beat so high, that an escape is almost miraculous; yet, at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture out, for the sake of fishing.

SUEZ, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is much crowded with people, when the Turkish gallees arrive there, but at other times, is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. It is 5 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Norfolk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market-towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is clear and healthy. The soil is of various qualities, but the country in general level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is in the inland part, has a rich deep clay and marl, that yields good pas-

ture, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire, affords also excellent pasture; and to the N and NW it is fruitful in corn. Its principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. The farmers are opulent and skilful; and have an excellent breed of draught horses. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveney, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the affizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James River.

SUGELMESSA, or **SIQELMESSA**, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Taflet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zig, 150 miles NNE of Taflet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 47 40 N.

SULMONA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Chieti. Lon. 14. 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi. Here is a very magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

SULTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, subject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbaeh. It is 10 miles NW of Amberg, and 32 N of Ratibson. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

SULTZBURG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 54 N.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 N, the other in 5 56 S, lat. and Acheen Head, its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is separated from Malacca, by the straits of

that name, of Sunda: from 100 to has been Englishman Millar. (I gave an account of a people called the from all the manners, a soner who up their He observe eaten by common-f all others, tures of of the han prise that much less this coun- cassia that It abound which co use; and found na 1783, Ma tary to th Marlboro this island by few i nature. through in many their alti cient to snow du tween: th considera the mari cool; an esteemed country, most cl where, vallies v are four that fac between the air might b pying t it is m without the mo afterno 82 and the inl Battas, takes t tion, v

that name, and from Java, by the straits of Sunda. It is 900 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. No account has been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Millar (son of the celebrated botanist) gave an account of the manners of a particular district. These were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten by them, *in terrorem*, and not as common food; though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less eat, their prisoners. From this country, the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. In 1783, Mr. Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published an account of this island, and represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts being double and treble: their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and vallies with an eternal shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics; the thermometer, at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marsden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Acheneese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and takes the latter as his standard of description, with respect to the persons, man-

ners, and customs of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, 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, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour: those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion, that sentiment may be the result of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck, or goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from under the wing of their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other, are at the public festivals. On these occasions, the persons who are unmarried, meet together, and dance and sing in company. It may be supposed that the young ladies cannot be long without their particular admirers. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their sentiments and send presents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally, on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can compass the purchase of, or

afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves: when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of cock-fighting. A man who has a high opinion of his cock, will not fight him under a certain number of dollars; and a father on his deathbed has been known to desire his son to take the first opportunity of matching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation, although, with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its flanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar-stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold: it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat, being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter: the virtues usually attributed to this stone are

cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have storks of prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country: they have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of potherbs unknown to Europe; and here are found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arenic, Brasil wood; two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia and camphire mentioned before. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchinel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible birds-nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the sw coast. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term *Malay* being understood to mean *Musulman*. See ACHEEN.

SUMERIN, a town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles s of Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

SUNART, a district in Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the nw end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, but they are not very productive.

SUNART, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

SUNBURY, a seaport of the United States, in Georgia, with a safe and con-

venient harbor, interlocking the passage to sea. The town bears the name of the sort of the places of Mississippi, the sickly marshes of Savannah.

SUNBURY, thumberland, low the juncture of the Susquehanna, lat. 40 51 N.

SUNK ISLAND, a circuit, with a narrow passage separated from near two miles of sorts of grain.

SUNNING, situated on the Reading, and had nine, last of whom see to Salisbury.

SUNNING, a fire, in Windsor, wells, which cases.

SUNDA ISLAND, Ocean, near the chief of their matra.

SUNDERLAND, tract of country of the Delto, which borders is equal to It is completely with labyrinth of are salt, excommunicated Ganges. It to the whole its dependence with equal to an inexhaustible building.

SUNDERLAND, in the island is seated on Sound, 12 10 0 E, lat.

SUNDERLAND, a small island, Hindoostan, by common about 10 miles.

SUNDERLAND, a shopic of town, and,

venient harbour. Several small islands interlocking with each other, render the passage to sea winding, but not difficult. The town being very healthy, is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. It is 34 miles S of Savannah. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 35 34 N.

SUNBURY, the county-town of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, seated below the junction of the E and W branches of the Susquehanna. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 40 51 N.

SUNK ISLAND, an island nine miles in circuit, within the mouth of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire by a channel near two miles broad. It produces all sorts of grain, also wood and black rabbits.

SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, six miles SSW of Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

SUNDA ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDERBUNDS, or THE WOODS, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in woods, infested with tigers, and composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat building.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Allen, with a castle. It is seated on a strait called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

SUNDERDOO, or MELUNDY, a fortified island and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is about 10 miles NE of Vingoria Rocks.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham. It is a flourishing town, and, for the exportation of coal,

is next in consequence, on that side of the kingdom, to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Wear, though improved from its former state, will not admit very large ships; but vessels hence can get out to sea much more readily than from the Tyne. The coal is brought down the Wear from numerous pits near its banks. Here are several glasshouses; and there is an exportation of grindstones and other articles. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

SUNDS, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SUNDSWALL, a seaport of Sweden, in the division of Norland, and province of Medelpadia. It is seated near the gulf of Bothnia, 195 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62 45 N.

SUNNEBURG, or SONNEBERG, a flourishing town of Brandenburg, in the territory of Sternburg, with a castle. It is seated on the Darta, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 41 N.

SUPERIOR LAKE, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon; the former weighing from 12 to 50 pounds. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its waters from the SE corner, through the straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron.

SUPINO, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

SUR. See **SOUR**.

SURAT, a city and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is now very considerable. In this city are many different religions; for there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Genoës, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish

countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here, strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. The Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread, and keep themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husbands affections. When a child is born, a bramin is to declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. If a banian, or common Hindoo, intends to give his child in marriage, which is done when the child is about six or eight years old, a bramin is to fix the times when the father is to ask for the bride, and when the wedding is to be celebrated. In the mean while, the children remain in the houses of their parents till they arrive at the age of maturity. The bramins order and announce also the holy days. Every banian is obliged, every morning after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of seal impressed on his forehead, by a bramin; though this is the office of inferior bramins only. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands; and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

SURE, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows by Clonmel and Carrick to

Waterford, and falls into St. George's Channel.

SURINAM, a country of S America, in Guiana. It extends about 75 miles along a river of the same name, and abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINGA, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

SURRY, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border; for the edge of the country on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N and W toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The least assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURZER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

SUS, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of that empire, and enters the Atlantic, at Messa. Like the Nile, its annual inundations enrich the country.

SUS, one of three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the S by Gexula, and on the E by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distin-

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guished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are intirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis. See **Sousa**.

SUSA, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiate of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

SUSDAL, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khafma, 90 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N America, which issues from Lake Ottego. It crosses three times the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeake.

SUSSEX, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surry, on the NE and E by Kent, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns, and 142 parishes; and sends 28 members to parliament. The air of this county is various: along the sea-shore it is thought aguish; but has a much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally healthful: in the Weald, which is a rich deep soil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholesome; but upon the downs it is extremely sweet and healthy. The soil is likewise various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county, therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl; and is par-

ticularly famous for its wheatears, a delicious bird of the size of a lark, which are taken in great numbers, on the SE downs. Suffex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed, town of Persia, capital of Kufistan. It is seated on the Caron, 105 miles SW of Ipahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 52 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the North Sea, on the E by Caithnessshire and the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Dornoch and Rossshire, and on the W by the Minch. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts, there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county-town.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SUTTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles SW of Ely. In 1694, here were ploughed up several small old coins, three silver plates, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 111 NW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 39 N.

SUZANNE, ST. a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine. It has a considerable paper manufacture, and is 24 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, 34 miles NNE of Newmarket, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 42 N.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, and running SE, by Richmond and Thirsk, falls into the Ouse.

SWALLY, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being

12 miles NW of that place. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

SWANSCOMB, a village in Kent, two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them; to which he contented. But the fact is doubted, though it is certain that many peculiar customs still remain in Kent; one of the most remarkable of which is that of gavelkind, or the equal distribution of landed property among all the sons of a family.

SWANSEY, a seaport and corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. It is seated at the mouth of the Tawy, is governed by a portreeve, and has plenty of coal in its neighbourhood. Of these it sends great quantities to Ireland and the S coast of England; and it has a considerable trade to Bristol. Here are great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It is 24 miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 38 N.

SWARTSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and five NNW of Hasselt.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, on the E by Russia, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains Ostrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wermland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Gestrike or Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Hiemmland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Afela, Heimtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemmi. Findland contains Findland Proper,

E Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolakk, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has prelerved. At Stockholm; spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter, the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this the Swedes live to a great age. All the rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and the gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to vegetation; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter, the foxes and squirrels become gray, and the hares as white as snow. Here are several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. It has rich silver, copper, and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than formerly; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty; and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus

Adolphus, extended, a line. In t Christina, circumscrib such an ex great umb of the cle This prov Charles XI formal cel which qu Charles XI ter, the Sw Ulrica Ele pulating, to the pre crown to this period most limit when Gust by which royal, prer ing an abli sinated in Adolphus majority i gion is the archbishop pital is S SWERN rope, on nia, feat Belgrade. SWIND a market top of a l of Salisbu r 45 W, SWIN of the Or called M pools, th boats, a swallowe SWISS country o Tirol, o Suabia, It is 225 separate high mo ferland clusive o Uri, Sch burg, The pr Basle, Appena are fou from S beyond

Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the three other orders of the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleanora, his youngest sister; stipulating, at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and seven bishops. The capital is Stockholm.

SWERNICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, seated on the Drino, 70 miles sw of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44 42 N.

SWINDON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 w of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 30 N.

SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orknies, situate to the NE of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which are instantly swallowed up.

SWISSERLAND, or **SWITZERLAND**, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tirol, on the W by France, on the N by Suabia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Swisserland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwetz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholics. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Swisserland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount

Cennis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aousta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simplon, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reufs, and Inn. The chief riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men are all strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service; and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. See **GLACIERS**, and **SCHWEITZ**.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S side of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. Here is a settlement of convicts, from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

SYDNEY COVE, the town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest; but, in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and greatest part of the civil and military officers were comfortably lodged. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The rest of the houses are built with logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. Lon. 155 23 E, lat. 33 50 S.

SYRACUSE, an ancient and strong city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the

Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles s by w of Meffina, and 110 s of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

SYRIA, or **SURISTAN**, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the n by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the e by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the s by the same deserts and Judea, and on the w by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phoenicia, lying s of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

SYRIAN, a town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ayai. Lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

SZUCCA, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Cuhm, seated on the Wisula, 12 miles s by w of Culm. Lon. 28 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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TAAFE, a rapid river in Glamorgan-shire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Cierphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal, of one arch, 140 feet in the span and 34 high, planned and executed by the self-taught genius of a common mason in this county.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles s of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

TABAGA, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. It is four miles long and three broad, and a mountainous place abounding with fruit-trees. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for sardines here. It is 50 miles w of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

TABASCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, bounded on the n by the bay of Campeachy, on the e by Yucatan, on the s by Chiapa, and on the w by Guatemala. It is 200 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and its

chief riches consist in cocoa-nuts. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABASCO, an island of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is 30 miles long and 10 broad, and is 10 miles from the bay of Campeachy.

TABLE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 16 77 E, lat. 15 38 S.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

TABOYAMANOD, or **SAUNDER'S ISLAND**, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, near that of Huahine, to which it is subject.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 s by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 25 N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, on the s shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

TADCASTER, a town in W riding of Yorkshire, with a market Thursday. It is noted for the great quantity of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharfe. It is nine miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 52 N.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

TAFALA, or **TAFALYA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles s of Pampluna. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 29 N.

TAFLET, a Kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco, bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Berberies, on the S by the desert of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Berberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Taflet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and is seated on a river 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

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TAGASTA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, formerly a considerable place, but now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustine.

TAGE, a town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Mecca. Lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

TAGOST, the largest town in the province of Sus, in Morocco. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tarodant. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

TAGUMADERT, a town of the kingdom of Tuflet, seated on the river Dras, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

TAJO, anciently **TAGUS**, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo, and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estramadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santarem, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands.

TAIN, a borough and seaport in Rosshire, remarkable for a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and for a collegiate church, still pretty intire. It is seated on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

TAINTON, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles W of Gloucester. In 1700, an ore was found here, from which was extracted gold, but not enough to answer the expence of separation.

TAI-QUANG, the capital of the island of Formosa, in the Chinese Sea, with a harbour on the W side. Lon. 119 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TAI-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated on the river Kiang. It has only three cities in its district. Lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

TAILLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. Lon. 10 40 W, lat. 45 46 N.

TAI-TONG-FOU, a strong city of China, in the province of Chan-si, built near the great wall. Its jurisdiction contains four cities of the second, and seven of the third class.

TAI-YUEN-FOU, an ancient city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is eight miles in circumference, but is much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the blood of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. Its district contains five cities of the second, and twenty of the third class. It is 160 miles SW of Peking.

TALAMONE, a seaport of Tuscany, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

TALAYERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

TALAVERRA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 38 34 N.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TALMONT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles SE of Saintes, and 260 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 45 32 N.

TAMALAMECA, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Madalena. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

TAMAN. See PHALAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N to S, divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA, a seaport of Asia, on the N coast of the island of Socotra, near the Strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 13 30 N.

TAME, a river, which rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, runs first E, and then N, till it re-enters its native county at Tamworth; falling soon after, into the Trent.

TAME, a rivulet in Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames, at Dorchester, and has been erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames. See THAMES.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, a famous free-school, and a small hospital. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N of London. Lon. 20 55 W, lat. 51 46 N.

TAMWORTH, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It

sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London. Lon. 1° 38' W, lat. 52° 45' N.

TANARO, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and flows by Alexandria to Cherasco, where it falls into the Stura.

TANASSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98° 0' E, lat. 11° 50' N.

TANBOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronez. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zna, which falls into the Mokcha.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Zerara, near its fall into the Tago, 60 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 30' W, lat. 39° 20' N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of James Fort.

TANDA, or **TANRAH**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, of which soubah it was the capital in the last century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the Gauges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87° 56' E, lat. 23° 35' N.

TANDAGÓ. See SAMAR.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDU, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a castle. It is seated on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles NW of Brandenburg, and 28 NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 13° 30' E, lat. 52° 46' N.

TANGIER, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471, and given as a dowry to the princess Catharine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is 130 miles N of Fez. Lon. 5° 50' W, lat. 35° 49' N.

TANJORE, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is an apperage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel. It is seated

on the Cauvery, 205 miles S by W of Madras. Lon. 79° 12' E, lat. 10° 46' N.

TANKIA, or **PINKIA-LING**, a town and fortreis of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lassa.

TANNA, a fertile island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides; on which is a volcano. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; and their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. Lon. 169° 46' E, lat. 19° 30' S.

TANORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75° 50' E, lat. 10° 55' N.

TANTALLAN, a ruinous castle in Haddingtonshire, two miles E of N. Berwick. It is seated on a high rock, washed on three sides by the German Ocean. It was destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit. It has several springs inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The SE side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the NW side; and are adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S of Messina.

TAOUKAA, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145° 9' W, lat. 14° 30' S.

TAPLOB, a village in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands and handsome villas.

TAPTU, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which rises at Mahoy; 84 miles to the NW of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

TAR, or **PAMEICO**, a river of N Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

TARANTO, a populous seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 140 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17° 29' E, lat. 40° 35' N.

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TARAGALLA, a town of the kingdom of Taflet, with a castle. It is seated on the Dras, 275 miles SW of Taflet. Lon. 63 W, lat. 27 40 N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, seated on the Tor-dive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 miles NW of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 45 52 N.

TARASCON, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs that are much worn, one sort being of coarse silk, and the other of the same material and wool. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late province of Foix, seated on the river Arriège, seven miles SE of Foix.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 136 miles SW of Tudella, and 127 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late county of Bigorre, with a bishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TARBOUROH, a town of the United States, in N. Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 40 miles NW of Washington.

TARENTEZIA, a province of Savoy, which is a barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock. It is seated in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests, which is considered as a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 30 N.

TARGOROB, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 45 49 N.

TARIFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARKU, a town of Asia, capital of Daghestan, seated on the W coast of the

Caspian Sea, 52 miles SE of Terki, and 300 NE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the department of Lozere, and having watered Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne. Castrès is the capital.

TARO, or **BURGO-DI-VAL-DI-TARO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Tarò, 25 miles SW of Parma. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 44 40 N.

TARODANT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARRAGA, or **TARREGA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Lerida, and 60 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 41 28 N.

TARRAGONA, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended also by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 220 miles E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

TARTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135° E lon. and between 35 and 55° N lat. being 3600 miles in length, and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and a very considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians. These vast countries include all the middle part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and different manners. For

various particulars concerning them; see the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalnucc, Kisti, Lesguis, Mantchews, Mingrelia, Moguls, Offi, Samovedes, Turcomans, and Usbecs.

TARTAS, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax. Lon. $0^{\circ} 43' W$, lat. $43^{\circ} 50' N$.

TASSACORTA, a seaport of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, but being exposed to westerly winds, is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. $17^{\circ} 38' W$, lat. $28^{\circ} 38' N$.

TASSASUDON, the capital of Boptan, a feudatory country of Thibet. It is 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. $89^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $27^{\circ} 43' N$.

TASSING, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contesia. It is 35 miles in circumference; and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

TASSO, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name, which was originally Torre-giani. They were lords of Bergamo, Milan, and other towns in Lombardy, but being expelled by the Visconti, they settled on the most advantageous parts of this mountain.

TATTA, or **SINDE**, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sindy or Indus, called the Ritchel River. In the last century, it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain; and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those

places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at present, very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. Lon. $67^{\circ} 37' E$, lat. $24^{\circ} 50' N$.

TATTAH, a town of Africa, situated on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zanghaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles SSE of Morocco.

TATTERSHALL, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It was formerly of note for its castle, and is seated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 NW of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 8' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 6' N$.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 miles NE of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerellia, seated on the Verd, 30 miles NW of Culm, and 55 SW of Marienburg. Lon. $18^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 38' N$.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coraca, 20 miles S of Nicastro, and 70 NE of Reggio. Lon. $16^{\circ} 44' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 11' N$.

TAVIRA, or **TAMILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilao, between Cape Vincent and the Straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 46' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 18' N$.

TAVISTOCK, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, and was once famous for a stately abbey, now divided into tenements. It sends two members to parliament, has a brook running through every street, and a stone bridge of five arches over the river. It is 32 miles N by S of Exeter and 206 of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 35' N$.

TAUNTON, a river of N America, which falls into Narraganset Bay, on the E side of Rhode Island.

TAUNTON, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence, for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay.

TAUNTON, a considerable borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the

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Parret, and has a considerable manufacture of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is a populous place, with spacious streets, and two churches. Taunton is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or VALE OF TAUNTON, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

TAUREAU, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne; lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See **CRIMEA**.

TAURIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeistan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravaniaries, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Nakhivan, and 320 NW of Ispahan. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAVY, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor Forest, and watering Tavistock, enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWY, a river in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Swanley Bay.

TAY, a fine river of Scotland, the two sources of which are near Tyndrum in Perthshire. Flowing through Loch Tay, it afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and receiving the river Earn, below the latter town, falls into the south of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. Toward its mouth,

it becomes extremely narrow; and at the ferry town, in Fifeshire, called Parton Craigs, it is not above a mile broad.

TAY, LOCH, a lake in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from E to W in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost 100 yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam: the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for two hours. A similar motion was observed several days, but in a less degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TCHANG-TCHA-FOU, a city of China, the capital of the S part of the province of Hou-quang. It has one city of the second and 11 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on a large river, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 625 miles S by W of Peking.

TCHANG-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. It is very considerable, on account of its trade with Emomy, Pong-hou, and Formosa.

TCHANG-TE-FOU, one of the most northern cities of Honan, in China. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that, when once kindled, it cannot be extinguished.

TCHÉ-KIANG, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire, in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiangnan, on the SW by Kiang-si, on the S by Fo-kien, and on the E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silkworms are bred here. Their silk stuffs, in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and they have excellent ham, and the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its

capital, of the same name, is seated on the Dese.

TCHING-TOU-FOU, a city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains six cities of the second and 25 of the third class.

TCHIN-KIANG-FOU, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the seacoast. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province; but its jurisdiction is confined to three cities of the third class. It is 25 miles E by N of Nan-king.

TCHING-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who pretend, that the tea prepared in these vessels acquires a superior quality; and they prefer this plain earthen ware to the most elegant porcelain.

TCHIN-TING-FOU, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 miles S by W of Peking.

TCHI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang, and has under it six cities of the third class.

TCHONG-KING-ZOU, a city of China, one of the most commercial in the province of Se-tchuen. It is seated on a mountain, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the confluence of the Hin-chiang and Yang-tse-kiang. Under it are three cities of the second and 11 of the third class. It is 637 miles SW of Peking.

