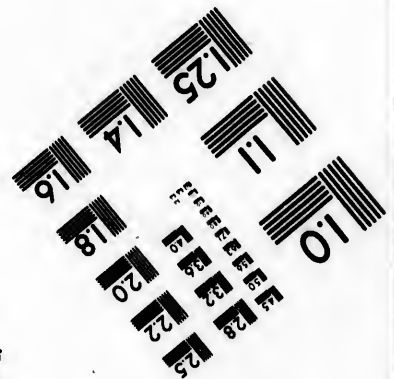
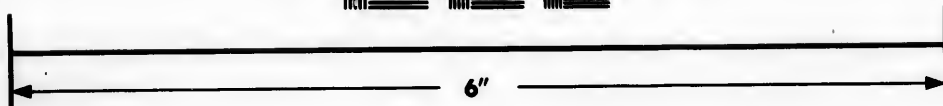
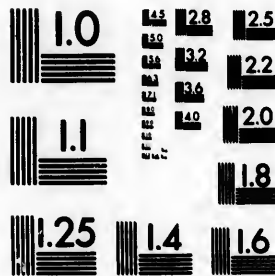


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

28
32
36
40
44
48

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
11
12
13
14
15

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: Pages 189-190 are missing. | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

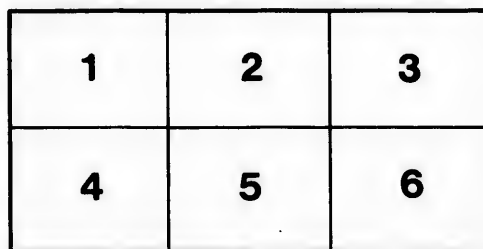
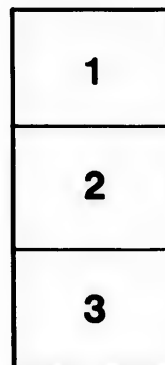
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
odifier
une
mage

rrata
o

pelure,
n à

32X

DR. BUTLER'S
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

.....
ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, consisting of two Coloured Maps, from a new set of plates, to 1836, with a complete Index of all the Names. Price 12s. half-bound.

AN ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY; consisting of twenty-one Coloured Maps, with a complete accented Index. Price 12s. half-bound.

A GENERAL ATLAS of ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY. Forty-three Coloured Maps and Two Indexes. Price 17 4s. half-bound.

The Indexes contain the latitude and longitude of all the places; and in that of the Ancient Atlas, the quantities are also marked.

4. A SKETCH of MODERN and ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, for the Use of Schools. 7th Edit. 1 vol. 8vo. 9s. Bds.

In the present Edition the Author has made some very important Additions, chiefly in the Modern part of it.

5. OUTLINE GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS, in 4to. with the Lines of Latitude and Longitude only, intended as Practical Exercises for the Pupil to fill up, from Dr. Butler's Atlases, and designed as an accompaniment. Price 4s. each, sewed, or 7s. 6d. together.

6. OUTLINE MAPS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, being a Selection, by Dr. Butler, from D'Anville's Ancient Atlas, intended as Practical Exercises for the Pupil to fill up, on Drawing Colombier, folio, Price 10s. 6d.

7. A PRAXIS on the LATIN PREPOSITIONS, being an attempt to illustrate their Origin, Signification, and Government, in the Way of Exercise, for the Use of Schools. Second Edition, in 8vo. 7s. 6d. bound.

Also, dedicated by Permission to the Rev. Dr. BUTLER,

1. A COMPENDIOUS CHART of ANCIENT HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY, designed principally for the Use of Young Persons. By Mrs. JOHN HURDIS, of Altrincham. Neatly engraved, and carefully coloured. 8s. 6d. sheets; or 6s. 6d. folded in boards; and 12s. on canvass and rollers, in a case.

It is contrived with great ingenuity, and combines the advantages of Dr. Priestley's Charts, the Historical and Biographical."—*Mon. Rev.*

2. A BRIEF SUMMARY of ANCIENT HISTORY, intended as a Companion to the above. 18mo. 8s. half bound.

Printed for LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, & GREEN.