TCHICICAR, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary. Its capital, of the same name, is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is 450 miles NE of Peking.

TBESSA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8° 5' E; lat. 34° 51' N.

TEBZA, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade,

and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4° 55' W, lat. 32° 50' N.

TECEUT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes, four miles E of Messa. Lon. 8° 25' E, lat. 29° 10' N.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 25 NE of Munster. Lon. 8° 2' E, lat. 52° 20' N.

TECOANTEPECA, a considerable seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaca, seated on a bay of the same name, in the Pacific Ocean. It has a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. Lon. 95° 15' W, lat. 15° 28' N.

TECORT, or **TICARTE**, an ancient and strong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, 420 miles SW of Tripoli. Lon. 7° 55' E; lat. 29° 35' N.

TECULET, a seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old castle. It is seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9° 5' W, lat. 30° 45' N.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles WSW of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1768. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

TEDELEZ, a strong town of Algiers, in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 50 miles NE of Algiers. Lon. 3° 5' E, lat. 47° 5' N.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco Proper, capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. 8° 35' W; lat. 30° 30' N.

TEDSI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Taradant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFEZARA, an ancient and strong town of Algiers, in the province of Tre-

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mesen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFFLIS, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Tbilis-Cabar* (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder principally Georgians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback: they are consequently very filthy. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. Here is a foundry, at which are cast a few cannon, mortars, and balls; and the gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have established here all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia: the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Teflis is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles W of Terki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 49 N.

TEGERHY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 miles SW of Mourzook.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. In 1620, all the protestants of this place, and throughout the Valteline, were massacred. It is situate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

TEIGN, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport in Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable coasting trade, especially in carrying tobacco-pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthen ware, &c. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which

rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube, near Titul.

TELEMONA, a town of Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Olla, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

TELGEIN, or **TELGA**, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

TELLICHERRY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

TELTSCH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teysa, 36 miles WNW of Znaim. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

TZMENDEFUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a considerable town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeswar. It formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. It is seated in a morass, 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

TEMISSA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

TEMROCK, a seaport of the Cuban, in Asia, seated on the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E of the straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.

TENASERIM, a river of Siam, which falls into the gulf of Bengai, in lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Teme, 15 miles W by S of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.

TENBY, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars, and its trade is inconsiderable. It is 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

TENCH'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790. It is low, but intirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives observed in the canoes, that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders, and some of their beards reaching as low as the navel, with an appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets. Two or three of the men had something like a bead or bone suspended to a string, which was fastened round the neck. The largest of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

TENDA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and 10 miles SW of the straits of Gallipoli. It is 11 miles long and 10 broad, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the E side, is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary Islands, and the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and extent. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 45 miles long and 20 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 120 miles off, in a clear day. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phtisical complaints.

Laguna is the capital. Lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

TENEZ, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremezen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

TE-NGAN-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with six cities dependent on it. It is 200 miles W by S of Nan-king. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

TENG-FONG-HIEN, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tcheou-kong.

TENNASSEE, one of the United States of America, situate between the parallels of 35 and 36½ degrees latitude; bounded on the S by S Carolina and Georgia, on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, and on the E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from N Carolina, of which state it was lately the western part. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth; and is divided into three districts, and 11 counties. The districts are Washington, Mero, and Hamilton, of which Jonesborough, Nashville, and Knoxville are the chief towns; and the counties are Blount, Sullivan, Davidson, Greene, Hawkins, Jefferson, Knox, Sumner, Sevier, Tennessee, and Washington. Its principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, and Duck; and it is abundantly watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions, and the latter is the largest part. The climate, soil, and produce of Tennessee are much the same as the adjoining state of Kentucky, which see. Tennessee was admitted as a member of the United State: in 1796; and on taking the census in 1795, there appeared to be 77,262 inhabitants, of whom 66,649 were free persons. Knoxville, the capital, is seated on the river Holston, 494 miles WSW of Richmond in Virginia. Lon. 84 8 W, lat. 35 58 N.

TENNASSEE, a river of N. America, formerly called the Cherokee River. It

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ifes in the Iron mountains, on the confines of Georgia; and, after traversing the borders of the Cherokee country northward, is joined by the Holston branch, when it is called the Tennessee; from thence it runs SW, on the E side of the Cumberland mountains, into Georgia, where it makes a circuit to the W, called the Great Bend; it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through, directly N, into that of Kentucky: here it soon turns to the SW, and then falls into the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river, with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend: here the river widens to between two and three miles, for nearly 70 miles; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats: from hence it may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, at least 600 miles further, some trifling falls excepted.

TEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles SE. of Peking. Lon. 116° 50 E, lat. 35° 20 N.

TENNESTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenein and Schambach; five miles from Erfurt.

TENTERDEN, a corporate town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0° 35 E, lat. 51° 12 N.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Atri; and 25 NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13° 39 E, lat. 42° 37 N.

TERASSO, an ancient, but almost ruined town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarsus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35° 55 E, lat. 37° 10 N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province

of Perigord, seated on the Vesere, 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1° 19 E, lat. 49° 5 N.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

TERGA, an ancient town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTO, or **TERVIS**, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the woywode, and is seated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles NW of Bucharest. Lon. 25° 26 E, lat. 45° 45 N.

TERKI, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependent on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E of Teflis. Lon. 47° 50 E, lat. 43° 22 N.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13° 44 E, lat. 38° 5 N.

TERMOLI, or **TERMINI**, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 32 miles SE of Lanciano, and 70 NE of Naples. Lon. 15° 20 E, lat. 41° 59 N.

TERNATE, an island of the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Lon. 129° 0 E, lat. 1° 0 N.

TERNEUSE, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheld, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 WNW of Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3° 45 E, lat. 51° 20 N.

TERNI, an ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this city, which is seated in an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the

historian. It is 15 miles s by w of Spoleto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

TERNOVA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed from its former state. It was called Anxur, was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See **TIERRA DEL FUEGO**.

TERRA DI LAVORA. See **LAVORA**.

TERRA D'OTRANTO. See **OTRANTO**.

TERRA FIRMA, or **TIERRA FIRME**, a kingdom of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE by the Atlantic, on the SE by Guiana and Amazonia, on the S by the new kingdom of Granada, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean, and by the isthmus of Darien, which separates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 750; but, in some places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided into the following provinces: Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caracas, Cumana, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole country is now subject to the viceroy of the new kingdom of Granada, who resides at St. Fé de Bogota.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See **DARIEN**.

TERRA NUOVA, an ancient seaport, on the NE coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 miles NNE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

TERRIDON, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Rosshire, between Gairloch and Applecrosfs. It has many creeks and bays.

TERRING, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E of Chichester, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 50 50 N.

TERROUEN, a town of France, in the

department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

TERRUEL, a considerable town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

TERVERE, or **VEERE**, a town of the United Provinces in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

TESCHEN, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, in that part of Upper Silesia subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire-arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between the emperor Joseph II and Frederic III of Prussia. It is 27 miles SE of Troppaw, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

TESEGDELT, a town of Morocco Proper, surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is seated at the mouth of the Techubit, 200 miles W of Morocco.

TESING, a river of Swisserland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TEST, or **TESE**, a river, which rises in the NW of Hants, and watering Stockbridge and Rumley, falls into the bay of Southampton.

TETBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable trade in cheese, yarn, and wool. It is 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

TETICACO, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

TETUAN, an ancient city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets, to look out at; for the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which

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is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The women visit each other from the tops of their houses: they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops are very small, and without doors; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 s of Ceuta, and 108 N by w of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W, lat. 35 27 N.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, the ancient Anis, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes violently over a lofty precipice; the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfatara, and flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. See SOLFATARA.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the sw of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, unites with the Tweed, near Kelfo.

TEVIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TEURART, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za.

TEUBERA, an ancient town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates, Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

TEWKESBURY, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are the ruins of a monastery; and it was formerly famous for mustard balls, to which Shakspeare alludes in his second part of

Henry IV. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and cotton stockings, and sends two members to parliament. Here, in 1471, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 0 N.

TEXEL, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam.

TEYA, a river of Germany, which rises near Teltsch, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles SW of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

TEZAR, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

TEZCUCO, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 3 N.

TEZELA, an ancient town of Algiers, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

TEZOTE, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Iso. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and

invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. But Camden says, that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in 905, or of Canute, in 1016; concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltshire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames Head, an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of Isis; which river, after having run half its course, should reassume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent spring. About a mile below the source of the river, it is not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. The stream proceeds to Cricklade, where it receives many other rivulets, which causes it to widen considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwell; and proceeding to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, it receives the Tame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kington, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, and Wandale. From London, the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London over the Thames, extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the w of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet, eastward, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to search for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the lord mayor and aldermen

hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be intirely stopped, were it not for a number of locks: but there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock, which is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation: there is one near Lechlade, and another, a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, from the Severn to Wall-bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles; which tunnel, extending under Sapperton Hill and part of earl Bathurst's grounds, two miles and three furlongs, can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 20 miles. The length of the whole canal, from the Severn to the Thames, is more than 30 miles. A communication with the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, to be called the Grand Junction Canal. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kington, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the w. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters at New London.

THANET, an island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, and also madder.

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The s part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat 40 59 N.

THAXTED, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London. Lon. 0 21 E, lat, 51 56 N.

THEBAID, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

THEBES, an ancient city of Livadia. See **THIVE**.

THEOBALDS, a village in Hertfordshire, 12 miles N of London. It was famous for the magnificent palace and gardens of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with James I for Hatfield. The small remains of this palace were demolished in 1765.

THEODOSIA. See **CAFFA**.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, s of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

THESSALY. See **JANNA**.

THETFORD, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, a

good free-school, and a townhall. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. It formerly had upward of 40 churches, and was a bishop's see; but it was destroyed in the time of the Danes. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

THEUX, a village, near Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

THIBET, or **GREAT THIBET**, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102° E lon. and 25 and 40° N lat. bounded on the NW and N by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary, on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1000 miles; its breadth very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Thibet is situate between Upper Thibet and Cashgur. But major Rennell, who considers the geography of the whole country as very obscure, is uncertain whether Little Thibet is subject to Lassa or not. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Thiber, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation, its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The Thibetians are governed by the grand 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 walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicergerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar

sace; does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayothoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the most numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood intirely in their hands; and, moreover, they fill up many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. His residence is at Patoli, a vast palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, seven miles from Lassa. In 1774, the English E India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramans, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See PALTE.

THIEL, or **TIEL**, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, taken by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 20 miles w of Nimguen. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 56 N.

THIELT, a town of Austrian Flanders, in the chatellany of Courtray, 10 miles N of Courtray.

THIERS, a populous town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. It is famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery; and is seated on the side of a hill, 22 miles E of Clermont, and 220 s by E of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 45 51 N.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It was taken by the prince of Condé in 1643. The Austrians

bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

THIRSK, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament; and was formerly noted for its strong castle. It is 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

THIVE, or **THERBS**, an ancient and celebrated city of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion: they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Athens, and 280 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

THOISSEL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalcrone, 10 miles NW of Trevoux, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 46 13 N.

THOMA, ST. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes. On the same vine are blossoms, and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, possessed by the Portuguese, and few live to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog; but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. one of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the W Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see. It is subject to the Portuguese, and three miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S America, in Gujana, seated on the Oronoko, and sub-

ject to Spain. burnt by sir V. W, lat. 7 6 N.

THOMOND called CLAR.

THONON, Chablais, w. vents. It is at the mouth sw of Lausane. Lon. 6 44 E.

THORN, formerly a h. mult happen. Roman cath. count of the which the magistrates who conder magistrates the citizens handsome c. forcibly too. 1793, and a. It is seated remarkable and 105 NW lat. 53 6 N.

THORN, Yorkshire, It stands in Don, 10 m N by W of 39 N.

THORN, Gloucestershire. It is seated near Gloucester, 2 31 W, lat.

THORN where fair. yarn and c. ate on a c. the river N. fries.

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THRA shire, with on the N. miles N of of Lond. THREE

left to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland, also called **CLARE**; which see.

THONON, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 13 miles SW of Lausanne, and 16 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly a haeretic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman catholics and protestants; on account of the students of the jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens. The protestants have a handsome college here. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town, in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzic, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

THORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It stands in a marshy soil, near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaster, and 167 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

THORNBURY, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated near the Severn, 24 miles SW of Gloucester, and 121 W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 35 N.

THORNHILL, a town in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E side of the river Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.

THOUARS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, which, from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 46 59 N.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge, seven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, an island, one

of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Malicollo.

THREE SISTERS. See **KURILES**.

THUIN, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

THULE. See **FULA**.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See **SANDWICH LAND**.

THUN, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages. The river Aar passes through it, and at the NW extremity is the town of Thun.

THUN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. It is seated on a lake of the same name, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 10 miles SE of Bern. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 46 38 N.

THUNDER BAY, a bay, nine miles broad, at the NW corner of Lake Huron, in N America; so called from the continual thunder that is heard there.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Swisserland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in Swisserland; as well as the most pleasant and fertile; and is extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. Frauenfeld is the capital.

THURINGIA, a landgrate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Misnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Hesse, and on the N by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

THURSO, a borough in Caithnessshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

TIANO, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41 14 N.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which rises in

the Appennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di-Castello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TIBUROON, a cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo, with a town, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

TICARTE. See **TECORT**.

TICKELL, a town in the w riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the honour of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is five miles s of Doncaster, and 155 N by w of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53 27 N.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles s of Colford. Its parish is bounded on three sides by the Wye and Severn; and at the utmost point, where the rivers divide, are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Tecla, the first female martyr, who suffered in the year 47.

TIDESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, on the s confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 21 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N.

TIDOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the E of Gilolo, and to the s of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

TIEL. See **THIEL**.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part

is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the s and E coast, form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 165 0 E, lat. 16 0 S.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them, and are all very barren and mountainous. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, Mr. Forster found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark-tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of large duck, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet: at the Falkland Islands it is called a loggerhead-duck. There are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large muscle-shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with trainoil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery to which human nature can possibly be reduced. They had no other cloathing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string: the rest of their body was perfectly naked. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes, than that of any other nation.

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TILE the Th ular fo the key moat, t broad; verca chief f in its under v a stron the W ditch i is a pl scarp, from 2 ler one bation guns.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain Tchilder, in Turcomania. It separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khulistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousful, Bagdad, and Bussarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his *Britannia*; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort. Here the four Roman provincial ways crossed each other, and, in 1630, it was the see of bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. The marshes here, feed a great number of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire sheep, for the London market. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and some traces of it are visible.

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key to London. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terrails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the Water-gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beside smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

TIMANA, a town of S America, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

TIMOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

TIMORLAND, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. Lon. of the S point 131 54 E, lat. 8 25 S.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TINA, anciently TINOS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Venetians. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and there is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

TINEVELLY. See PALAMCOTTA.

TINIAN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladronez, 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The soil is every where dry and healthy; and, being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls which are easily caught, and the flesh of both is exceedingly good, beside plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as watermelon, dandelion, creeping pur-

flain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. Here are some ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with the flat surface upward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins. The road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

TINMOUTH, a seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the seaside, and well-mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are lighthouses to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

TINZEDA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

TINZULIE, a strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

TIPERAH, or **TIPRAH**, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Burmah, lying under the tropic of Cancer, to the E of Hindoostan Proper.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The river Shute runs through it from N to S. **Cahel** is the capital.

TIRANO; a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. There are some remains of the stone walls by which it was formerly surrounded, and which, with an adjoining fortress, were built by Ludovico Sforza, against the incursions of the Grisons, but were dismantled by the latter, when they acquired possession of the Valteline. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madonna, or virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

TIREE, a small but rich island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the SW of Col, and noted for its marble quarry and a handsome breed of little horses.

TIRLEMONT, a village of Austrian Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. It is seated on the river Geet, over which are several bridges, 12 miles ESE of Louvain, and 25 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TIRNAU; a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirna, five miles W of Leopoldstadt, and 22 NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long and 120 broad; and although a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tirol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. It is bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Swisserland. Inpruck is the capital.

TITAN, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

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audience of Los Charcos. It is situate in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S America.

TITMONING, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It was almost desolated by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt. It is seated on the Saltza, 24 miles NW of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river, six miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Titchfield House, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. At this house Charles I was concealed, in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647. Stowe says, that, when an abbey, this was the place where the marriage of Henry VI with Margaret of Anjou was solemnized. Great part of this ancient mansion has been taken down.

TITLISBERG, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

TITUL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is seated on the Teisse, near its confluence with the Danube, 23 miles E of Peterwaradin, and 20 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 34 E, lat. 45 30 N.

TIVERE. See **TIBER**.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has a noble free-school (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment also for the maintenance of eight scholars at Balliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly on April 3, 1598; August 5, 1612; June 5, 1731; and June 30, 1794. Beside the elegant parish church, rebuilt after the fire in 1731, here is a chapel of ease, erected by subscription, and made, by act of parliament, a perpetual curacy. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor: it boasts, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tibur, which,

Horace says, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favorite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Fiescati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Cæsar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, the poets Catullus and Propertius, Mæcenæ, &c. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favorite retreat. Near Tivoli are a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Albunea, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 12 miles ENE of Rome, and 15 NNE of Fiescati. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See **SOLFATARA** and **TEVERONE**.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. It is bounded on the N by Paraco, on the E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference: it is well peopled and cultivated, except on the summit, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains, covered with trees, in which are tigers and monkeys.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is not so considerable now as it was formerly. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 82 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 99 1 W, lat. 19 30 N.

TLEMSEN. See **TREMESEN**.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the W Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763, was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783; but it was taken by the English in 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an island near the

NE extremity of Tobago, two miles long and one broad.

TOBOLSK, a government of Russia, which comprehends the w part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for several miles, are all Mahometans, but their mufti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Kalmucks, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners to this city, which is seated at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 800 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1000 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

TOCAT, a large town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Beside the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey-leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzérum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

TOCAYMA, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano, which emits fire and flames. Lon. 73 50 W, lat. 4 3 N.

TOCKAY, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is celebrated for its excellent

wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, inasmuch that it is scarce even at Vienna. At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teissé, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 miles S of Perugia, and 50 N of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 44 N.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen. It is a narrow country, situate between high mountains, is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains 30 parishes, and upward of 46,000 inhabitants. The protestants are in the proportion to the catholics, of seven to five; but both religions are bound by oath to maintain reciprocal harmony.

TOLAGA BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

TOLEDO, an ancient commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain: the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, most of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

TOLÉN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is five miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on

the river Ch Severino, an 11 E, lat. 4

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the river Chiento, eight miles SE of St. Severino, and 88 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TOLSBURG, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

TOLHUYS, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine. Here the French army passed the Rhine in 1672. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 60 E, lat. 51 56 N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades in high esteem. It is seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two handsome bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagená; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagená. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the river Nabooan, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles SE of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

TOMBEC, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TOMBELAINE, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

TOMBUCTOU, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies to the SE of the great desert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently

take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

TOMBUCTO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. There is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such, attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles SW of Mourzook. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

TOMBAMBAMBA, a town in Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk. It contains above 2000 houses. On the highest part of the town stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

TONDEREN, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Widaw; and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

TONGATABOO, or **AMSTERDAM ISLAND**, one of the Friendly Islands, 20 leagues in circuit. It has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. It is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling; and is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

TONGRES, a very ancient town in the bishopric of Liege, having been one of

the richest and most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, and the last, by the French, in 1673 and 1677. It is seated on the Jeekar, 12 miles sw of Maastricht, and 15 w of Leige.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, containing in its district, three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles s of Pekin. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TONG-TCHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms from father to son. It is 867 miles sw of Pekin. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. Their huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNAY CHARENTE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, with a castle, and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles from Rochefort, and 253 sw of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNEINS, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armançon, 27 miles s of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris. Lon. 4 4 E, lat. 47 51 N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles sw of Sleswick, and 58 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China and the bay of Tonquin, on the S by Cochinchina, and on the W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and are clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They die their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lackerworks, which are exported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ themselves; and therefore one third at least must be advanced beforehand by the merchants. They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country is thick set with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees, and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water; but sometimes they have boats. In

the capital, 20,000 houses with thatch and roofed with a small arc about six feet serves to secure. The principal paved with Tonquin has they are; and his horses and in general a the great me the soldiers i They buy a great men b tinted for v the men w children, to selves. W in his own of a famil The first t the middle when they and spend sports. T in May or is got in. and yet t Their idols different fe resembling in small The langu throat, an nounced t resemblan schools of are the t and like t The com calicoes, dying, l salt, and lackered Japan, v world. people a trade be English, an absol

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the capital, called Tong-tou, are about 20,000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are hunted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for 10 days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. They have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, amifeed, and worm-feed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy.

TONSBERG, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles w of Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 50 N.

TOOBOUAI, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is not, in any direction, above six miles over; but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage,

except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Swale, on a considerable ascent, 24 miles N of York.

TORSHAM, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 SW of London. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

TOR, or **ELTOR**, a town of Arabia Petrea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

TORBAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve us from popery and arbitrary power.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air, and seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Jean, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 41 48 N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in Saxony Proper. It has a castle, the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It is 27 miles NE of Leipzig, and 35 NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles SE of St. Lo. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 0 N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirandede-Douero.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a fortified town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles w of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

TORNE, a river of Sweden, which rises in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and flowing SE falls into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden in w Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and things; for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is seated at the mouth of the Torne, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 180 miles NE of Uma, and 420 NNE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

TORNOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larissa. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

TORO, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 41 39 N.

TORELLA-DE-MONGRIS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

TORPERLEY, a town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

TORRE-DEL-GRECO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and in June 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava, from that volcano. The inhabitants, however, to the amount of 18,000, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted; and the town is

now rebuilding on the lava that covered the former habitations.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 40 10 N.

TORRES, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W, lat. 39 10 N.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa, Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N.

TORRINGTON, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Towridge, over which is a bridge of four arches, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 4 N.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum, and of late years has undergone great improvements. Its fruits, of which there are no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

TORTONA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a castle, seated on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in April 1796. It is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles SE of Casal, and 27 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

TORTOSA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is divided into the

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Old and New Town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 55 miles sw of Taragona, and 180 of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

TORTUGA, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles w of the island of Margareta, and about 30 miles in circumference. The E end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. At this end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; and there have been 20 ships here at a time for salt. At the w end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs, whence this island has its name. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaniers. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 11 30 N.

TORTUGA, an island of the W Indies, near the N coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

TOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the sw. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 29 N.

TOTNESS, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, and had formerly a castle. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges. It is 27 miles sw of Exeter, and 196 W

by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead. Here are three almshouses; one of them (for eight poor people) erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confessor to Philip II of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. In a brickfield on the W side of the road is St. Loy's Well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and in a field opposite the vicarage house, is a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures. A rivulet called the Mosei, which rises on Muswell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street.

TOTTERIDGE, a village in Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet. It was greatly inhabited by the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles NNW of London.

TOUL, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and the cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nancy, and 167 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 48 40 N.

TOULOMBA, or **TULMABINI**, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in Lahore, seated on the Rauvee, 70 miles ENE of Moultan.

TOULON, an ancient city and seaport of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. It is the capital of the department, and, before the revolution in 1789, was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first, which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains (beside the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV) many fine houses, and a grand oblong square,

lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or Merchants' Port, and the New Port or King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royalty, and universal destruction of all its symbols. The Merchants' Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was constructed by Lewis XIV, as were the fortifications. In the front of this Haven is an arsenal; and here likewise are a ropewalk, a park of artillery, dockyards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The gallees, transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy a basin in the New Port. Many of the galley-slaves are artificers, some merchants, and, which is the most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the gallees, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the sixteenth century; and in August 1793, it was surrendered, by the inhabitants, to the British admiral Lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned, for some time, by the British troops, and their allies; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. and burnt or taken away several men of war. Near 15,000 of the inhabitants were brought off by the British fleet; but many thousands were obliged to be left to the mercy of their enraged countrymen. The French convention decreed immediately, that the houses should be razed, and nothing preserved but the marine establishments. This was followed by the execution of great numbers of the inhabitants. It was also decreed that the name should be changed from that of Toulon to Port de la Montagne, but this decree was shortly afterward repealed. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles

SE of Marseilles, and 517 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

TOULOUSE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, with an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high; the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Laure, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

TOURAINÉ, a late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad; bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleanois, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Paitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

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TOUR-DU-PIN, a town of France, in the department of Iere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S of Vienne.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 13 miles NE of Namur. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 36 N.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherburg by a river.

TOURNAN, or **TOURNANS**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

TOURNAY, a considerable city of Austrian Flanders, capital of the Tournaysis, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken in 1745, by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken by the French in 1792: they were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but re-entered it again, on the final conquest of Austrian Flanders, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheld, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles SE of Lisle, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 33 N.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, with a fine college, and a castle that commands the whole town. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 45 6 N.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 S by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 34 N.

TOURS, an ancient and considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. From an archiepiscopal see it has been lately reduced to a bishopric, suffragan to that of Bourges. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near

the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet diameter: three of these were carried away by the breaking-up of ice in 1789. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, its curious clock, its mosaic pavement, and its rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the West. Near the city is Plessis-les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483, notwithstanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, 54 E of Angers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N.

TOUSERA, a town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

TOWCESTER, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was once strongly fortified, and is seated on a small river, 52 miles SE of Coventry, and 60 NW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 52 4 N.

TOWRIDGE, a river in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol Channel, runs SE to Hatherley, and then joining the Ock from Oakhampton, turns short to the N and passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol Channel, at Barnstable Bay.

TOWTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

TOWY, a river of S Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE extremity, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, seated on the Bartch, 12 miles NE of Wolaw, and 26 N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 36 11 N.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in

Europe; in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is small and thin of people. It is seated on the Marica, 37 miles SW of Adrianople, and 112 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 26.18 E, lat. 41.15 N.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14.4 E, lat. 41.20 N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Messina. Lon. 14.30 E, lat. 37.46 N.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal; beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, on the W by Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S by Beira, and on the E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALEE, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, seated near a bay of the same name, seven miles SSE of Airdfert. Lon. 9.36 W, lat. 52.12 N.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. The castle stands so high, that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the adjacent country. It is seated on the Waag, 50 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17.50 E, lat. 49.56 N.

TRANCON, an ancient town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, with a castle, seated in a fertile country, 14 miles W by S of Pinnel. Lon. 7.0 E, lat. 40.44 N.

FRANI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle, and an archbishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province; but is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles W of Bari, and 125 N by S of Naples. Lon. 16.36 E, lat. 41.28 N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is seated at the mouth of the Cauvery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79.57 E, lat. 10.44 N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E

by Moldavia and Walachia, on the S by Walachia, and on the W by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is 162 miles long and 150 broad, and surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 persons: namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. Hermantstadt is the capital.

TRAON, or **FRAW**, a strong and populous town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17.52 E, lat. 44.0 N.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a seaport on the W side of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour, in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It is seated on a small peninsula, contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It is 20 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12.20 E, lat. 38.10 N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monastery of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, situate in a large valley, surrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and county of Spanheim, seated on the Moselle. Its fortress, which is on a mountain, and commands the passage of the Moselle, was taken by the French in 1794. It is 22 miles NE of Treves, and 28 SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7.7 E, lat. 49.55 N.

TRAVANCORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10.15 N lat, and bounded on the N by Mysore, and on the E by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English E. India Company, and in defence of whom they engaged, in conjunction with the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan, in the last war against Tip-poo Sultan. See CRANGANORE.

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TRAVANCORE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, 100 miles SSE of Cochin. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, which runs from W to E, and passing by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubec, falls into the Baltic; at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun. Near it are springs of salt-water.

TRAW. See **TRAON**.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 40 26 N.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, wastes Bobio in the Milanese, and falls into the Po, above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are some papists. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ragusa. Lon. 18 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

TREBISSIACI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Tarento, five miles E of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large and strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Greeks is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Iglaw, 21 miles SE of Iglaw, and 52 NW of Budweis. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in

Silesia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is immediately formed into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 15 N.

TREBURT, a town of Upper Saxony, in the landgrate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 51 8 N.

TREGANNON, a corporate town in Cardiganhire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Tyvy, 15 miles SE of Aberystwith, and 202 W by N of London. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 52 13 N.

TREGONY, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth and 245 of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TREGUIER, a seaport of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated near the English Channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N.

TREILBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

TREMESEN, or **TLEMSEN**, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by a province called Africa, on the S by the desert of Zahara, and on the W by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital, of the same name, is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 34 40 N.

TREMITI, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Bennaik, 23 miles E by S of Poitiers. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 46 29 N.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 85 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a large river which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three springs

between Congleton and Leek. Having received the Tame, it takes a NE direction, and enters Derbyshire, after its junction with the Dove; just crossing the s angle of that county, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at its sw extremity, and thence crossing obliquely to the E coasts along its whole eastern side, forming, toward the N part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and then falls into the Humber, below Gainborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

TRENT, an ancient and populous fortified city of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. The French took possession of this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it soon afterward. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW of Venice, and 260 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 8 N.

TRENT, or TRENTINO, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tirol Proper, on the E by Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W by the Bresciano. Trent is the capital.

TRENTON, a town of the United States, capital of New Jersey, seated on the Delaware, 37 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 15 N.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth, in the Baltic, 43 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 10 N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four fertile islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull.

TRETHMROW, a strong town of Po-

land, in Volhinia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiof.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different; and is full of mountains and forests. Near the Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous there than in other parts. Its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector of the empire. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, 55 S by E of Cologne, and 450 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles SE of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 54 N.

TREVIGO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles SW of Vitoria. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 42 48 N.

TREVISANO, a marquisate of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice; on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano; on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellunese; and on the W by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

TREVISO, or TREVIGO, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sillis, 20 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

TREVOUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. The most remarkable

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buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 183 s by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

TRIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamafco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TRIBESERS, an ancient town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Trebel, 22 miles ssw of Stralsund, and 30 ESE of Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, an ancient and strong seaport of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carniola, with a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the w and sw winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TRIM, the county-town of E Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin.

TRINCOMALE, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. It was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in January 1782; retaken by the French in August following; restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in August 1795. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles NE of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles w of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London. Lon. 0 36 w, lat. 51 46 N.

TRINIDAD, an island of S America, on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the s, by a strait about 10 miles over, and from Cumana on the w, by the gulf of Paria, the N entrance into which is called by the Spaniards Boca del Drago (the Dragon's Mouth) on account of the adverse currents and

tempestuous waves encountered here; when this island, with the neighbouring continent, was first discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 w, lat. 10 0 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guarimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 w, lat. 12 50 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 58 miles NW of St. Fé de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 w, lat. 4 45 N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken, in 1704, by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the Po, eight miles NW of Casal, and 35 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

TRIPOLI, one of the piratical states of Barbary, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the desert of Barca, on the s by Fezzan, and on the w by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is a fertile country, except the E part, which is a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast, but the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by the emperor Charles v, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they make more of the Christians taken at sea; for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable

town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 90 miles NW of Damascus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of New Spain, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the isle of Port Royal. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

TRIVENTO, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N of Bogano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 40 50 N.

TROJA, a fortified and populous town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chiaro, 32 miles NE of Benevento. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 41 21 N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 miles W of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 23 E, lat. 54 38 N.

TRON, ST. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles WNW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TROPEA, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is seated on the top of a rock, on the E coast, 10 miles NW of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

TROPES, ST. a seaport of France, in

the department of Var and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles SW of Frejus, and 58 E of Marseilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

TROPPAW, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breilaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is remarkable for clothiers, and is seated on a hill, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 98 W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

TROYES, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by good walls, but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 miles ENE of Sens, and 90 ESE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

TROY, the site of a celebrated city of Natolia, anciently called Troja or Ilium, and celebrated for a siege which it sustained, for ten years, before it was taken by the Greeks, in 1184 B. C. It was seated at the foot of Mount Ida, on the seacoast opposite the isle of Tenedos, but not a single stone remains to point out its exact situation. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake of Maracaybo. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 9 46 N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found; and here are still the ruins of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in *The Miller's Tale*.

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the bat-

tle of Nafe under Lord Jral Fairfax. head of Falmouth, Lon. 4 55 W

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die of Naseby, the forces of Charles I, under Lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro, and situate near the river Almont, 65 miles SW of Toledo, and 117 SE of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

TRUXILLO, a rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1532. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

TRUXILLO, a strong seaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 30 W, lat. 16 20 N.

TSCHUTSKI, a country in the E extremity of Asia, opposite the NW coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it. Lon. 168 41 W, lat. 66 5 N.

TSHETSSEN. See KISTI.

TSI-NAN-FOU, a large and populous city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. In its district are four cities of the second and 26 of the third class. It is seated S of the river Thi or Ting-ho, 160 miles S by E of Pekin. Lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TSI-NING-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. From its situation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce.

TSIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial and populous city of China, in Chang-tong. It has one city of the second and 13 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tsin-nang-fou.

TSONG-MING, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, 23 miles broad. It is 50 miles long, and 13 broad. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which criminals were banished: those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterward; and, in less than ten years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class; but villages are so numerous, that they seem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The air is healthful and temperate, the country delightful, and intersected by many canals. Lon. of its SE end 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

TSUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. In its district are seven cities of the third class; and its situation, extent, commerce, triumphal arches, temples, and well-paved streets, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities in the empire.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roscommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33 N.

TUBAN, one of the strongest towns in Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

TUBINGEN, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university, and a castle. Here is a large house called New Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis; and in the townhouse is a very curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Stralburg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 30 N.

TUCUMAN, an extensive government of Spanish S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of that

river, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe: notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley; the air is good; and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Dunstable, and 38 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 0 N.

TUDELA, a considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country, that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge, 45 miles NW of Saragossa, and 140 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 42 9 N.

TVER, a government of Russia in Europe, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Vassilievitch, in 1496, and comprised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. The population has increased to a surprising degree; a circumstance, evincing the advantage arising from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the first province newly-modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of these excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe; and, beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish, peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus* of Linnæus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

TVER, a commercial city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and seated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the 3 provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost intirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, in 1763, has risen with lustre from its ashes. Catharine II ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made. At her own expence, she raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300l. for a year, without interest. The streets are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre; and the plan, when completed, is to comprise two octagons. The houses are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

TUGGURT, a country of Barbary, lying S of Algiers, and W of Biledulgerid. The capital, of the same name, is 310 miles S of Algiers. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

TULA, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital, Relian, is seated on the Trubeshi, 118 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

TULLES, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 45 23 N.

TULN, a town of Austria, near the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tuhn, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 48 14 N.

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TUMBEZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where the Spaniards first landed on their discovery of that country. It was then a place of some note, distinguished by a stately temple, and a palace of the incas or sovereigns of the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles s by w of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3 40 s.

TUMEL, a rapid river in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles w of Tobolsk.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard, earl of Clare, natural son of Richard I, duke of Normandy; and here is a famous free-school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is 12 miles wsw of Maidstone, and 30 sse of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 14 N.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town in Kent, five miles s of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North. The town is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of ease, a market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. One mile and a half from the wells, are some stupendous rocks, which, in some parts, are 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; and they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged close together. The wells are 35 miles sse of London.

TUNDEREN. See **TONDEREN**.

TUNJA, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles sw of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 5 0 N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the Red Sea and Tripoli, on the S and sw by Biladulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and

250 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of which was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs, and to inclose their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkies, camels, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratic, that is, by a council whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan, or council, are chosen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanisin; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Coletta, about 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong square, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a good citadel on an eminence, on the W side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or coun-

oil of state, assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides here. The city has no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, beside a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 miles from the sea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N.

TUNKERSTOWN. See EPHRATA.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated near the river Colmar, one mile NW of Colmar.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called ARMENIA.

TURCOMANS, TEREKEMENS, or TRUKHMENTIANS, a people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eastern slope of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemishi, and the southern promontories between the sea and the river Alazan. Some of them are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukhu; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late territory of Limosin, with a castle, 42 miles S of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 45 9 N.

TURGOW. See GOUDA.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, and flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a vast plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Here are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious and beautiful: the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 100,000. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are

several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The arsenal is a fine and capacious building, including five courts; it contains arms for 120,000 men, and there is a cannon foundry and a chymical laboratory annexed to it. Turin is extremely well fortified, and the citadel is a masterpiece of architecture. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and a charming public place called the Corso, where the nobility assemble, from five to six in an evening, to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful royal castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. Turin is 60 miles NE of Genoa, 65 SW of Milan, and 280 NW of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TURKEY, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Rumania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40° E lon. and 36 and 49° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E by Persia; on the S by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27 and 46° E lon. and 28 and 45° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Nattolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general, the Turks are very moderate in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues. Polygamy is allowed among them: but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four

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in number. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure: but though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The bashaws, governors, and officers of state, are, in general, the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janisaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet.

TURNAGAIN, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 s.

TURNHOUT, a town of Austrian Brabant. Here, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, at the head of only 800 cavalry, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000 horse. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 22 N.

TURSI, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on the river Sino, eight miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 50 SW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N.

TURTLE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 19 48 s.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits.

The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor Charles VI, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir: but, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis I, emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorraine, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORAS. See ONEIDAS.

TUSIS, a town and community of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, at the beginning of the valley of Tomliasca, 16 miles S by W of Coire.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill; several of the towers and a small part of the wall still remain, and hence are extensive prospects. It is 15 miles E of Stafford, and 134 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

TUTACORIN, a populous town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, opposite the island of Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a clayey soil, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 53 16 N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by strong walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 52 miles S of Compostella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides that county

almost into two equal parts, crosses the N part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and forming the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

TWEEDDALE. See **PEEBLES**SHIRE.

TWICKENHAM, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, three miles ssw of Brentford. It is adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; namely, that which was the favorite residence of Pope, the gardens of which, as planted by him, are still kept up, with great care and veneration; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford. In the church, Pope, and his parents, are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by bishop Warburton. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on a branch of the Coln, which flows here into the Thames.

TWEEDSMUIR, rugged and heathy mountains, in the s part of Peeblesshire.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Polesia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 miles NW of Bielik. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

TYDORE, one of the Molucca Islands, three leagues s of Ternate.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows to Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinnmouth.

TYNE, a river, which rises in the mountains in the s of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the w of Dunbar.

TYNEMOUTH. See **TINMOUTH.**

TYRE, a seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phoenicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shellfish, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian die. Tyre was destroyed by Alexander the Great, in the year 332 B. C. and (in exact conformity to the prophecies in the Old Testament) is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles sw of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

TYRNAW, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschin, 30 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the

province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of N Jutland; in the territory of Alburg, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

TYVY, or **TEIVY,** a river in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake on the E side of the county, waters Tregannon and Llanbeder, and enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of that name.

TZADURILLA, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 miles SE of Iñic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

TZARITZYN, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

V. U.

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Rouergue. Though an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village; but has some manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons. It is seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, 30 miles SE of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 57 N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 55 N.

VACHE, an island of the W Indies, off the s coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. It was formerly a rendezvous of the bucaniers, who began a settlement here in 1673.

VADA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles s of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 15 N.

VADO, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E

Gothland, had formerly seated on near the Nordkiopi

VAENA, a town of Russia, seated 37 40 N.

VATHI, a duchy of Neckar, 29 3 E, lat.

VAISE, a town of Africa, on the mouth of the Nile, with

VAISO, a town of the Venetian empire, was lately seated on a castle, ruins of

of the late 15 miles Avignon

VAL, a town of France, three miles 1744, near

VAL, a town of France, NE angle of the Mount.

which contains several peo- rions, The ca-

VAL, a town of France, W angle of the ca-

VAL, a town of France, extreme capital

VAL, a town of France, tery of miles

VA, a town of France, seated with Peter

Lon. V, a town of France, vern lake

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Gothland, where the kings of Sweden had formerly a palace, now in ruins. It is seated on the E side of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkiöping. Lon. 15 55 E; lat. 58 12 N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro, 23 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 37 40 N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hailbron. Lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

VAISEAUX, a small island of N America, on the N coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a decayed town of France, in the Venaissin, with a bishop's see. It was lately subject to the pope, and is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles ENE of Orange, and 22 NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maestricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in the NE angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna is situate in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from a town of the same name. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

VAL-DI-NOTO, a province at the SE extremity of Sicily; so called from its capital.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 miles E of Florence.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Slavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 51 E, lat. 45 35 N.

VALDAI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. It contains several brick buildings; and even the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. Its environs rise agreeably into a variety of gentle eminences, and abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands,

and skirted by forests, corn-fields, and pastures.

VALDAI, LAKE OF, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is 20 miles in circumference, and is the largest in the country round the town of Valdai. In the middle of it is an island, containing a convent which rises with its numerous spires among a cluster of surrounding trees.

VALDAI HILLS, hills of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which, though of no considerable elevation, are the highest in this part of the country. They separate the waters which flow toward the Caspian from those which take their course toward the Baltic.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALENCE, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by good walls, and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents, that are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 56 N.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, situate on the Garonne, 12 miles SE of Agen.

VALENCE D'ALCANTARA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls after the antique manner, flanked by some small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built on a rock, near the river Savar, 20 miles SW of Alcantara, and 40 N of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 39 26 N.

VALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the Nabou, 15 miles S of Romorentin.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, on the NE by Catalonia, on the NW by Arragon, and on the W by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of

gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain; and the women are handsomer.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrustured with alabaster, and adorned with fine paintings of scripture history; the high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with 14 silver lamps. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flourishing manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated on the Guadalavir (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraccas, seated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheld divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, in 1794. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs and very fine linens. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Lille, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, nine miles SE of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

VALENZA, OR VALENTIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital

of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E of Casal, and 35 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, 10 miles S of Angoulême. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE side of the city is the largest: it runs two miles into the heart of the island, and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The entrance is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each side, by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and, in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta being built on a hill, none of the streets, except the quay, are level; they are all paved with white freestone, which not only creates a great dust, but, from its colour, is so offensive to the eyes, that most of the inhabitants are remarkably weak-sighted. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the arsenal, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is the richest in the world: it is composed intirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they commemorate. In the magnificence of these monuments, the heirs of the grand masters and commanders have long vied with each other. The great source of water that supplies Valetta rises near Melita, and is thence conveyed to the capital by an aqueduct of some thousand arches, erected at the expence of one of the grand masters. Not

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withstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The Turks besieged this city in 1566, but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. Valetta is situate opposite Cape Passero in Sicily. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 35 54 N.

VALKENBURG, or FAUQUEMONT, a town of Dutch Limburg. In 1568, it was sacked by the Spaniards, and, in 1672, was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, eight miles E of Maastricht. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, contains 11,000 houses, with long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market-place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high: it contains fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock like that of Strasburg. The townhouse takes up the intire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of a structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero, 52 miles SW of Burgos, 80 SE of Leou, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain; in Mechoacan. See **MECHOACAN**.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 296 miles E of Guatimala. Lon. 88 22 W, lat. 14 10 N.

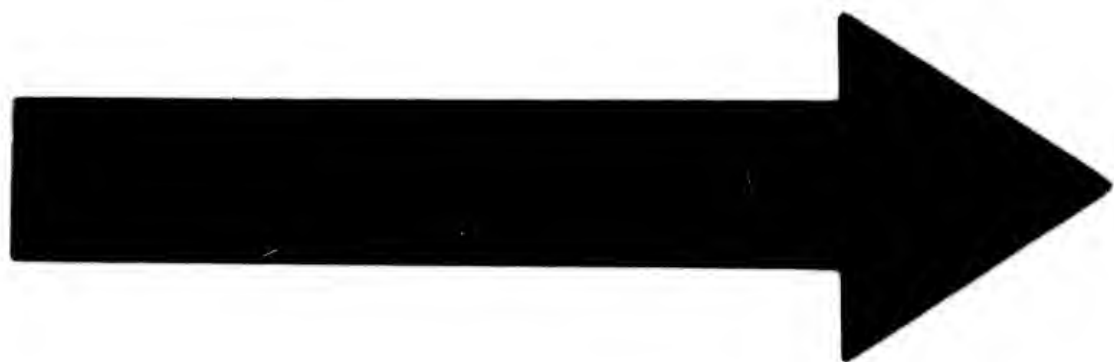
VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 20 33 N.

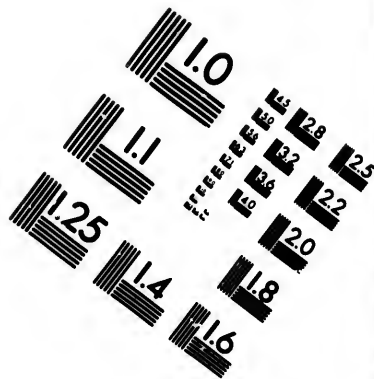
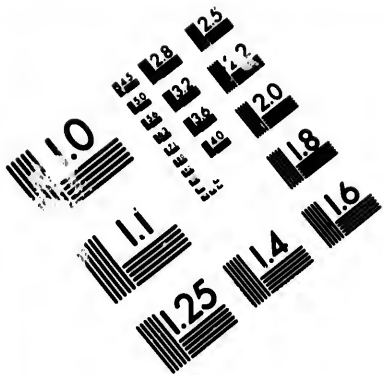
VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in

the audience of Quito, situate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

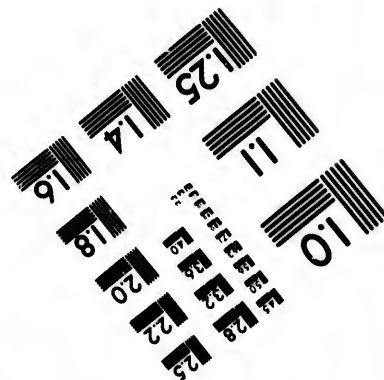
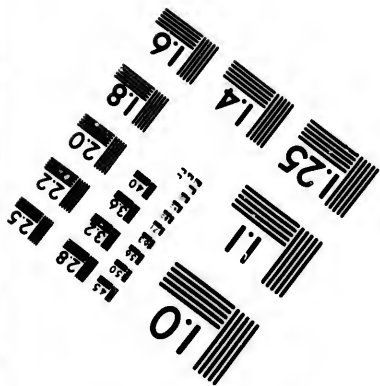
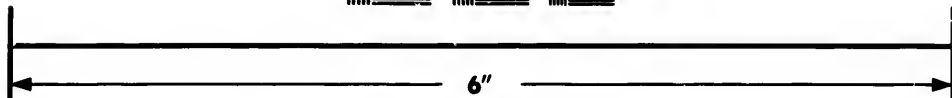
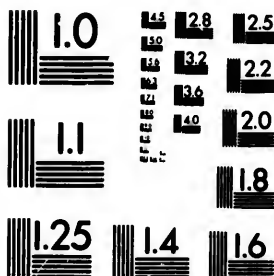
VALLAIS, a county of Switzerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent *dixains*, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Visp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of these, Sion is aristocratical, and the others democratical. They are called *dixains*, because the Upper Vallais being divided into seven, and the Lower into three districts, each division is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Roman catholic religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to an enormous size; idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower clats are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vast ranges of Alps inclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country intirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, Mr. Coxe observes, that strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the *natural* growth of the country) may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais; and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.





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VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchâtel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchâtel, 25 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See NEUCHÂTEL.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine; noted for mineral waters. It is four miles NW of Tours. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 47 24 N.

VALLERY, ST. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

VALLERY-EN-CAUX, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 NW of Paris. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VALLIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, seven miles NE of Tournon. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 10 N.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is noted for cloth and leather; and is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W by N of Paris. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 49 30 N.

VALONA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with an archbishop's see. It was taken, in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

VALPARISO, a town of Chili, with a well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S.

VALREES, a town of France, in the Venaisin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

VALS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 44 48 N.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants VALLE-TELINO, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It extends from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, about the length of 50 miles, and is inclosed between two chains of high mountains. The N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from

the Venetian territories; on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the duchy of Milan. The Valtelines have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 SSE of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39 44 N.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles from Elvas, and eight from Badajoz.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle; seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tafman, in 1642.

VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD, a road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21 4 S.

VANNES, an ancient and populous seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne; with a bishop's see. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, three miles from the Atlantic, 56 SW of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

VAR, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice.

VARALLO, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, 28 miles NNW of Novara; and 47 WNW of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 42 N.

VARAMBON, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourg. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

VARENDORF, a fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on an eminence near

the river Allier

Lon. 3 31 E,
VARENNES, department of Bar. Her sister, and two their flight in 1791, and co is 13 miles N

VARNA, a key in Europe, the territory of bishop's see.

of the Varna, N of Mesembriantopolis.

VARZEY, a partment of Burgundy, w Auxerre.

VASSERBU the territory. It is surrounded seated on the Munich. Lon

VASSI, a town partment of province of Cham 10 miles NW Paris. Lon.

VATAN, a partment of Berry, seated NW of Issoudun

VAUCOLET France, in the late province of a hill, on W of Toul, E of Paris.

VAUCLUSE France, eight brated by Pet

VAUD, PAerland, in the tends along gradually from is richly laid and meadows tinued village from the duk of Bern, in pital.

VAUDABLE department of vince of Au loire, and 24

VAUDEMO the department vince of Lo seated in the in all Lorrain

the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Bar. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in June 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

VARNA, a considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 22 miles N of Melanbria, and 145 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 23 E, lat. 42 44 N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, 32 miles from Auxerre.

VASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains, and seated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on the Blaise, 10 miles NW of Joinville, and 115 E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 48 27 N.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated in a fine plain, eight miles NW of Issoudun. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 47 2 N.

VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Bar, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Meuse, 10 miles W of Toul, 22 SW of Nancy, and 130 E of Paris. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 48 36 N.

VAUCLUSE, a village and fountain of France, eight miles from Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Lausanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, five miles from Issoire, and 240 S by E of Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles SE of Toul, and

18 SW of Nancy. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 48 26 N.

VAUDOIS, VALLIES OF, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquissate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being banished from France, came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the last century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Sarre, near the strong fortrefs of Sar Louis, 50 miles NE of Nancy. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 49 28 N.

VAUXHALL, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, two miles SW of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, built in 1618, by Sir Noel Caron, who resided here, as ambassador from Holland, 28 years.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is five miles NE of Baeza, and 158 SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

UBERLINGIN, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly protestants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

UBES, ST. or SETUBAL, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It is seated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; the N end bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine forests of pines, and other trees; and within are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which are made pillars and images, that take a very fine polish. It is 22

miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

UBY, or **PULO-UBY**, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

UCKER, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 53 53 N.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, in W-Gothland, situate on a bay of the Categate. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the streets are spacious and airy. It contains 3000 inhabitants, has a trade in iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutzk, seated on the lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles NW of Pekin, and 1200 E of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

UDINA, or **UDINE**, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated in a large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

VECHT, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 30 miles N of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N.

VECHT, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overyssele, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is, Blackwater.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muyden.

VEERE. See **TERVEERE**.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The only town, of the same name, is seated

on the sea, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles NW of Arbe, and 110 SE of Venice. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VEILLANA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 45 7 N.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Anhalaura, 10 miles ssw of Portalegre. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 38 57 N.

VEIT, **ST.** a strong town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle, seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 47 1 N.

VEIT, **ST.** a strong seaport of Austrian Istria. See **FUME**.

VELA, a cape on the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

VELAY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Gevaudan, and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the E side of the Moselle, 25 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VELETRI, or **VELLETRI**, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles ESE of Albano, and 20 SE of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 46 N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 45 miles NE of Toledo, and 50 SE of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 42 N.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, seated

on the river Bak and 60 NW of P 46.18 N.

VELIKI UST near Russia, in logda. Utting

VELORE, a the Carnatic.

importance, com from Mysore in fits of three thro and is deemed army. During Ally, it was r in the face of chief. It is 90

VENA, or mountains of C ltria, on the s

VENAFRO, a di Lavora, with the Voltorno, 43 N of Naples 38 N.

VENAISSIN, of France, late and lying betw the Durance, ar is the capital.

VENANT, **ST** department of late province of der water at an defence, and is and 22 NW of 50 38 N.

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VENCE, an in the depart vince of Prover it was a bisho from the Med Nice. Lon. 7

VENDEE, a cluding part of tou. It is fo the same. F capital.

VENDOME, France, in the Cher and late on the river Lo and 95 SW of 50 N.

VENEZUEL Firma, bounde bean Sea, on t

on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Pofega. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 46 18 N.

VELIKI USTIUG, a province of European Russia, in the government of Vologda. Ustiuig is the capital.

VELORE, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the last war against Hyder Ally, it was relieved by sir Fyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief. It is 90 miles W of Madras.

VENA, or **MONTI-DELLA-VENA**, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, on the S, of the lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the Volturmo, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

VENAISSIN, a small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the Durance, and the Rhone. Carpentras is the capital.

VENANT, St. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles SE of Dunkirk, and 22 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 50 38 N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Esfara, in a country producing good wine, 35 miles E of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, it was a bishop's see. It is eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 43 N.

VENDEE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDOME, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, seated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 50 N.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caraccus, on the

S by New Granada, and on the W by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the sea-coast are very high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa-nuts, which are exceedingly good; and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. This province was bestowed by the emperor Charles V on the Velfers of Augsburg, the most opulent merchants, at that time, in Europe, in consideration of large sums they had advanced to him. They were to hold it as an hereditary fief of the crown of Castile, on condition of conquering the country and establishing a colony, within a limited time. Unfortunately, they committed the execution of their plan to some of the soldiers of fortune with which Germany abounded in the 16th century, by whose rapacity and extortion the country was so desolated, that it could hardly afford them subsistence, and the Velfers were obliged to relinquish their property. The Spaniards immediately resumed possession of it; but, notwithstanding many natural advantages, it is still one of their most languishing and unproductive settlements.

VENEZUELA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see. It stands on a peninsula, on the E side of the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles NE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

VENEZUELA, a gulf on the N coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces; namely, the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesino-di-Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea, now called the gulf of Venice. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the sides of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning.

The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put into a vessel, and serve for balloting. Those who draw nine golden balls, first elect 40 counsellors, who draw twelve others, and elect 25 in addition: of this number nine persons, who have drawn golden balls, choose 40 more; eleven of those, appointed in the same way, choose 41 counsellors, who finally proceed to the election, till 25 votes or more fall upon the same person, who is then declared doge. After this election they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. His office is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic; to reside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, his power is so very limited, that it is said of him; he is a king in purple; a counsellor in the council, a prisoner in the city, and out of it a private person. There are five councils: the first is called La Signoria, and is composed of the doge and six counsellors. The second is Il Consiglio Grande, or the Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice. The third is Il Consiglio dei Pregadi, which consists of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is Il Consiglio Proprio, which is united to the Signoria; its members are called I Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, and consist of 28 assessors; this council gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is Il Consiglio dei Dieci, and is composed of ten counsellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, which is a severe state inquisition; and they have a great number of spies, who discover not only what is done, but what is said. The Venetians are Roman catholics; but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are not persecuted. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who is a noble Venetian, elected by the senate; but, in consequence of the policy of the senate, he has scarce any power over the priests and

monks. The tribunal of the inquisition at Venice is composed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father inquisitor; but to prevent any abuse of their authority, three of the counsellors of the republic are added, without whose consent nothing can be done. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is estimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other. The Venetians, in general, are tall and well made: they have a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation. They dress their hair in a very fanciful manner, which becomes them much. They are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest for-

tifications. On any's fleet, the pull up the stake, and the force no further yond the insult the middle of the reflux of the tide the climate, price as could an army that was about five miles kind of laguna gulf, separated the gulf of Venice few miles distant great measure, Adriatic storm laguna; yet, in navigation of the dolas, and some not trust them within the city inconvenience a most of the house upon a canal, a with the street of the bridges, any part of the by water. The ants is computed. The houses of streets, in general are the canals which is very course through. There are near but what pal arches thrown them very pale of a single one, and of many Canal, near narrow: the wide on the high. The two rows of wide its upper streets. The equally lively Canal covered flanked on each laces, church Grand Canal the others are them have naturally washes where a person safety is in kind of irregular a number of their kind; the churches

libations. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. They are equally beyond the insult of a land army, even in the midst of winter; for the flux and reflux of the sea, and the mildness of the climate, prevent such a strength of ice as could admit the approach of an army that way. Venice is situate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or smaller inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoliers do not trust themselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but what pafs for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; some of them have no quays; and the water literally washes the houses. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings; all singular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Gerai-

niano; the Old and New Procuraties; a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. At the corner of the new procurarie, a little distance from the church, stands the steeple of St. Mark; a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not strike the eye very much at first. The architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The outside is encrusted with marble; the inside, ceiling, and floor, are all of the finest marble, as are the numerous pillars; and the whole is crowned by five domes. The front, which looks to the palace, has five brass gates, with historical basso-relievos: over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horses, said to be the workmanship of Lysippus; the fiery spirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original destination, of being harnessed to the chariot of the sun. The treasury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics; but they will be enumerated by devotees only, or by those who wish to laugh at the absurdity of superstition. The ducal palace is an immense building; beside the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the senate, and the different councils and tribunals. Within the palace is a little arsenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muskets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themselves, on any sudden insurrection. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treasonable practices, and accusations of magistrates for abuses in office. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal; prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte dei Sospiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the *Broglio*. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse: it is only here, and at council, that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visit openly, or in a family way, at each other's houses; and secret meetings would give unbrage to the state inquisitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars

of granite. Criminals condemned to suffer death publicly, are executed between these two pillars. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass: it contains arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; here 2800 men are daily employed in building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The handsome structure called Il Fontica-di-Tedeschi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. In this city is a famous carnival, which begins on New-year's-day, and continues till Ashwednesday; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one can venture to take off: in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ashwednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but sermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 70 E; lat. 45 26 N.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually performs the ceremony of wedding this sea, in token of the sovereignty of that republic over it. On Ascension Day, he goes upon the water in a superb vessel, attended by the lords of the Signoria, foreign ambassadors, and innumerable gondolas; and throwing a gold ring into the sea, he pronounces a Latin sentence to this purport: We espouse thee, oh sea, in token of true and perpetual sovereignty.

VENLO, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it sur-

rendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the states-general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French Oct. 28, 1794: It is seated on the E side of the Maese (on the opposite side of which is Fort St. Michael) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

VENOSA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles NW of Acerenza, and 72 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of Terra Firma, in the isthmus of Darien, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W, lat. 9 20 N.

VERA, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 32 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 37 15 N.

VERA CRUZ, a seaport of New Spain, in Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world. The air is so unhealthy, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants beside mulattoes and blacks. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America; that tents are erected for them while the fair lasts. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinand Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 97 35 W, lat. 19 12 N.

VERAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and silver. Conception is the capital.

VERA-PAZ, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Yucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatimala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native

Americans. The name, has a considerable. It is mala. Lon. 89

VERBERIE, a town in the department of the Ille river Oise, 10 miles E, lat. 49

VERCELLI, a town of Piedmont, in the department of the Saona, with a bishop's see, a citadel, a house, the governor's hospital, are seated at the mouth of the Cerva, 10 miles of Turin. Lon.

VERD, a town of Africa, at the mouth of the river Niger, lat. 14 45 N.

VERD ISLAND, a small island of Africa, about the mouth of the Niger. They were discovered by Bartholomew Noel, a Portuguese, and named from their situation. The principal town is in a semicircle, called St. Vincent, Sal, Bona Vista, and Bravo.

VERDEN, a town in the circle of Lower Saxony, and nearly as far from the E and S by the mouth of the w by Bremen, and from Bremen in the direction of heaths and marshes are good markets. Aller. In the duchy from the mouth of it to the election, in 1707, the Swedes took it.

VERDEN, a town in the capital of the duchy, contains four parishes, a branch of the river Aller. In the duchy from Bremen.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the Meuse and Moselle, with a bishop's see, a fortified town, valier de Verdun, the latter of the place. In the cathedral was

Americans. The capital, of the same name, has a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatimala. Lon. 89° 0' W, lat. 15° 10' N.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis. Lon. 2° 51' E, lat. 49° 22' N.

VERCELLI, a strong and considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a castle. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva, 10 miles NW of Casal, and 40 ME of Turin. Lon. 8° 24' E, lat. 45° 31' N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17° 33' W, lat. 14° 45' N.

VERD ISLANDS, CAPE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19° N lat. They were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation, opposite Cape Verd. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the W by the Weser and the duchy of Bremen, and on the N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the river Weser and Aller. In 1712, the Danes wrested this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the elector of Hanover; which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 26 miles SE of Bremen. Lon. 9° 0' E, lat. 53° 10' N.

VERDUN, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter of whom was a native of this place. In 1755, great part of the cathedral was destroyed by lightning. Ver-

du was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5° 22' E, lat. 49° 9' N.

VERDUN, a small but populous town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles NW of Toulouse. Lon. 1° 20' E, lat. 43° 54' N.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river, 10 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3° 49' E, lat. 47° 40' N.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W by New York. It is 155 miles long and 60 broad, and divided into seven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S, divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens: hence it has always a green appearance, and obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Verd Mont*, Green Mountain. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, the soil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have lately been estimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington.

VERNET. See ISSOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Aure, 22 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0° 59' E, lat. 48° 42' N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon. 3° 25' E, lat. 46° 20' N.

VERNON, a populous town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 NW of Paris. Lon. 1° 42' E, lat. 49° 6' N.

VEROLI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 28 N.

VERONA, a large, ancient, and famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona is the birthplace of Pliny the Naturalist, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. Verona was taken by the French in July 1796. It is 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vicentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERNOIS, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a small village, and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630. Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till October 6, 1789, when the unfortunate Lewis XVI and his family, were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 miles WSW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 48 N.

VERSOI, a village of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the lake of Geneva, near the mouth of the river Versoit, six miles SE of Gex, and seven N of Geneva. It goes by the name of *Choufeul's Folly*, for Geneva having fallen under the displeasure of France, the duke de Choiseul (then prime minister) endeavouring to take advantage of the troubles in 1768, formed a plan to ruin that city, and monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this view, he fixed on Versoi as a proper situation for a large town, and began to sink a pier, to make a harbour, &c. But when the harbour was nearly completed, and 125,000l. had been expended on the project, it was suddenly relinquished.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, seated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

VERUE, or **VERRUA**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was besieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after six months; when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterward restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Casal, and 23 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late territory of Vermandois, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 110 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

VERULAM, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called *Verulamium*, and by Ptolemy *Urolanium*. After the departure of the Romans, it was intirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, refelated pavements, and Roman coins, which are still sometimes dug up.

VESELIZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province

of Lorraine, seated SW of Nancy, and 6 10 E, lat. 48 2

VESLEY, a town of the department of Aisne, seated 6 miles ENE of Soissons.

VESOUL, a town of the department of Vosges, in the province of Franche-Comte, since the revolution it has been in its vicinity near Ornans. It is a mountain, called the river Durgon, and 200 S lat. 47 36 N.

VESPERIN, a town of the department of Vosges, and populous capital of a county with a castle, the bishop is chanoine, and has a mouth of the river of Strigonia, and 17 57 E, lat. 48 53 N.

VESUVIUS, a town of Italy, six miles from the eruption was in 1794. It was accounted which occurred early Pompeii eruption proved fatal. Great phreous in Rome, but also into Africa, were suffocated upon the ground the neighbourhood made hot, and very violent a totally destroyed Greco. Sir that the eruption from the time have been the most violent those in 79 a tion the top the mouth of of two miles.

VEVAY, a town of Switzerland, famous general place, on the 1693, and Vevay is situated and the river stands in a

of Lorrain, seated on the Brenon, 15 miles sw of Nanci, and 164 s₂ of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 28 N.

VESLEY, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 19 miles ENE of Soissons.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. In its vicinity is a well, similar to that near Ornanis. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N of Belançon, and 200 s₂ of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

VESPERIN, or **WEISBRAIN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwike, 50 miles sw of Strigonia, and 83 s₂ of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated Volcano of Italy, six miles s of Naples. Its first eruption was in the year 79, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the Naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke, were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt; birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another very violent and terrible eruption, in 1634, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. Sir William Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been ten others; that of 1794 being the most violent and destructive, next to those in 79 and 1631. In the last eruption the top of the mountain fell in, and the mouth of Vesuvius is now little short of two miles in circumference.

VEVAY, the ancient Vibicum, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. The famous general Ludlow retired to this place, on the restoration: here he died in 1693, and is interred in the church. Vevay is surrounded by vineyard hills, and the wine is in great estimation. It stands in a small plain, on the edge of the

lake of Geneva, 37 miles sw of Bern. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 46 28 N.

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles s of Auxerre, and 117 s by E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

UFA, a government of European Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh.

UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Bielaid, below the mouth of the Ufa, 760 miles s of Moscow. Lon. 57 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

UGENTO, a small but populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles w of Alessano, and 20 sw of Otranto.

UGOCZ, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

UGOCNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 s of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logronno, and 46 sw of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 32 N.

VIANA, a considerable town of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e Douero, seated at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles w of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 39 N.

VIANDEN, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle, on an inaccessible mountain: It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

VIANEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leck, seven miles s of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

VIATKA, a government of European

Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.

VIATKA, a town of European Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Seille, 12 miles ENE of Nancy, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, situate on the Adour, 12 miles N of Tarbes. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 43 24 N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, supported by large pillars; and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the **Tar**, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

VIC-LE COMPTE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme and late province of Auvergne, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Isoire, 15 miles SE of Clermont, and 230 S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VICEGRAD, or **VIZEGRAD**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It was taken from the Turks, in 1684, by the Austrians. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 47 35 N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S by Paduano, and on the W by the Veronese. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry-trees, for silkworms; and there

are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a strong and flourishing town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Baghiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles NW of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VICHI, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the river Allier, 15 miles SE of Gannat, and 180 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46 0 N.

VICHO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is seated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 46 38 N.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

VICTORIA. See **VITTORIA**.

VIDEN, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Austrians, and is seated on the Danube, 88 miles NE of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

VIENNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The streets, in general, are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place. No houses without the walls are allowed to be

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built nearer to the glaci8 than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The suburbs are said to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not near so populous, in proportion to their size, as the city, for many houses have extensive gardens belonging to them. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. Vienna is an archbishop's see; and in the winter season is frequently visited by dreadful storms, which rush through the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 50 miles w of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 520 SE of Amsterdam, 565 E of Paris, and 680 ESE of London. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

VIENNE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, of which only some piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. Under the Romans it was the capital of a colony, and the seat of a senate. In the fifth century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades, which last are highly esteemed. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement v presided, and Philip the Fair of France, Edward II of England, and James II of Arragon, assisted. This council is famous for the suppression of the order of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte-Rôtie, in a soil where the grape, as the name imports,

is almost parched up by the sun; and, a little further, are grown the famous hermitage wines, so called, because a hermit had his grotto there. Vienne is 15 miles s of Lyons, and 265 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Vesse, near its confluence with the Oder.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, famous for its forges. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 miles NW of Bourges, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

VIESTI, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles NE of Manfredonia and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, 25 miles w of Alais, and 25 NW of Nismes.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanico, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, but is now subject, with its territory, to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Tefino, 12 miles SE of Novara, and 15 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 34 N.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by a wall, with four bastions. It has a good harbour, remarkable for a seafight, in 1702, between the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. The English took four galleons and five men of war; the Dutch, five galleons and one man of war; fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed. While this was transacting, the duke of Ormond, with some land forces, drove the Spani-

ards from the castle which defended the harbour. Vigo is seated on a bay of the same name, in the Atlantic, eight miles SW of Redondella, and 260 WNW of Madrid. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

VIHIERA, a town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of Anjou, seated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 8 N.

VILAINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Maine, waters Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard. When Sir Edward Hawke defeated the French fleet, in 1759, several of their men of war took shelter in this river, in which they were obliged to lie several months.

VILLA-ARAGONENSE, a town of Sardinia, 17 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 56 N.

VILLA-BOHIM, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 10 miles SW of Elvas.

VILLA-DEL-KEY, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the Guadiana, 17 miles NW of Badajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 43 N.

VILLA-DO-CONDE, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Aya, 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 NW of Oporto. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 41 14 N.

VILLA-DO-HORTA, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the W coast, and has a harbour, landlocked on every side except the E and NE, and defended by several forts. Lon. 23 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

VILLA-FLORE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated on a river that falls into the Douero. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

VILLA-FRANCA, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but restored; and was again taken by the French, in 1794. It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 43 42 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Tames, 94

miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 40 26 N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is surrounded by walls, and seated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W of Barcelona, and 20 NE of Tarragona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles NW of Valencia.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, seated on the river Tabasco, 40 miles S of the bay of Campeachy, and 50 NE of Chiapa. Lon. 94 5 W, lat. 17 45 N.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

VILLA-NUOVA-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E, lat. 45 50 N.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Coimara. It is seated at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 46 N.

VILLA-RICA, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles E of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 19 20 N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1667; which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

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VILLA-VICIOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Alfturia d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile. Here, in 1710, general Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards under the duke of Vendôme, although they were twice his number; but, from want of provisions, he was obliged to leave to the vanquished all the advantages of a complete victory, which, accordingly, they ascribed to themselves. Villa-Viciofa is six miles NE of Brihuega, and 47 NE of Madrid.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. It carries on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 miles SW of Clagenturt, and 88 NE of Brixen. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 46 50 N.

VILLE DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, 12 miles NNE of Avranches, and 18 SE of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 48 52 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois. It is surrounded by walls, and seated on the Morgon, 18 miles NW of Lyons, and 233 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 59 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rouffillon, with a castle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, 22 miles NE of Puycerda, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the Aveyron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 44 24 N.

VILLE-JUIVE, a town of France, four miles S of Paris.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles NNE of Touloufe.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 55 miles NW of Murcia, and 175 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 38 40 N.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, seated on the river Lot, 17 miles N of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, 23 miles NW of Nîmes.

VILLENEUVE-DE BERG, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, 10 miles NW of Viviers.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Compiègne. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 49 14 N.

VILLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E by S of Friburg. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

VILVORDE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheld, seven miles NE of Brussels. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 56 N.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. the most southern promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 55 miles W of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson conjectures that they were originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to those of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars, they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, at the instance of some rapacious planters, engaged in an unjust war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1785. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and again dispossessed the Caribs.

to an insurrection, which was not subdued till June 1796. St. Vincent is 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is extremely fruitful, being a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sugar; and indigo thrives here remarkably well. Here is also a botanical garden, in which the bread-trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Lon. 61° 0' W, lat. 13° 0' N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Cape Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It is uninhabited; but on the NW side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. It is said that more turtle is caught near this island than round all the rest, and that it abounds with saltpetre.

VINCENT, ST. a province of Brasil, extending along the coast of the Atlantic, from the province of Rio Janeiro in the NE, to that of Del Rey in the S. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 46° 30' W, lat. 24° 15' S.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 24° 0' W, lat. 42° 30' N.

VINGORLA, a Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73° 22' E, lat. 15° 57' N.

VINGORLA ROCKS, rocks lying about seven miles from the coast of Concan, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and 10 miles SSW of the island of Melundy; or Sunderdoo. They are possessed by the Malwaans, a piratical tribe. Lon. 73° 16' W, lat. 15° 52' N.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles ENE of Nice, and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7° 37' E, lat. 43° 52' N.

VIRE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Coutances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 0° 45' W, lat. 48° 48' N.

VIRGIN CAPE, a cape of Patagonia, Lon. 67° 54' W, lat. 52° 23' S.

VIRGIN GORDA, GREAT VIRGIN, OR SPANISH TOWN, one of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies. It has two good harbours, with some other islands depending on it (see VIRGIN ISLANDS)

and is defended by a fort situate in lon. 64° 0' W, lat. 18° 18' N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called *Las Virgines* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Jost Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muskito Islands, the Companoes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Fallen City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins), the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from 63° 45' to 64° 55' W, lat. from 17° 10' to 18° 30' N.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tepassee, on the W by the river Mississippi, on the N by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 758 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The climate is various. The land toward the mouth of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though at present stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 74 counties; and the capital is Richmond.

VIRTON, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 54° 1' E, lat. 49° 36' N.

VISET, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the

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Maese, seven miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, one of the imperial villages enfranchised by Catherine II. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Mafta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and the inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to be awakened to a sense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected by the late emperors, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is seated on the river Zua, 50 miles NW of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N.

VISIAPOUR, or **BEJAPOUR**, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, once the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, but now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles SE of Poonah, and 234 SE of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

VISOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles NW of Warsaw.

VIST, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland; each about 20 miles in length, and of considerable breadth.

VISTULA, a large river, which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VITERBO, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 parish-churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles SE of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VITRE, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It has a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 14 N.

VITRI-LE-BRULÉ, a village of France, one mile from Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt (as its name imports) by Lewis VII.

VITRI-LE-FRANÇOIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is well built, though the houses are of wood; and there is a fine square, in which the church stands. It has a great trade, particularly in corn; and is seated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 48 44 N.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 57 20 N.

VITTORIA, or **VICTORIA**, a considerable town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the townhouse, two convents, and a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilboa, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

VIVARAIS, a late small province of France, part of that of Dauphiny, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 20 N.

VIZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

UKRAINE, an extensive country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the E side was allotted to Russia, and called

the government of Kiof: but Russia having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine; on both sides of the Dnieper; belongs now to that formidable power. That part of the Ukraine, on the w side of the Dnieper, is but indifferently cultivated; but that on the e side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiof. See **COSSACS**.

VLADISLAW. See **INOWLADISLAW**.

VLIELAND. See **FLIE**.

ULIERBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain; and 17 SE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50 33 N.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, lat. 16 43 S.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Westmorland, 10 miles N of Ambleside, and 14 sw of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of other fish. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by discharging guns, or small cannon, in certain stations. The report is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern; and hill, with every variety of sound; now dying away upon the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed seven times distinctly.

ULM, a free imperial city of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. It is fortified; and is seated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller, with a handsome bridge over the former. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It was taken by the French, in September 1796, but they were obliged to abandon it the same month. It is 36 miles w of Augsburg, 47 SE of Stutgard, and 63 N of Murbieh. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, 30 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the e by the Irish Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the w by the Atlantic Ocean, on the s by the province of Leinster, and on the sw by that of Connaught. The principal rivers are the

Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Laggan; and it abounds with large lakes. The soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of hories, sheep, and beeves. It contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZERY, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 22 miles S of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 52 55 N.

ULVERSTONE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Oulton, and it is seated at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the SE, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea. It is the port of the district of Furness. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass the sands, to and from Lancaster, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday. It is 18 miles NW of Lancaster, and 267 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

UMAGO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the gulf Largona and the mouth of the river Quieto.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by w of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

UNDERSWEN, or **UNDERSEEN**, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern, and 30 SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 46 32 N.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Swisserland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald. Formerly the whole canton was under the same jurisdiction; but the inhabitants of the two

districts now have each their assembly, their affairs, there is equally by the habitants are R the capital.

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districts now form two republics, and have each their lands-gemeind, or general assembly, their landamman, and council of regency; but with respect to external affairs, there is a joint council, chosen equally by the two divisions. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Siantz is the capital.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

UNION, the county-town of Fayette, in Pennsylvania, 11 miles from the Monongohela. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 39 54 N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen. Beside these provinces, are the lands of the Generality (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maastricht, Venlo, Sluys, and Hullt. This republic (which is likewise called by the general name of Holland) affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly 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 expensive dikes. Yet 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. In other countries, possessed of a variety of natural productions, it is not surprising to find manufacturers employed in augmenting the riches which the bounty of the soil bestows; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are scarce any flocks; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thousands of saw-mills, where there is scarce a wood; an immense quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not agriculture sufficient to support one half of its inhabitants;

is what must strike every attentive observer with admiration. Among the most valuable natural productions of the United Provinces may be reckoned their excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The most considerable revenue arises from the fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The number of vessels employed in the herring fishery, in particular, is reduced from upward of 2000 to less than 200; and yet it maintains, even now, no less than 20,000 people. About 100 vessels are employed in the Greenland fishery, and 140 in the cod fishery near the Dogger bank, and near the coast of Holland. The Dutch were formerly in possession of the carrying trade of almost all other trading nations; and were also the bankers for all Europe. But these advantages did not continue to be so lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes so far as to employ their own shipping in their trade, and to establish banks of their own. The Dutch trade, however, is still immense. In consequence of their vast opulence, they still regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E India Company, the spice trade is the most valuable; comprehending cloves, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon. Their Asiatic possessions are the coasts of the island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice Islands; settlements of factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat and Petra, and in the gulf of Persia; with Colombo, Trincomale, &c. in Ceylon. In Africa, the Dutch have the Cape of Good Hope, with several forts and factories in Guinea; in the W Indies, St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curaçoa; and in S America, the colonies of Isequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice. But they have lost some of these in the present war. In the United Provinces, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which cross the country in every direction. The number of their manufactures is astonishing. Saardam, a village in N Holland, for instance, containing 900 wind-mills; namely, cornmills, saw and paper-mills, mills for the making of white lead, &c. Since the year 1579, the Seven United Provinces must be considered as

one political body, united for the preservation of the whole. In consequence of the Union (see NETHERLANDS) the Seven Provinces guaranty each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent. They send deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states-general, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercises a considerable part of the executive power. After the death of William II (the fourth stadtholder) in 1667, this office was abolished by the states; but, in 1672, when Lewis XIV invaded Holland, the most violent popular commotions compelled them to repeal the edict; to invest William III, prince of Orange, with the office, and to declare it hereditary. On his death, in 1702, it was again abolished; but, in 1745, some popular commotions compelled the states, not only to invest William IV, prince of Orange, with this office, but again to declare it hereditary in his family. There have constantly been two opposite parties in the state; one of which called the patriots, or the Louvestein party, is averse, and the other attached to the power of the stadtholders. In 1787, a civil war actually commenced, and the stadtholder (William V, the present prince of Orange) was deprived of the office of captain-general; but he was restored, the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When the whole country, however, was rapidly overrun by the French, in January 1795, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in England; the anti-stadtholderian party, now triumphant, proceeded to new-model the government, and, in particular, to abolish the stadtholderate; and the French, treating the Dutch as an independent state, concluded with them a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; the particulars of which, as well as the alterations in the government of the country, will be noticed more properly when a general peace shall have given, to the different states of Europe, some prospects of permanence in their respective arrangements. The Calvinist religion is established in the United Provinces; but most other Christian sects, and the Jews, are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of the states-general is at Hague. See SCHELD.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by North Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky, Vermont, and Tennessee, having since been added to them, the present number of the states that form this great American republic is sixteen. These states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued; a congress was formed, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country; the French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain acknowledged their independence by the peace of 1783. The federal constitution of the United States is now governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected every second year; the senators are chosen for six years, and the president and vice-president for four. General Washington was elected the first president, re-elected in 1792, and, on his retiring from public affairs, in 1796, Mr. Adams was elected his successor. To the sixteen states before mentioned must be added all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W, called the Western Territory. The United States extend 1250 miles in length from E Florida to the NW angle of Nova Scotia; being situate between 31 and 46° N lat.

UNNA, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly a considerable hanseatic town. It is seated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 35 S of Munster. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 28 N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitsch and Dubitz, and falls into the Save.

UNSHA, one of the two provinces of the government of Kostroma, in Russia. Makarief is the capital, seated on the river Unsha, 200 miles W by S of Kostroma, and 324 SW of Moscow.

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VOERDEN, vices, in Holland French in 1677 on the Rhine and 20 S of lat. 52 6 N.

VOGHERA, in the duchy Pavia. It is 14 miles SW of Milan 59 N.

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VOIGTLAND, in the circle of the four circles. It is bounded on the N by the on the W by Plawen is the

VOKELMA, town of Germany on the Drave, Lon. 14 56 E.

VOLANO, Ferrarese, seat at one of the E of Ferrara.

VOLGA, a river which has its in the govern about 80 mi to be naviga town, and is by the junctio broader, deep By means of tion is made Neva, or, in Caspian and some of the empire, pass Nishnei-Nov Saratof, entered several mouths

VOLCANO, able of the terranean, from which channel, 2 12 miles in cano, in the now emits f as all the re to have been terranean fi

UNST, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, extending beyond 51° N lat. It is eight miles long and four broad.

VOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1795. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 6' N$.

VOGHERA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is seated on the Staffora, 14 miles SSW of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 59' N$.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded on the S by Bohemia, on the N by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARCK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 26 miles SE of Clagenfurt. Lon. $14^{\circ} 56' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 45' N$.

VOLANO, a seaport of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. $12^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 52' N$.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

VOLCANO, one of the most considerable of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, lying S of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano, as well as all the rest of these islands, is supposed to have been originally the work of subterranean fire. Of the production of this

island, in particular, Fazzello, one of the best of the Sicilian authors, says, that it happened in the early time of the Roman republic, and is recorded by Pliny and others.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Voleano.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwol. Lon. $5^{\circ} 42' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 44' N$.

VOLO, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. $22^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 21' N$.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and once the metropolis of the empire. It is seated on the Khlisma; 110 miles E by N of Moscow.

VOLOGDA, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, containing the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki-Ustiug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

VOLOGDA, a town of Russia, in a province of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress; and carries on a considerable trade. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which falls into the Sukhona, 257 miles N by E of Moscow.

VOLTA, a river of Guinea, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, E of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is

feated on a mountain, 30 miles sw of Florence, and 32 SE of Pisa. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles w of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VOLVIC, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns. The sculptors have employed no other for the statues in the churches; and the Auvergnian fairs (says a French writer, before the late universal demolition of fairs) have here the colour, which elsewhere is given to the devil. Volvic is two miles from Riom.

VOORN, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese, at the E end of the Bommel Waert.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, anciently part of Zealand. It consists of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overlackee.

VORONETZ, a government of European Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles s by E of Moscow.

VOSGES, a department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

VOU-HOU-HIEN, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the most considerable, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 miles sw of Tay-ping-fou.

VOUILLE, a village of France, in the department of Vienne. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles w of Poitiers.

VOU-TCHANG-FOU, the capital of the province of Hou-quang, in China; the

rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. Its district contains one city of the second class, nine of the third, a fortified town, and several fortresses. It is 875 miles s of Pekin. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

VOU-TCHOU-FOU, or **FOU-TCHOU-FOU**, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire; but, since the invasion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, still convey some idea of its ancient magnificence. Its district contains six cities of the third class. It is 250 miles s by w of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 27 30 N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the w by Westmania and Gestricia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the s by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, is populous and fertile, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, of which Dr. Derham, author of Astro-Theology and Physico-Theology, was rector 54 years; and here is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours; for this spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all, diminished, after an observation of 20 years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry many months. Upminster is seated on a lofty eminence, 15 miles E by N of London.

UPPINGHAM, a town in Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on an eminence, six miles s of Oakham, and 90 N by w of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 52 36 N.

UPSALA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see: It contains, exclusive of the students, above 3000 inhabitants. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of

brick and stucco constructed of the shape of planks, roofs are covered with shingles. The house has its front towards the S. Upsala was founded by Sweden, and the ancient palace was destroyed by fire, in 1702. Gothic structures are sometimes greatly damaged and repaired. It is the seat of the famous Gothic bishop of Upsala, and, formerly, crowned here. It is an ancient in Sweden in the North. The Royal Society is the oldest literary society here. Here is a botanical garden. Upsala is 35 miles N of Stockholm and 135 WSW of Stockholm. Lat. 59 52 N.