~~Advertisement~~
STANDARD WORKS

PUBLISHED BY ~~Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London~~

Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London

THE ELEMENTS of PLANE GEOMETRY; containing the First Six Books of Euclid, from the Text of Dr. Simpson, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, which are added, Book VII. including several important positions which are not in Euclid; and Book VIII. consisting of Practical Geometry; also Book IX. of Planes and their Intersections; and Book X. of the Geometry of Solida. By **THOMAS KEITH.** 2d Edit. in 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. boards.

AN INTRODUCTION to the THEORY and PRACTICE of PLANE and SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, and the Stereographic Projection of the Sphere, including the Theory of Navigation; comprehending a variety of Rules, Formulae, &c. with their practical Applications to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, to determine the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun, the Longitude by the Lunar Observations, and to other important Problems on the Sphere, and on Nautical Astronomy. By **THOMAS KEITH.** In 8vo. Price 14s. boards. The Fourth Edition, corrected and improved.

A NEW TREATISE on the USE of the GLOBES; or, a Philosophical View of the Earth and Heavens; comprehending an Account of the Figure, Magnitude, and Motion of the Earth; with the natural Changes of its Surface, caused by Floods, Earthquakes, &c. designed for the Instruction of Youth. By **THOMAS KEITH.** 1 Vol. 12mo. with Plates. Sixth Edition. Price 6s. boards.

UNIVERSAL STENOGRAPHY; or, a Complete and Practical SYSTEM of SHORT-HAND. By **WILLIAM MAJOR, LL.D.** A New Edition, in 8vo. Price 6s. boards.

Standard Works.

THE ELEMENTS of LAND-SURVEYING, in all its Branches, practically adapted for the Use of Schools and Students; and including Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, and Measuring by the Chain, Plane, Table, Theodolite, and other Instruments; the entire Practice of Hilly Ground; the Division of Land; Plotting and Mapping, complete Tables of Signs and Tangents, Logarithms, &c. &c. By **ABRAHAM CROCKER**, Frome. With Copper-plates, and upwards of One Hundred Wood-cuts. New Edition. Price 9s. bound.

SELECT WORKS of the BRITISH POETS; with Biographical and Critical Prefaces. By **Dr. AIKIN**.

The object of this work, which is entirely New, is to comprise, within a moderate compass, a Chronological Series of our Classical Poets, from Ben Jonson to Beattie, without mutilation or abridgment, with Biographical and Critical Notices. The work, within these bounds, may be termed a "Library of Classical English Poetry," and may safely be recommended to the heads of Schools in general, and to the Libraries of Young Persons. In 1 Vol. 8vo. Price 18s. boards.

GIBBON'S HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAN EMPIRE; for the Use of Families and Young Persons. Reprinted from the original Text, with the careful omission of all passages of an irreligious or immoral tendency. By **THOMAS BOWDLER, Esq. F. R. S. S. A.** In 5 Vols 8vo. Price 3l. 3s. boards.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE; in which nothing is added to the Original Text: but those Words and Expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a Family. In 10 Vols. Royal 18mo. Price 3l. 3s. boards. The Fourth Edition. Or in 8 Vols. 8vo. Price 4l. 14s. 6d. boards.

J. A. Malouin,
Att. at Law,
15th August, 48.

, in all
ols and
ometry,
odolite,
round;
omplete
c. By
and up-
Price

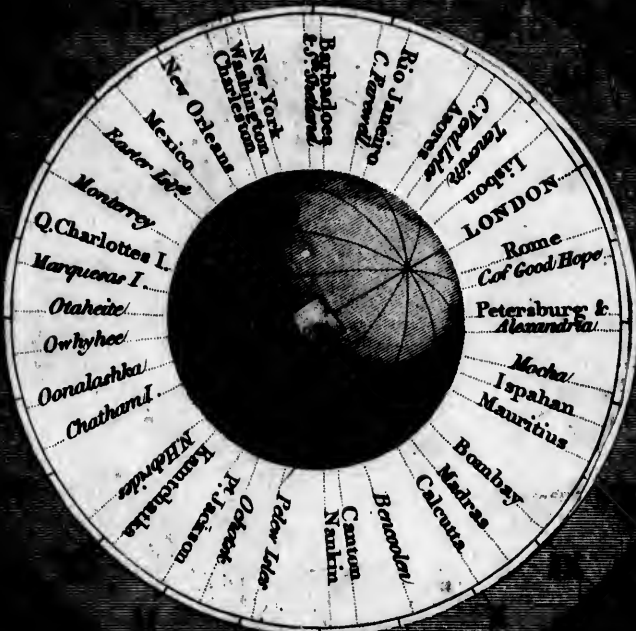
8; with

to com-
Series of
without
Critical
ermed a
afely be
d to the
rice 18s.