UPPON, a town in the division of the Severn, with a market on the Severn, and 109 WNW of London. Lat. 51 39 N.

URAL, a mountain range in Mount Orenburg, Ural, three mouths from the next article. **URALIAN**, that inhabit the Uralian mountains, on the Colliars art of Don; and are called the Greek senters from the the Russians, and who are called the Old Believers, vice of the old and have their The Uralian, the ancient almost equal fiercer having recruits to be of, Yaick, existed an pressed for a poster, Pug name of Pest and, taking stance, royal rebellion. defeat and

brick and stuccoed; but the generality are constructed of trunks, smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each house has its small courtyard or garden. Upsala, was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal residence. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, a large Gothic structure of brick, has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired: it contains the monument of the famous Gustavus Vasa. The archbishop of Upsala is primate of Sweden; and, formerly, the Swedish monarchs were crowned here. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and is the first seminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linné was superintendent. Upsala is 35 miles NW of Stockholm, and 135 WNW of Abo. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 59 52 N.

UPFON; a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Severn, 111 miles S of Worcester, and 109 WNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 51 59 N.

URAL, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Orenburg, Uralisk, and Gurief, falls by three mouths into the Caspian Sea. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S side of the Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called *Raskolniki*, or Separatists, and who style themselves *Starovershi*, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, the impostor, Pugatchef, having assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This being suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor, in

order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralisk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian Sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons, and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

URALSKE, a town of Russia, in the province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk (see the preceding article) and is seated on the river Ural, 375 miles NNE of Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

URANIENBURGH, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uranienburgh, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII, on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 34 N.

URBANNA, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc, 70 miles NE of Richmond.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugia and Spoleto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuscany and Romagna. It is 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

URBINO, a town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, an archbishop's see, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is famous for being the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in June 1796. It is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turcomans, 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. It was formerly a considerable place, four miles in circumference; but is now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 53 N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in

Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles w of Perpignan, and 75 s by w of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 45 32 N.

USI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the n by the canton of Schwytz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the e by the country of the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus, on the s by the bailiwies of Italy, and on the w by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. See SCHWEITZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÄTTER SEE.

URBITZ, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, capital of an extensive and populous, though hilly bailiwick of the same name, in which steel is manufactured with great success. The town is indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinus. It is seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, seven miles s of Porrentru.

USBEK TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the n by the country of the Kalmucs, on the e by Thibet, on the s by Hindoostan, and on the w by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbeks, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

USCAPIA. See SCOFIA.

USERDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 5 N.

USERCHE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin. It is seated on a steep

craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles s of Limoges, and 217 s of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 45 27 N.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

USK, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Uik, 12 miles sw of Monmouth, and 140 w by n of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 51 41 N.

USK, a river of S Wales, which rises on the w side of Brecknockshire, waters the town of Brecon, and entering Monmouthshire, divides that county into two unequal portions; passing by Abergavenny, Uik, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol Channel.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin, 32 miles NE of Tulle. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 45 17 N.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, in the government of Vológa, and capital of the province of Veliki-Ustiug. It is seated on the Sukhona, 464 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

UTOXETER, a town in Staffordshire; with a market on Wednesday, the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 53 10 N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the n by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the e by Guelderland, on the s by the Rhine, and on the w by Holland. The air is very healthy, the soil fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

UTRECHT, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals.

The environs are and groves, wh of the air, rend agreeable plac parts, and acco ple of distinct the union of t was begun in cluded, in 17 minated the w surrendered to to the French i resistance. It miles sE of A terdam, and 3 5 8 E, lat. 52 UTZNACH, a bailiwick b Schweiz and t tively burnt in elegantly rebu the lake of Z of that name.

UXBRIDGE dleux, with a Coln runs thr over the main A treaty wa Charles I and the hou aries met, is. Near this tow cient camp N of Lond 31 N.

UZEDA, Castile, capi name, with Cogolludo, and 26 NNW lat. 40 46 N.

UZEL, a partment of vince of Br Brieux. L

UZES, a partment of Languedoc, in corn, oil, N. of Nismes 4 27 E, lat.

WAA rises passes by Danube, o WACH

The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the union of the seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utreht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdā, 27 NE of Rotterdam, and 35 NW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

UTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schweiz and Glarus. It was almost entirely burnt in 1762, but has since been elegantly rebuilt. It is three miles E from the lake of Zurich, and 29 SE of the city of that name.

UXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. The Coln runs through it in two streams, and over the main stream is a stone bridge. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the parliament, in 1644; and the house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the Treaty House. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 51 31 N.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolludo, 20 miles N by W of Alcalá, and 26 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles SW of St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nîmes, and 20 SW of Orange. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 44 2 N.

W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Caspathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

WACHOVIA, a tract of land in N Ca-

rolina, situate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry. It consists of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish, and it now contains several flourishing settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gueldres. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 51 23 N.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, remarkable for its castle, built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane. It is seated on the E side of the lake Wetter, 160 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 58 18 N.

WAGNINGEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Beck, 10 miles NW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 52 0 N.

WAGERIA, or **WAGERLAND**, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein, 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Lubec is the capital.

WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, bying the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maese, passes by Dort and Rotterdam, and falls into the German Ocean, below Briel.

WANKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Malcho, 10 miles S of Malchin.

WAIGATS, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE passage to China, and sailed as far as 75° E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 miles NE of Boston, and 130 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the Wriding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It has a large church, with a lofty tower and spire; and another church is nearly finished. Here is an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV erected a chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the battle near that

place, in 1460. It trades in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles sw of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 41 N.

WALACHIA, the ancient Dacia, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. It is 225 miles long and 125 broad, and was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The soil is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovits, or Tervit, is the capital.

WALBURGH, a town of Suabia, in a barony of the same name, 24 miles w of Kempten. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 49 N.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middelburg.

WALCOT, a village in Lincolnshire, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkingham. It has a chalybeate spring, formerly much frequented.

WALCOUR, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, between the Meuse and Sambre. In 1615, it was intirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loss, by the prince of Waldeck. It is seated on the Heure, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 sw of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

WALDECK, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 miles wsw of Cassel. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WALDEN, or **SAFFRON WALDEN**, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 43 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 4 N.

WALDKIRK, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brigaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 48 9 N.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Suabia, and one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, eight miles NE of Lauffenburg, and 17 w of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WALDSTÄDTE, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the Waldstädte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldschut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

WALDSTÄTTER SEE, or **LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS**, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kussnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stants. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schwitz; on the W side, the canton of Unterwalden, on the E that of Schwitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brunen, commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SE direction. It is deep and narrow, about nine miles long, bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and

romantic, with growing down of the water.

WALES, a Kingdom, 130 bounded on the W by the Irish Sea, on the S by the English Channel, on the E by the English Channel, and on the N by the English Channel. Hereford divided into Herefordshire, Carmarthen, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, and Cardiganshire.

Wales is a mountainous country, and is watered by several rivers, which are now called the Welsh. The ancient Britons were now called the Welsh. There are 751 parishes, and the air is clear and provision.

WALES, N. America, of Hudson's Bay.

WALES, N. America, Hudson's Bay.

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romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water.

WALES, a principality in the w of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the n by the Irish Sea, on the w by that sea and St. George's Channel, on the s by the Bristol Channel, and on the e by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country; and is particularly remarkable for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N America in New Britain, lying w of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying sw of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See BRITAIN, NEW; HUDSON'S BAY, and LABRADOR.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the e coast of New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 20 37 s lat. being the n and s extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half n of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the subsequent proceedings of the colony, we must refer to governor Philip's Voyage to Botany Bay, and to the publications of captain Tench and captain Hunter on the same subject. With

respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a n and s direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding vallies, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all intirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. Many of the plants have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing, not only in the royal garden at Kew, but in many private collections. With respect to the climate, it appears not to be disagreeable: the heat has never been excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds are principally of the oppossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe; they are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those which we are acquainted with: some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, are called *dinge*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kangaroo*. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scelopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful on the coast as to give any considerable assistance in the way of provisions for the colony: some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species. The inhabitants of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go intirely naked; and, though pleased, at first, with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of

the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for our iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a tawny black; but the fish with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with scars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humorously called by the sailors their *sprit sail yard*. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend intirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions: Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off: they broiled it only long enough to scorch the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels

of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears; sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, is wonderful. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being so injured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however; notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation: they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks; these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation; or

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of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some small straggling convicts, most of whom, probably, have been the aggressors. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark, with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales extends from 43 49 to 10 37 s lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as 135° E lon. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the above-mentioned latitudes.

WALKENREID, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 51 33 N.

WALLEBURD, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basle, with a castle on a high rock. It is seated at the foot of Mount Jura, 15 miles NE of Soleure. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 47 22 N.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Appenzel; incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its existence from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort of Italian merchants; and that language is understood by many of

the inhabitants. This town is seated at the end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Swisserland, 12 miles long and two broad, bounded by high mountains, except to the E and W. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood or fine meadows; and studded with churches, cottages, and small villages; the Alps of Glarus rising behind, their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular: but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the very edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and around them. Numberless waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after, joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

WALLINGFORD, an ancient borough in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had an ancient castle, now demolished, and four churches, of which one only is now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

WALLKILL, a river of N America. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the French and Austrian Netherlands, as Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

WALNEY, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It is long and narrow, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

WALPO, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Esbeck, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

WALSALL, a corporate town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 52 46 N.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles

E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London: Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, almost as much frequented as that of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well. Walsingham is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 56 N.

WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It obtained this last name from a palace of the bishop of Winchester, once situate here; and here are the ruins of an abbey, called by the country people, the Bishop's Abbey. The statue of George I, commonly called the Waltham Black Act, was occasioned by a party of the inhabitants of this town, who had retired to a reclusé dell in the New Forest, whence, being in disguise, or with their faces blacked, they issued in the night, committing great depredations, killing deer, sheep, &c. for their subsistence. Hence they were called the Waltham Blacks. The place of their retreat was accessible only by a subterranean passage: they dressed like foresters, and the crossbow was their weapon. They were dispersed, at last, by the activity of the neighbouring gentlemen. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, pretended to have been miraculously conveyed here; and it obtained its first name from a magnificent abbey, founded, in honour of this cross, by King Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this inscription, Haroldus Infelix; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. At Waltham Abbey are some gunpowder mills, and some manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 42 N.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross

erected here by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor; and it has its second name from its situation W of Waltham Abbey. It is seated on the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, almost disused. It is 19 miles NE of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 51 N.

WALTHAMSTOW, a considerable village in Essex, adorned with handsome villas, and seated near the river Lea, five miles NE of London.

WALTINBRUCH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Aich.

WALTON, a considerable village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman. It is six miles W by S of Kingston.

WANDSWORTH, a large village in Surry, seated on the Wandie, near its confluence with the Thames. At the cloie of the last century, many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now a meeting for the methodists. The dying of cloth has been practised here for more than a century; there are also manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs, with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. Here is a quaker's meeting-house, rebuilt in 1787, and two schools for children of that persuasion. The tower of the church is ancient, but the church itself is a modern structure. In Garret Lane, in this parish, is a mock election, after every general election of parliament; of a mayor of Garret; to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity. Wandsworth is five miles WSW of London.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WANGEN, a town of Swisserland, capital of the bailliwick of Wangen, in Upper Argau. It is seated on the Aar, 10 miles E of Soleure, and 23 NNE of Bern. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 16 N.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a

mountain, and is eight miles

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mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is eight miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. 74° 2 E, lat. 48° 38 N.

WANLOCKHEAD, a village in the N part of Dumfriesshire. It is situate near the lead mines, and has a considerable number of smelting houses.

WANSTEAD, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest, distinguished for Wanstead House, one of the most magnificent seats in England. The church, rebuilt in 1790, is a beautiful structure of Portland stone. It is six miles NE of London.

WANTAGE, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and is seated on a branch of the Ock; 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London. Lon. 1° 16 E, lat. 51° 35 N.

WARADIN, GREAT, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the Sebes Keres, 117 miles NE of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE of Buda. Lon. 21° 50 E, lat. 47° 5 N.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Drave, 28 miles WSW of Kanisca, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. 16° 15 E, lat. 46° 48 N.

WARANGOLE (the Arinkill of Ferishta) once the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79° 30 E, lat. 18° 6 N.

WARBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, with a castle, 30 miles S of Gottenburg. Lon. 11° 46 E, lat. 57° 12 N.

WARBURG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 20 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 9° 19 E, lat. 51° 33 N.

WARCOP, a village in Westmorland, on the river Eden, near the Roman Maiden-way, SE of Appleby. Here was a large castle, which covered near an acre of ground, with walls 15 feet thick, the stones of which were used for building the steeple of the church.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

WARDHUY, a seaport of Danish

Lapland, on a small island of the same name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor resides, and is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31° 6 E, lat. 70° 22 N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Lea, by which 5000 quarters of malt and corn are frequently sent in a week to London, and the barges return with coal. In 1408, it was destroyed by a great inundation; and sluices and weirs were made in the river, to preserve it from future floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0° 3 E, lat. 51° 50 N.

WAREBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, noted for its bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 20 arches. It is 20 miles W of Launceston, and 242 W by S of London.

WAREHAM, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their fall into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It had several churches, now reduced to three; also a wall and a castle; but has suffered much by the various turns of fortune, and the harbour is almost choked up. In 1762, two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood fine tobacco-pipe clay is dug, of which nearly 10,000 tons are annually exported to London, Liverpool, &c. Wareham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E of Dorchester, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2° 16 W, lat. 50° 43 N.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilia. Lon. 21° 15 E, lat. 51° 35 N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the source of the Willybourh, 22 miles NW of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2° 15 W, lat. 51° 11 N.

WARNEMUNDE, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. The Swedes had a house here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garrison in it. It is seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE of Wisimar. Lon. 22° 26 E, lat. 54° 4 N.

WARRETON, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Lille. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

WARRINGTON, a large and populous town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has large manufactures of sailcloth, facking, cotton, pins, and glass. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, 18 W by S of Manchester, and 183 NNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula, which is as broad as the Thames at Westminster, but shallow in summer. This city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and contain above 60,000 inhabitants. The whole exhibits the strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view, but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The insurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Russians, who, on November 4, took by storm the suburb of Praga; a dreadful massacre ensued; the whole of the suburb was nearly reduced to ashes; and the immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who made their triumphant entry into it on the 10th. They delivered it up to the king of Prussia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took possession. Warsaw is 160 miles SE of Dantzic, 130 NNE of Cracow, and 300 NE of Vienna. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

WARTA, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles N of Siradia, and 57 SE of Pofuania. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51 41 N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. In 1743 it was entirely reduced to ashes,

except the castle. It is 22 miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 51 19 N.

WARWICK, an ancient borough in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is the county-town, situate on a rocky eminence, above the river Avon, over which is a stone bridge. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. Warwick is governed by a mayor, and principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50. It is 15 miles SW of Coventry, and 93 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded at its N extremity by a point of Derbyshire, on the NW by Staffordshire, on the NE by Leicestershire, on the W by Worcestershire, on the E by Northamptonshire, on the SW by Gloucestershire, and on the SE by Oxfordshire. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market towns, and 158 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The air is very mild, pleasant, and healthy. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

WASHINGTON, the name of several counties in the United States of America: namely, in Rhode Island; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in Pennsylvania, the capital of the same name; in Maryland; in Virginia; in Tennessee; in N Carolina; in S Carolina; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Goldphinton.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing commercial town of the United States, in N Carolina, seated on the river Tar.

WASHINGTON, a town of the state of Georgia, in the county of Wilkes. A mile and a half from this town, is a medicinal spring, which has been found very beneficial in rheumatic cases. It rises

from a hollow is covered with thick; and the are incrueted w as snow.

WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania, ton, 300 miles 80 20 W, lat. 4

WASHINGTON now building United States. tion of the river Branch, extend each, including to be exceeded salubrity, an world. This lies partly in land, and wa to the Unite by them estab vernment, a plan combin elegance of p air, and ever that can be is divided in by streets r and w; wh the plan. president's h tant areas in from one ma not only pu prospects, b which rend The great wide, incl and a grav trees on e feet of pa rest of th feet wide, North, S which are are name posing th and s a named Street, the fan Street, running northwa B Street South The amount contain divided front.

from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the spring are incrustated with a substance as white as snow.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Washington, 300 miles w of Philadelphia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 40 11 N.

WASHINGTON, a city of N America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, called Columbia, lies partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, and was ceded by these two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, a free circulation of air, and every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N and S, and E and W; which form the groundwork of the plan. But, from the Capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some great cities unpleasing. The great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and East Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union, while those running N and S are, from the Capitol eastward, named East First Street, East Second Street, &c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First Street, West Second Street, &c. Those running E and W are from the Capitol northward named, North A Street, North B Street, &c. and those S of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150: the rectangular ones contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from 120 to 300,

according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small, but generally in valuable situations: their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, so that no house will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the Capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on the most beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country round. The president's house will stand on a rising ground, not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, with a commanding view of the Capitol, and some other material parts of the city. Due S from the president's house, and due W from the Capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interpersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, is a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental. The best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite celebrated men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due W from the Capitol, and due S from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, the first president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatres, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the public buildings. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the streets. The city being situate on the great post road, equidistant from the N and S extremities of the Union,

and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of the congress; and it is now pressing forward, by the public-spirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but also of foreigners. The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. The Potomac produces a communication by water between the city and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterson's Creek, Conocohegue, and Monocacy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy and fertile regions in America, producing tobacco of superior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, with fruits and vegetables in vast abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent freestone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are building. Above the city also, upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, beside the Capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens W of the Capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the first president of the United States, while its name will keep fresh in mind the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 38 53 N.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle. It is seated among moun-

tains, 25 miles E by S of Munich, and 28 NW of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 48 4 N.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, frequented by coal ships, 14 miles NW of Bridgewater, and 153 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WATEBOO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is six leagues in circuit, composed of hills and plains, and the surface covered with verdure. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but, further up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those of Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

WATERFORD, a fine county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WATERFORD, a populous city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WATFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban's, and 14 NW of London. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51 41 N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 37 N.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

WATTON market on Norwich, at 0 53 E, lat.

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WEARMOUTH on the N side opposite St. Monk We dissolution, is an iron arch 236 feet the first formed, a keystones.

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WATTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles sw of Norwich, and 90 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52. 36 N.

WEAR, a river, which rises in the w part of the county of Durham, and divides it into two parts; flowing SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham to Sunderland, where it falls into the German Ocean.

WEARMOUTH, a village in Durham, on the N side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. It is also called Monk Wearmouth, having, before the dissolution, belonged to the monks. Here is an iron bridge over the Wear, of one arch 236 feet span, erected in 1796, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed, as to unite in the manner of keystones.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP, a village in Durham, one mile sw of Sunderland. It has a manufacture of sailcloth.

WEDDENSCHVEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. Near it is a remarkable waterfall. It is seated on the W side of the lake of Zurich, 10 miles SE of that city.

WEERT, a town of Dutch Brabant, taken by the French in 1794. It is 12 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.

WEEVER, a river, which rises in the N part of Shropshire, runs across Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich in Cheshire.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, 20 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Ifenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count resides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchtemberg. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 34 N.

WEIL, or **WYL**, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is seated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stutgard, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 48 46 N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the Lahn, 22 miles NE of Nassau, 22 NW of Francfort, and 29 E of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 18 N.

WEILHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the

duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Laurer.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the Ilm, 20 miles NE of Erfurt, and 20 WSW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Printza, four miles NE of Dourlach, and nine S of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 49 5 N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 49 35 N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is eight miles NE of Mentz, and 15 W of Francfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WEISBRAIN, See **VESPERIN**.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbour it defends. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and, in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Straßburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a free imperial town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Aichstadt. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Rednith, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 4 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, 20 miles N by W of Wittemberg, and 20 NE of Dessau. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.

WEISSEMBURG, or **ALBA JULIA**, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

WEISSEMBURG, or **STULWEISSEMBURG**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E end of the Platten See, 36 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Austrians. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Augustusburg, the residence of the

duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the Saale, 17 miles sw of Leipsick. Lon. 12 15^m, lat. 51 9 N.

WELLAND, a river, which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, from whence it is navigable to the Fossdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. A fire happened here in 1738; which consumed above 800 houses; but it has been since rebuilt. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 52 16 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WELLS, a seaport in Norfolk, which has no market, but a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 121 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E. lat. 53 1 N.

WELLS, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worked stockings. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Trawn, 18 miles S of Lintz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 48 4 N.

WELSHPOOL, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welsh cottons,annels, &c. The castle, called Powis Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, 19 W of Shrewsbury, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

WENENBURG. See ABACH.

WENWYN, a village in Hertfordshire, five miles N of Hatfield. Of this place the celebrated Dr. Young was rector; and here was the scene of his Night Thoughts.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seven miles SE of Aylesbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, to the NW of the lake Wetter. It is 90 miles in length, and, in some places, 40 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 36 N.

WENSYSSSEL, a peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENSYSSSEL, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name. It is seated on the Ryaa, 17 miles NW of Alburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

WENTWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rotherham. Here is Wentworth House, a noble seat of the late marquis of Rockingham, built in imitation of Wanstead House, in Essex, and, in the front of the house, earl Fitzwilliam, the present proprietor, has erected a mausoleum to the memory of the marquis.

WEOBLY, an ancient borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 141 WNW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the Habel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 5 N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, with an abbey. The inhabitants are protestants, under

the protection of the Roer, 16 E of D 17 N.

WERDEN, subject to the capital of a county is separated of Sargans, Rhine. It the residence on an eminent prospect.

Lon. 9 25 E. WERLE, bishopric of Sisek, 30 20 E, lat.

WERM, in W Gothland; broad; on the E of the S by the on the W. It is fertile

rocks, hills of pine, and which furnish intermiscible miles in

as to appearance of a circuitous parts, steep sloping, to the rivulets sometimes Carlstad

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Lon. 9 WER, ders, it is seated Ypres.

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former but it

the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Duffeldorf, and 10 E of Duisburg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 51 17 N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a county of the same name, which is separated from the canton by the county of Sargans, and bounded on the s by the Rhine. It has a strong castle, which is the residence of the bailiff, and is seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles NE of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

WERLE, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Sisek, 30 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 20 E; lat. 51 35 N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, 100 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Westmania and Nericia, on the S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway. It is fertile, and diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission: they are from four to 40 miles in circumference; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape; their shores, in some parts, steep and rocky; in others gently sloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. Carlstadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERRA. See **WESER**.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Tauber and Main, 20 miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WERWICK, a town of Austrian Flanders, taken by the French in 1793. It is seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 50 46 N.

WESSEL, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe. Here are two Calvinist churches, one for the Lutherans, and another for the papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, but it now belongs to the king of Prussia.

It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762. It is 25 miles SE of Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

WESENBURGH, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiis, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunfwick, and receives the Fulde, at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, below Verden; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles NW of Salisbury, and 101 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 16 N.

WESTERHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. It is the birthplace of bishop Hoadly and general Wolfe: the latter is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 14 miles NW of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler; particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. Westeros is seated on the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle. It is the capital of a lordship of the same name, and 35 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See **AZORES** and **HEBRIDES**.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a country in N America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies to the N of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennsylvania, and

on the s^t and s^y by the Ohio. It contains 1,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. This country, which is intended to be divided into several new states, is affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot in America, that is yet known to Europeans.

WESTERWALD. See **WETERAVIA.**

WESTERWICK, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

WESTMANIA, or **WESTMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Geftricia, Nericia, and Up-land. It is 75 miles in length and 45 in breadth, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Weteros is the capital.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII, erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, but one prelate, Dr. Thirlby; for Edward VI, soon after, dissolved it. The abbey is now a collegiate church, the dean of which is always bishop of Rochester. Westminster sends two members to parliament. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret's and St. John's; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement Danes, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Ann's Soho, St. James', and St. George's Hanover square. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. See **LONDON.**

WESTMORLAND, a county of England, 42 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N and NW by Cumberland, on the E and SE by Yorkshire, and on the S and SW by Lancashire. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland: the former is very mountainous, but the latter is a large champaign country. These are the only principal divisions of this county, of which the earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and

partly in that of Carlisle; contains eight market-towns and 16 parishes; and sends only four members to parliament. The air is clear, sharp, and salubrious, the natives generally living to old age. The soil is various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the W borders, some mines of copper are worked, but most of the ore lies so deep, that it will not answer the expence. This county yields the finest slate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnander-mere, or Windermere-water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county-town.

WESTMORLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 16,018 inhabitants. Greensburgh is the capital.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by the circle of Lower Saxony; on the S by Hesse, Westerswalde, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The hories are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Minden; and the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelburg, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or E Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; and the counties of Marck and Homburg; and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Marek; on the S by the territories of Nassau; and on the E by the counties of Wittgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse. It is

a mountain but moderate the elector capital.

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a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arensburg is the capital.

WESTROGOTHIA. See **GOTHLAND.**

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the w, and Hesse and Fulde on the e. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn; one called Weteravia Proper, and the other N Weteravia, or Westerwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the w riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wharf, 14 miles w of York, and 177 N by w of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 53 57 N.

WETHERSFIELD, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, noted for raising onions. It is four miles s of Hartford.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 80 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

WETTINGEN, a town of Swisserland, on the Limmat, one mile s of Baden. Its wooden bridge is a beautiful piece of mechanism, 240 feet long, and suspended 20 feet above the surface of the water. It is the last work of Grubenman, the self-taught architect, and is far more elegant than his bridge at Scauffhausen.

WETZLAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Dille, and Dillen, five miles s of Solms, and 78 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, on the E by St. George's Channel, on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

WEXFORD, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 75 S of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WEXIO, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on a lake, which contains a

group of woody islands. Though a bishop's see, it is very small, and the houses mostly of wood. It is 50 miles w of Calmar, and 155 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

WEY, a river, which rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry by Godalming and Guildford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the residence of lord Loughborough, the plantations of which were the first specimen in England of the *ferme ornée*, or ornamented farm.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles w of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest fairs in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

WEYMOUTH, a town in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb-Regis, but a distinct borough. It is seated on the W side of an inlet of the sea: but its port is injured by the sand, that its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced, a few ships only being sent hence to Newfoundland. This decline is, in some degree, compensated by the great resort of persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkable fine beach; and their majesties and the royal family have often honoured it with their residence for many weeks. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 miles WSW of London. See **MELCOMB-REGIS.**

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. All the Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world. The trees are straight, tall, and disposed in the most regular order, presenting to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of all brushwood and weeds. The verdure of the meadows; the richness of the fields, clothed with different kinds of corn, roots, and fruits; and the multitude of houses, with a stream murmuring down the declivity to the sea; form the most delightful prospect that fancy can conceive. Here spring and autumn reign perpetually in alternate succession, for no sooner has the husbandman cut his corn, than he again ploughs and sows, and the next crop is as vigorous as the former. Notwithstanding its small extent, this kingdom is divided into 26

provinces; and it is so populous, that one single village contains as many inhabitants as some intire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese: the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. The women till the land for their husbands, unless they happen to be very beautiful; in which case they are maintained at home, with all the pomp of eastern nations, but with the loss of liberty also, being never permitted to stir abroad, nor to receive visitors; and, on the least suspicion, they are sold by their husbands to the Europeans. An adulterer is not only punished with death, but his whole family are involved in the consequences of his guilt. Bows, arrows, assagnays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidanesse. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence and ubiquity, whom they consider as the Creator of the universe, and to whom, in consequence, they suppose their fetiches are inferior. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply, as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes; snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; being fed and even fondled by the negroes: no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death; and, were even an European to affront them, he would run great hazards. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkies, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plentiful; also elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, hamanas, tamarinds, &c. and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey; and the chief manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king

of Dahomay reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

WHITBY, a considerable seaport in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the mouth of the Esk, and has a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier; but it has no river-communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. Whitby is the birthplace of that great circumnavigator, captain James Cook. In 1787, a dreadful accident happened here, on the 24th of December, at midnight: A strong new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, and supporting a pile of building, 80 feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their clothes, before it bowed, and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth, intermixed with stones from three to six tons weight. The scene exhibited in the morning was dreadful beyond description. On the high cliff, 30 yards from its extremity, stood the remains of the massy church of an ancient abbey. This venerable structure appeared in imminent danger, the ground being observed to sink, at the distance of ten yards from its tower. It stood, however, till the 12th of November 1794, when the greatest part of the w end fell to the ground; so that this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture is now no more. Whitby is 50 miles NE of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 54 30 N.

WHITCHURCH, a decayed borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 58 W by S of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 15 N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 0 N.

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, a village near Edgware, in Middlesex, celebrated for a magnificent seat, called Canons, built by James first duke of Chandos, in 1712. Here that nobleman lived, for some time, in a kind of regal state; and here he died in 1744. It was demolished in 1747, and the materials were sold by auction. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons: the body of it was

built, and duke. It is

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built, and beautifully adorned by the duke. It is eight miles NW of London.

WHITEHAVEN, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Fuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Irish Sea, on the N end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W side, where there is a large rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place; and which, with the help of a strong stone wall, secures the harbour. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pitcoal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal-mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. A good trade is also carried on to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and to the W Indies. It is 10 miles SW of Cokermonth, and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 54 36 N.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in N America. They extend NE and SW; and their height above an adjacent meadow, is 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3550 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year; and during that time they exhibit the bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles inland, they are ice: many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N part of Russia, on the E side of which stands the city of Archangel.

WHITSUNTIDE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 12 miles long and five broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts, above three in breadth. Here the wild cat is still found. In 1685, the first duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger of this forest, in which the present duke has a fine seat, called Wakefield Lodge.

WIBURGH, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nyfstadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. Beside pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. It retains

its own civil and criminal courts of justice; in penal cases, not capital, the punishments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interpose, and relieving him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

WIBURGH, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greatest part are of wood. It is seated on the N side of the gulf of Finland, 67 miles N by W of Northburgh, and 250 NE of Riga. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

WIBURGH, a considerable town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terrible fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick, and 119 NW of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

WICK, a borough and seaport in Caithnessshire, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean, S of Nose Head. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 58 30 N.

WICK, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

WICK-BY-DUERSTED, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle. It is seated at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine, nine miles W of Rhenen, and 15 SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Catherlough and Kildare, and on the NW by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 56

parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland. It is seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, surrounded by a strong wall; 24 miles s of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

WICKWARE, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 36 N.

WIED, a small principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. The capital is Neuwied.

WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles s of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt-mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines, are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. One of these chapels is 30 feet long and 25 broad; the altar, crucifix, statues, and ornaments, all carved out of the salt. These mines are of a most stupendous extent and depth, and perfectly dry. There is, however, one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 97,000l. sterling.

WIGAN, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here the strongest checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The river Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles s of Lancaster, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

WIGHT, an island on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated

by a narrow channel. It is 21 miles long and 13 broad, and divided nearly into equal parts by the river Mede or Cowes, which rising in the southern angle, enters at the northern, into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The s coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts. The w side is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the mainland are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. Across the island, from E to W, runs a ridge of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep. Rabbits are also very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture: to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport: it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

WIGHTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. seated at the source of the Skellier, 16 miles SE of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 52 N.

WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated among the moors, 12 miles SW of Carlisle, and 364 NNW of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 50 N.

WIGTON, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Wigtonshire. On the s side are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the NE is a great morass, called the Moss of Cvee. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 95 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called UPPER, or WEST GALLOWAY; bounded on the N by Ayrshire, on the E by Kircudbrightshire, and on the S and W by the Irish Sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 30 miles. The N part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great num-

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bers of sheep and black-cattle are raised here; and they have a small breed of horses peculiar to this county: they are called galloways, and are very strong and gentle.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

WILDESHUSEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on the Hunte, 18 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

WILKESBOROUGH, the county-town of Luzerne, in Pennsylvania, on the NE branch of the Susquehanna. Lon. 75 59 W, lat. 41 13 N.

WILKOMER, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NW of Wilna. Lon. 24 54 E, lat. 55 19 N.

WILLIAM, FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM, FORT, a fort in Inverness, of a triangular form, situate on Loch Eil, where that arm of the sea bends to the NW.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, has occasioned its decay. Here is a college, designed for the education of the Indians, but which never answered the purpose. It is 60 miles E of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 37 10 N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Butterfiet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in January 1795. It is 15 miles NE of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 SW of Dort. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

WILLIS' ISLAND, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 38 29 W, lat. 54 0 S.

WILLISAW, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 25 miles NW of Lucern.

WILMINGTON, a town of the United States, the largest and pleasanter in the state of Delaware. It is situate on Christina Creek, near two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town of N Carolina, situate on the E side of the E branch of Cape Fear River, 34 miles N of Cape Fear, and 85 SW of Newburn.

WILNA, a large, populous, and commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 39 E, lat. 54 38 N.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles NW of Passau.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

WILTON, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but now a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is seated at the conflux of the Willy and Nadder, seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the NE by Berkshire, on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the NW and N by Gloucester. The air is sweet and healthy, though something sharp on the hills in winter; but it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is so much esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields, and rich meadows. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 20 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures

are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

WIMBLETON, a village in Surry, on a fine elevated heath, seven miles sw of London. Earl Spencer has a park here, from which may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On the sw angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle in 568, between Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

WIMPSEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Hailbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 20 N.

WINBORN, or **WINBORN MINSTER**, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which were interred the W Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Minster, is built cathedral-wise, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 sw of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 50 47 N.

WINCAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles s of Bath, and 108 w by s of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 51 1 N.

WINCHCOMB, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in parliament. It is seated in a deep bottom, 16 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 55 N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suffex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward 1, when a more ancient town of the same name, which had 18 churches, and was distant about three miles, was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place; but it is governed by a mayor,

and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed: they are three miles asunder. Winchelsea is two miles sw of Rye, and 71 sw of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 58 N.

WINCHESTER, an ancient city in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, which are greatly decayed, and through them are four gates. Here are six churches, beside the cathedral, a beautiful structure, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the s side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus, and, among other monuments, are those of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Benjamin Hoadly, all bishops of this see. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city, is the shell of a palace, built for Charles II, but never finished; in the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war, but is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near this palace is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organist, and 16 choristers: the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. Near the s end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also queen Mary I. The city is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated in a valley, on the river Itchen, 21 miles NW of Chichester, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WINCHESTER, a town of Virginia, with a great manufacture of hats and another of saddles. It is seated on the

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Potomac, 115 miles N by W of Richmond.

WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic, 70 miles NW of Mittau, and 100 N of Memel. Lon. 22 5E, lat. 57 20N.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or **WINANDER-MERE**, the moir extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W with Esthwaite-water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

WINDHAM. See **WYMONDHAM**.

WINDISMERK, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

WINDSOR, a town of Vermont, in the county of Windsor, where the assembly commonly holds its sessions, although Bennington is the principal town. It is seated on the Connecticut, 98 miles NE of Bennington.

WINDSOR, a considerable borough in Berkshire, seated on an eminence, on the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror. It was enlarged by Henry I, and was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure and St. George's chapel, and instituted the order of the garter. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. Charles II restored the castle to its pristine splendour: he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furnished the royal apartments with paintings; enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Elizabeth on the N side of the castle; and carried another terrace round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very

fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length: it is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts; is a beautiful Gothic structure, originally erected by Edward III, in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. Edward IV, finding it not completed, enlarged the design, and began the present building, which was finished by Henry VII. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. In this chapel are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N and E sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, four miles in circumference. On the S side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge, which was a favorite residence of William duke of Cumberland, who laid out vast sums in the decoration of different parts of the park. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements made by his majesty, are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

WINDSOR FOREST, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Okingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal. See **BINFIELD**.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Carribbean Islands, in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks in 1658, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groning. Here, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by prince Lewis, brother to William 3, prince of Orange. It is six miles SW of Dollart Bay, and 16 SE of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 3 N.

WINSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles NW of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 53 24 N.

WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are protestants. In 1730, a fire reduced almost the whole town to ashes. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles NW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 49 32 N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles NW of Aylesbury, and 50 WNW of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 57 N.

WINSTER, a town in Derbyshire, which has a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is five miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 15 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 47 31 N.

WINTERTONNESS, the NE cape of Norfolk, four miles N of Yarmouth.

WIPPERFURT, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bern, seated near the source of the Wipper, whose water is of a peculiar quality for bleaching, 36 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

WIRKSWORTH, a populous town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 53 6 N.

WIRTEMBERG, or **WURTENBURG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Franconia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oeting, the marquise of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; on the S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furstenburg, and the marquise of Hohenburg; and on the W by the marquise of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of wine. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau-Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans, and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridge-shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping six miles below. It is 18 miles N of Ely, and 89 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 52 38 N.

WISBY, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 88 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

WISER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege, and 20 NW of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 41 N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in

the palatinate of Vistula, 8 miles N of and 58 NW of lat. 52 44 N.

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the palatinate of Plockko, seated on the Vistula, 8 miles E by S of Plockko, and 58 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elzatz, eight miles S of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 18 N.

WISMAR, a strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stralfund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

WISTON, a corporate town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and was formerly strengthened with a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 51 53 N.

WITCHWOOD, a forest in Oxfordshire, between Burford and Charlbury; the only considerable one now remaining in that county.

WITEPSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are so good, that the Russians besieged it several times in vain. It stands at the confluence of the Dwina and Widsha, 65 miles E of Polotk, 80 WNW of Smolensko, and 165 ENE of Wilna. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. Its church, an ancient Gothic structure, stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 51 N.

WITHAM, a river in Lincolnshire, which waters Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Fossdike, cut by king Henry I.

WITLITH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Lefer.

WITNEY, a populous town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its manufacture of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 52 N.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Weser, eight miles ENE of Cassel. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 24 N.

WITTEMBERG, a strong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Martin Luther was professor in the university, and buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles SE of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 58 47 N.

WITTIMUND, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated near the German Ocean, 15 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 53 41 N.

WITTLESBA-MERE, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

WIVLESQOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles NNE of Exeter; and 155 W by S of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 51 4 N.

WLOSIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Volhinia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles W of Lucko, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displays. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergift, commander of the *Dædalus* stor-ship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for the Discovery sloop, captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S

of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles NW of Budweis, and 56 S of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1794. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

WOKEY, or **OKEY**, a village in Somersetshire, on the S side of the Mendip Hills, two miles W of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called **Wokey Hole**, the mouth of which is 15 or 20 feet high, resembling the inside of a cathedral; the roof composed of pendant rocks; whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto.

WOKING, a village in Surry, five miles NNE of Guildford. In the manor-house here, died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The shell of the guard room is still remaining.

WOKINGHAM. See **OKINGHAM**.

WOLAW, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 20 miles NW of Breslaw, and 32 SE of Glowgaw. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WOLFENBUTTLE, one of the strongest towns of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick; with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle resides. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles S of Brunswick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

WOLFERSDIKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 36 N.

WOLDAST, a considerable town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on

the Rsin, 12 miles SE of Gripswald, 25 SE of Stralsund, and 45 NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 39 N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno. Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

WOOLER, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S of Berwick, and 318 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

WOLLIN, a seaport of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 57 32 N.

WOLSHAM, a town in the county of Durham, 16 miles SW of Durham, and 259 NNW of London.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesday. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is noted for its iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkcrews, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 47 N.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships; has a great corn trade, and is famous for refining salt. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles ENE of Ipswich, and 76 NE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 11 N.

WOODFORD, a village in Essex, situate in Epping Forrest, near the river Roding, eight miles NE of London. A mineral spring here formerly attracted much company to a house of public entertainment, called **Woodford Wells**; but the water has long lost its reputation, and the house is now a private one.

WOODS, LAKE OF THE, a lake of N America, which makes part of the N boundary of the Western Territory, of the United States. It is 150 miles long, and 60 where broadest, but is very irregular in its shape.

WOODSTOCK shire, with a seat on a fine palace, history obtained borough, over in 1704. It stood a royal of several ki of Charles I in ruins.

heim, every was removed on its site. ment at W Alfred the Consolation tified the pa mond, mis that prince labyrinth, (placed by still bears might com prevent an his queen- ward 1, w was hence as well as III, comm the Black was born, The princ by her si manufact steel wat of Oxfor Lon. 1 1

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WOOL market Thames docks at built; a great g der, an likewise tics are stru tted are mo tion o raising miles W Wo Worc and th land.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a rising ground, on a rivulet, and chiefly noted for Blenheim-House; a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. In Blenheim Park, originally stood a royal palace, the favorite retreat of several kings of England, till the reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock Palace; and there Alfred the Great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II, for whom that prince is said to have contrived a labyrinth, by which her romantic retreat (placed by tradition near the spring that still bears her name in Blenheim Park) might communicate with the palace, and prevent any surprisè from the jealousy of his queen. Edmund, second son of Edward I, who was born at this palace, was hence called Edmund of Woodstock; as well as Edward, eldest son of Edward III, commonly known by the name of the Black Prince. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died, at Woodstock. The princess Elisabeth was confined here by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of excellent gloves, and of steel watch chains. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 51 52 N.

WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, supposed to be the ancient Sitomagus, and noted for making the best white bricks. It is eight miles E by S of Bury St. Edmund's, and 75 NE of London.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built; as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

WORCESTER, the county-town of Worcester, in the state of Massachusetts, and the largest inland town in New England. It is 47 miles W of Bolton.

WORCESTER, a city in Worcestershire, capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, carries on a considerable trade in woollen stuffs and gloves, and has likewise a manufacture of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, and on the SE and S by Gloucestershire. It lies in the diocese of Worcester, contains seven hundreds, one city, ten market-towns, and 152 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern hills in the SW part of the county, and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Bromsgrove, toward the N; and the Breddon-hills, toward the SE. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them; and these works are now chiefly carried on with coal. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

WORCUM, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the S side of the Maese, just below its junction with the Wahal, eight miles NNW of Heusden, and 22 E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

WORCUM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in

the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Cologne.

WORKINGTON, a seaport in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. From this port a large quantity of coal is exported. This was the landing place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is seven miles W of Cockermouth, and 307 N of London. Lon. 3° 35' W, lat. 53° 42' N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for a magnificent seat of the duke of Norfolk. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains, and the room over it is converted into a school; and on the W side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity, which is also peculiarly remarkable for the number of noblemen's seats. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 0' W, lat. 53° 20' N.

WORMS, an ancient imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes; and it was again taken by them in 1794. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 20 miles NW of Heidelberg, 20 SE of Mentz, and 32 SW of Francfort. Lon. 8° 29' E, lat. 49° 32' N.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for being the place, where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 NE of London. Lon. 1° 26' E, lat. 52° 52' N.

WOTTON-BASSETT, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1° 54' W, lat. 51° 31' N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, and it is governed by a mayor. It is seated under the hills, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 WNW of London. Lon. 2° 11' W, lat. 51° 40' N.

WRATH, CAPE, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW point of Great Britain. Against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide burists with incredible fury.

WRAYSBURY, a village in Bucks, near the Thames, two miles SSW of Colnbrook. An island in the river, in this parish, is still called Charter Island, in which it is said, the Great Charter was signed by king John, although his consent was extorted in Runnymede.

WREKIN, a noted mountain of Shropshire, eight miles ESE of Shrewsbury.

WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic, noted for its fairs. It is of Saxon origin, retains the language and appearance of an English town, and has an ancient Gothic church, the lofty steeple of which is the boast of this part of the country. Near Wrexham is a large foundry for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead, 13 miles S by W of Chester, and 188 NW of London. Lon. 3° 10' W, lat. 53° 2' N.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Mr. Locke, and seated among the Mendip Hills, nine miles N of Wells, and 125 W of London. Lon. 2° 38' W, lat. 51° 21' N. See **LAVER**.

WRÖTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, attending the archbishop of Canterbury, who had a palace here, till archbishop Ipsley, in the 14th century, demolished it, and built another at Maidstone. It is 11 miles WNW of Maidstone, and 24 SE of London. Lon. 0° 24' E, lat. 51° 18' N.

WROXETER, a town in Shropshire, five miles SE of Shrewsbury. It is said to have been built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, discernible at low water. The circumference was three miles, environed by a wall three yards broad, with a deep trench on the outside, which may be traced in several places. Roman coins are frequently found here, but none of the Saxon, which is looked upon as a proof that it was destroyed before their arrival.

WÜRTENBURG. See **WIRTEMBURG**.

WURZBURG, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part

of Franconia, broad; Coburg, the Fulde, the marquisate Bamberg. The soil is corn and v. fume. T. prehend at which he g. t. t. e. c.

WURTEMBERG, a province of Germany, with a university, a pit-l. T. and comm. bridge, of sending as taken, in were dese. and the c. Maine, 4. 300 NW. 49 46 N.

WYCCOMBE, a town in Hampshire, to be one part of t. t. e. l. a. c. t. e. d. adjacent hood ar. This town sends two. seated o. Ailesbur. Lon. 0° 3.

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WYCOMBE, a town in Hampshire, on the miles: s. London.

WYCOMBE, a town in Hampshire, ing out source corner town of Wye, taract. and Br. shire, a cester mouth. romant.

of Franconia. It is 65 miles long and 50 broad; bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Werthim. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire.

WURTZBURG, a large fortified city of Germany, one of the principal in Franconia; with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken, in July 1796, by the French, who were defeated here in September following, and the city retaken. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles sw of Bamberg, and 300 NW of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WYCOMB, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMB, a populous borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, said to be one of the greatest for corn in this part of England. In 1744, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow; and in its neighbourhood are many corn and paper-mills. This town is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Wyck, 12 miles SSE of Ailisbury, and 31 WNW of London. Lon. 0 39 W, lat. 51 37 N.

WYCOMB, WEST, a village in Bucks, two miles w of Chipping Wycomb. It is noted for the beautiful villa of the late Francis lord Le Despencer, who, at his sole expence, erected the parish church, on a lofty eminence, on the site of the old church.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Stour, 10 miles s of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WYE, a river of S. Wales, which issuing out of Plynlimon Hill, very near the source of the Severn, crosses the NE corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rayadergowy, or, the fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the mouth of the Severn, below Chepstow. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows

in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil.

WYE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW part, above Buxton, and flowing SE falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

WYE, a populous town of Swisserland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles ssw of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

WYL. See **WEIL**.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. It is nine miles ssw of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 36 N.

WYNENDALE, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men only, defeated 24,000 French. It is eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

WYRE, a river in Lancashire, which rises near Wyresdale, six miles SE of Lancaster, and passing by Garstang, enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

X

XACCA, or SACCA, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the s coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 ssw of Palermo. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 37 41 N.

XAGUA, a seaport on the s coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE of Havanna. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

XALISCO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalupe, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles w of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia. Having taken the part of Charles III, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished, and, instead of it, a new town to be built, called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles sw of Valencia, and 50 NW of Alicante. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

XAVIER, or SABI, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. The market-place is surrounded by sutlers' booths, which

are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whidau manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. Xavier is seated one mile from the river Euphrates.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 miles SE of Pampeluna.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S America, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

XERES-DE-BADAJOS, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla, 27 miles SE of Badajoz. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 30 N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is famous for excellent wine; and hence, it is thought, is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is called *de la Frontera*, because, when the Moors possessed Cadiz, it was the frontier of the Christians. It is seated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 36 42 N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

XICOCO, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Saikoka.

XICONA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 38 6 N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUBNOGROD, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenico, and 37 E of Kzara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary be-

tween N and S Holland; and is pronounced *Ey*.

YADKIN RIVER. See PEDEE.

YAIK. See URAL.

YAIC COSSACKS. See URALIAN COSSACKS.

YAITSK. See URALSK.

YAKUTSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk; in the eastern part of Siberia.

YAKUTSK, a town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seated on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 1 N.

YALE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

YAMBO, a seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

YANG-TCHEOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. Being intersected by a number of canals, it has 24 stone bridges, each consisting of several arches. It is 45 miles NE of Nanking.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yun-nan, and having crossed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of Tsong-mung, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

YARE, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the county. It passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

YARKAN. See IREKEN.

YARMOUTH, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and is of considerable consequence, both as a port and fishing town. By means of its rivers, it enjoys the export and import trade of various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. Its harbour is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive and beautiful quay. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons; that for mackerel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. The herrings are chiefly cured here by salting, and then drying them in wood smoke; when, under the name of red herrings, they are either consumed at home, or exported to southern countries.

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Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market-place is very spacious; but the streets, in general, are very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, drawn by one horse, and calculated intirely for these narrow streets. Here are two churches: that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a seamark, and whichever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast, at a distance, form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

YARMOUTH, a borough in Hampshire, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, with a strong castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a creek, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 SW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

YAROSLAF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

YAROSLAF, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Volga with the Kotorosl, 140 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

YARUM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tees, over which is a stone bridge, 40 miles NNW of York, and 238 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 54 31 N.

YARLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, 14 miles N of Huntingdon, and 78 N by W of London.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and has several good harbours.

YELLOW RIVER, or **HOANG-HO**, a large river of Asia, which, after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

YELLOW SEA, a gulf of China, be-

tween the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

YEMEN, a province of Arabia Felix. Sanaa is the capital.

YENIKALE, an important fortress of the Crimea. See **KERTSCH**.

YENISEI, or **JENISA**, a river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of Oby.

YENISEISK, or **JENISKOI**, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisei. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

YEN-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its district seven cities of the third class, and is seated on the brow of a mountain, at the foot of which is the river Minho. It is 275 miles S of Nan-king.

YEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains four cities of the second and 23 of the third class; and it is seated between two rivers, 275 miles SE of Peking.

YEN-TCHING, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou. Here a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

YEOVIL, or **IVEL**, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is seated on the Ivel, 20 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 55 N.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles ESE of Ispahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nievre, and passing by Chateau-Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

YORIMAN, a province of S America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river Amazon. The native inhabitants are strong, robust, and active, and both sexes go naked.

YORK, an ancient city, the capital of Yorkshire, with an archbishop's see, and a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the

Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minster, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. Beside this cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V there were 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of five arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is surrounded by a strong wall, through which are entrances by four gates and five posterns; and it has a castle, built by William the Conqueror, which was formerly a place of great strength, but it is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Without Bootham bar stood the magnificent abbey of St. Mary, some ruins of which remain, and on the site of part of it is the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII, where several of our kings have lodged, though it is now neglected. York is a city and county of itself, governed by a lord-mayor, and sends two members to parliament: its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guild-hall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and, among the modern buildings, are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington; and an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; here is also a theatre-royal; and an asylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, 89 E of Lancaster, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 1' W, lat. 53° 59' N.

YORK, a county of Pennsylvania, 64 miles long and 24 broad. In 1790, it contained 17,747 inhabitants. Its capital, of the same name, is 15 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76° 43' W, lat. 39° 7' N.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E by Connecti-

cut, Massachussets, and Vermont; on the N. by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW and S by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and vallies; the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the vallies produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported. The best lands in this province, which lie along Mohawk River, and W of the Allegany mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes.

YORK, NEW, a city of the United States, capital of a state of the same name. It is situate on the SW point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is four miles in circumference. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is 15 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth; and is joined to the mainland by a bridge called King's Bridge. There is no bay or bay for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East River, is defended from the violence of the sea by some islands which interlock with each other; so that, except that of Rhode Island; the harbour of New York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best of the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,612. New York is 97 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 74° 9' W, lat. 40° 43' N.

YORK RIVER, a river of N America, in Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeak Bay.

YORK TOWN, a town of the United States, in Virginia, situate on the S side of York River. It has the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size, and is 13 miles E of Williamsburgh.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in

England, bordering on the E by Lincolnshire; on the W by Derbyshire; on the N by Westmoreland; and on the S by the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Hertford. It is 54 miles long and 40 broad. It lies in the diocese of Eborac. It sends two members to parliament. It has an extensive riding in the north, but this is a small portion as compared with the sea. On the E especially the Wolds, are dry, and lean sheep. Other parts enjoys a fine land on the coast and not very fertile. It also produces horses, and manufactures. It has two in the worst part of the sides of the plains, in pastures on the N. county are worked like shire land. The last district of England, other than the Aire, which falls in Yorkshire. It comes from the city of class; kiang, Yo Ireland surround

England, bounded on the N by Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham; on the E by the German Ocean; on the S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the SW by Cheshire; on the W by Lancashire; and on the NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N to S, and 115 from E to W. It is divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; and subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market-towns, and 563 parishes. It lies in the diocese of York (except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester) and sends 30 members to parliament. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The E riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the county recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are sold hence, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate vallies consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. In this last district are two of the highest hills in England; the one named Waincliffe, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seated on the Yang-tsie-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

YOUGHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is surrounded by walls, has a very commo-

dous harbour, with a well-defended quay, and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 51 59 N.

YPRES, a large city of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and ferges; and every year in lent there is a well-frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when the emperor Joseph II obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the river Yperlee, 12 miles W of Courtray, 15 NW of Lille, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

YRIEX, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin. It derives its name from a saint who built a monastery here, and is seated on the river Isle, 20 miles S of Limoges.

YSENDICK, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Calland, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

YSSEL. See ISSEL.

YSSELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 12 miles E of Cleves, and 22 NE of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.

YSSELMOND, an island of Holland, situate between the Merwe on the N, and another branch of the Maese on the S. It has a town of the same name, near three miles W of Rotterdam.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle, seated on the river YSSEL, five miles SW of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, 10 miles NE of Puy.

YTHAN. See EITHAN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

YUEN-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

YVERDUN, a strong and ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It is seated at the head of a lake of the same name, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

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YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See **NEUCHÂTEL.**

YVETOT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, five miles NE of Caudebec.

YUMA, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YUMETÔ, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, to the N of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

YUN, the largest canal in China, called also **THE IMPERIAL CANAL.** This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Peking, forms a communication between the N. and S. provinces. The traffic upon it is exceedingly great, and it is, in various other respects, an object of wonder and admiration to Europeans.

YUNG-PING FOÛ, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains one city of the second and five of the third class; and it is 87 miles E of Peking.

YU-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12 of the third class. It is 175 miles NW of Nan-king.

YUN-NAN, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se-tcheuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-si and Koei-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by those of Burmah and Pegu. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense.

YUN-NAN-FOU, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. Its district contains four cities of the second and third class. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

YVOY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Cher, 10 miles S of Sedan. Lon. 54 E, lat. 49 32 N.

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ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles

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W of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 11 N.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Neumark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, 15 miles N of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

ZACATECAS, a city of New Spain, in the audience of Guadajalear. It is surrounded by very rich silver mines, and is 312 miles NE of Mexico.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 38 19 N.

ZAGATULLA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles SW of that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple.

ZAGRAD, a strong and populous town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 25 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 137 SW of Buda. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ZAHARA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

ZAHARA, OF THE DESERT, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cassina, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren, inasmuch that the caravans crossing it to and from Negroland are often reduced to great extremities. The inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Leango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno.

ZAMORA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's

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see. In its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 35 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

ZAMOSKI, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZAMPANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique, and Sofala. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles SE of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very pleasant and fertile. Its principal riches consists in currants, with which it abounds: they are cultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore, which gives the sun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces: also excellent figs and oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood were not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. In one part of this island is a place which

shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring, which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

ZANZIBAR, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monfia, with the title of a kingdom, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar-canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

ZARA, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name; with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more considerable; the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles SW of Jaicza, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ZARNATE, a strong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Mistra.

ZARNAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracow. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 15 miles SE of Ostrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50 20 N.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, and capital of a starosty of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratibor. Lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

ZBARAZ, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kamienieck.

ZBOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked in his camp by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter were glad to consent to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 25 miles W of Zbaraz, and 52 E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46'E, lat. 49 46'N.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Schaggerach Sea on the N, the Sound on the E, the Baltic on the S, and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolferidike. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air unhealthy, especially for strangers. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43° S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who

found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait is Queen Charlotte's Sound, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between lat. 34 and 48° S, and lon. 166 and 180° E. Along the coast many small islands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping; and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. Of the two islands, the southernmost is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of stupendous height, consisting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with snow; but the land bordering on the seacoast is clothed thick with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance: it is indeed not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these vallies, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresces, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and coconos, are raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost intirely peculiar to the country. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well-made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are exceedingly vigorous

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and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, and chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattowing at Otahite. Their dress consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad: they bring two corners of it over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other parts, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging-places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the bark, or dry outside, falls off. Beside their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and in most parts of the northern island, they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but in the southern, nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otahite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than that what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and ex-

asperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

ZEBU, or **CEBU**, one of the Philippine Islands in the Indian Ocean, between those of Leyte and Negro's. It is 140 miles long and 30 broad.

ZECZEC, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N, from the empire of Cashna. On the E it is bounded by Zanzara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deserts. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZEIGHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZELL, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, in the Algau, between the county of Wurzach and Leutkircher Heath. It has a castle, and is seated on the little river Aitrach, 70 miles S of Ulm.

ZEITON, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place, and thin of people. It is seated on a hill, by a gulf of the same name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles SE of Larissa.

ZEITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well-frequented college. It is seated on the Elster, 25 miles SW of Leipzig, and 45 E of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZELL, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime-trees. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenburg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circumstance. The castle, a stately building, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired, by order of the king of Great Britain, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here. In 1757, the French reduced the suburbs of Zell to ashes, and even set fire to the orphan hospital, in which a great number of helpless children are said to have perished. Zell is seated on the Aller,

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31 miles NW of Brunswick, and 47 s by w of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 52 49 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Kintzig, 28 miles s of Baden, and 32 WSW of Stutgard. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 48 22 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on a lake of the same name, otherwise called the Zeller See, or lower lake of Constance, 14 miles NW of Constance.

ZELL, a small town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 33 miles NE of Treves.

ZELL-IN-THE-PINZGAU, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on a lake, 37 miles SW of Saltzburg.

ZELL-IN-ZILLER-THAL, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the Ziller, 60 miles SW of Saltzburg.

ZELLANY. See JESO.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large island, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595, a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the crew were obliged to winter here: they did not see the sun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles E of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ZERBI. See GERBES.

ZERBST, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, capital of a district of that name, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 27 miles NW of Wittemberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52 0 N.

ZERIGA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian horses.

ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Negropont. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the

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best trading commodity of the island, it being used by diers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, is seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the further end of a valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop.

ZIBIT, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a large trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles NW of Aden.

ZIRICZEE, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal residence of the counts of Zealand, and was then a place of much more consequence, the port having been since filled with sand. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576. It is 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ZITTAU, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. Beside the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan-house. Zittaw being occupied by the Prussians, in 1757, was taken by the Austrians, who pillaged the town, and almost intirely destroyed it, notwithstanding the unfortunate inhabitants were the subjects of their ally, the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dreiden. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with an ancient castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles SW of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 48 38 N.

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ZOAKA, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles w of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

ZOFFINGEN, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. The inhabitants, about 2000, have their own magistrates; and, what is peculiar, their own courts of justice, both civil and criminal, which decide in the last resort, without an appeal to Bern. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyss, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZORNDORE, a village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, one mile N of Cultrin. Here, in 1758, the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, a few miles N of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and above three miles in circumference. At some seasons it is formed into an intire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance.

ZUEELA, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, situate in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of ancient splendour. It is 140 miles E of Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

ZUC, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the w by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the s by that of Schweiz. It is rich in pasturage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and remarkable for their beauty, courtesy, and hospitality; yet they are held to be the most restless people in Switzerland. The government is democratic, and exceedingly complicated. The supreme power resides in the inhabitants of the four districts of Zug, Bar, Egeri, and Meutzingeri.

ZUG, a considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name; seated on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding with corn, pasture, and wood. In 1435, the street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore another was built on an eminence. There are several handsome churches, and a good town-house. It is remarkable, that Oswald, a saxon king of Northumberland, in the seventh century, is the tutelar saint of this place. Zug is 12 miles NE of Lucern, and 42 SE of Basl. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from s to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overijssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZUILLICHAW, a town of Silesia, in the province of Crossen, 16 miles NE of Crossen. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 52 12 N.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULPICH, or **ZULCH**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel, 10 miles s of Juliers, and 10 w of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ZURIC, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the s by that of Schweiz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg, and on the w by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. The civil war between the magistrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were readmitted; but, engaging in a conspiracy against the citizens, were discovered and put to death. In consequence of this, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms; and Zurich, for protection, formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich; a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most consider-

able in extent both of territory and power next to that of Bern. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burghesses of the town, consisting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 206 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprises the Senate, or Little Council (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

ZURIC, an ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of the lake of Zurich, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zurich are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same ancient battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century: the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains mulquets for 30,000 men. Among the charitable foundations are an orphan-house; an hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains above 600 patients; and the Allmosen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000*l.* a year. Here are several manufactures; particularly mul-lins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich is 35 miles SW of Con-

stance, 40 SE of Basle, and 55 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

ZURIC, a lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are studded thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S part of the lake appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the scenery is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurich.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with an old castle. It is seated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

ZURZACH, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, remarkable for two fairs much frequented by the merchants of Germany and France. It is seated on the Rhine, just above the junction of the Aar with that river.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N by the Yssel, which separates it from Velaw, on the W by Overysel, on the E by the bishopric of Munster, and on the S by the duchy of Cleves.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who restored it in 1674. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 55 E by S of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 10 N.

ZUTZ, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. Though not the largest, it is the principal place of the district of Upper Engadina, because it contains the criminal court of justice.

ZUYST, a village of the United Province, five miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is greatly ornamented by the spacious building which count Zinzendorf appropriated to the fraternity of Herrenhuters or Moravians. The brethren are employed in various kinds of manufacture; and as many of them have been either educated in England, or have worked there, their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland; but the articles are proportionably dearer. Zuyst is much frequented, in the summer months, by a substantial class of Dutch merchants (particularly from Amsterdam) who have no country seats of their own.

ZWICKOW, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, formerly imperial, but now

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subject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickow is seated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Altenburg, and 20 N of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 N of Worms.

ZWOLL, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is defended by some fortifications, and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an

Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, five miles S of Hasselt, and eight S of Campen. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 52 33 N.

ZYGETH, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It was besieged, in 1566, by Solyman II, emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Austrians. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of Esbeck. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the river Ciecirief, 70 miles W of Kiof, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

THE END.

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