FALL
ilies and
with the
immoral
5 Vols

thing is
ressions
loud in
boards.
4s. 6d.

NOON



NIGHT

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Engraved by S. H. Ho

A GRAMMAR
of
GENERAL
GEOGRAPHY.

for the use of
Schools and Young Persons.

With Maps & Engravings

A new Edition Corrected and Modernized

By the

REV. J. GOLDSMITH,

Author of "Popular Illustrations of Geography," &c. &c.



London

Pub. by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green.

Price 2s. Bound.

G 125

P 56

1822

XXX

THE
been p
in a s
Gramm
ledge.

With
prints s
wanted
fascinat
the con
ever pu

The
of plain
ingenue
which s
venienc
stress
workin
knowle

Seve
also in
nothing
without
liarising
intentic
District

Ano
be felt
Name
to fix t
Such
languag
the stud

The
it is ap

P R E F A C E .

THE Author of "*Popular Illustrations of Geography*," has been persuaded, by some experienced Schoolmasters, to print, in a separate form, an Elementary Work, as an introductory Grammar to that pleasing and important branch of knowledge.

With this suggestion he has cheerfully complied; and now prints such a brief Synopsis of Geography, as has long been wanted by Tutors; and which, united to the popular and fascinating contents of his larger Work, will, he believes, form the completest system of Geography for the Use of Schools ever published.

The Author has annexed to this Grammar a great number of plain Questions without answers, with a view to exercise the ingenuity, the invention, and the memory, of the pupil; all of which are answered in *The Tutor's Key*, for the ease and convenience of Teachers. He continues also to lay the same stress as heretofore on the importance of *copying Maps*, and working *Problems on Maps*, as the *only* means by which a knowledge of Geography can be perfected.

Several of the Maps contained in the larger Work, are given also in this Compendium; for, though they add to the expense, nothing can be more absurd than to attempt to teach Geography without constant references to them. A proper mode of familiarising very young pupils with an idea of the meaning and intention of Maps, is to lay before them a Plan or Map of the District in which they reside.

Another addition to this Grammar, the utility of which will be felt by every Tutor, is the Alphabetical Table of Proper Names, in which, for the first time, an attempt has been made to fix the pronunciation of the names of places and countries. Such a guide to pronunciation has not hitherto existed in our language; and the want of it has tended considerably to impede the study of Geography.

The proper mode of using this little book to advantage, will, it is apprehended, be to direct the pupil to commit the whole

of the facts to memory, at the rate of one, two, or three, per day, according to his age and capacity; taking care, at the end of each section, to make him repeat the whole of what he has before learnt.

In connection with this labour, he may be usefully employed in answering, in writing, the Questions and Problems on the Globes, the answers to which are to be found in the *Tutor's Key*, and in answering the Problems on the Maps given in the *Royal Atlas*. If also he read over a part of the Vocabulary each day, comparing the words with the places on any Maps, it may be affirmed, that half an hour employed in this manner every day, will render any youth familiar with Geography in the course of a few months.

As further facilities to the student, and to render the study of Geography still more practical and efficacious, the author has contrived other important and necessary auxiliaries, all of which deserve the attention and adoption of intelligent author.

These are GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL COPY-BOOKS; or, SKELETON MAPS, Royal and Demy, to be filled up by the Students; in *two Parts*, the first containing the outlines of Countries;—and the second, the projections of the lines of Latitude and Longitude; and ATLASSES corresponding with the Copy-Books, on *Royal and Demy paper*; the *Royal* being also provided with an *Introduction on the Construction of Maps*, and a set of Problems on Maps, by means of which all the Questions may be accurately answered that are usually solved by means of Globes.

Answers are to be found to all Questions in this Geography in a separate Work, called the *Tutor's Key*: which Work likewise contains Answers to the Questions on the Universal Preceptor, to *Barrow's* and *Adair's* Questions, and to the Questions in twelve other Works; or the KEY to this Geography and the other Works may be had separately, at Nine Pence each.

This Edition has been embellished with a new set of elegant engravings of all the capital cities in the world, and representations of Costume.

London,
June, 1824.

er
nd
as

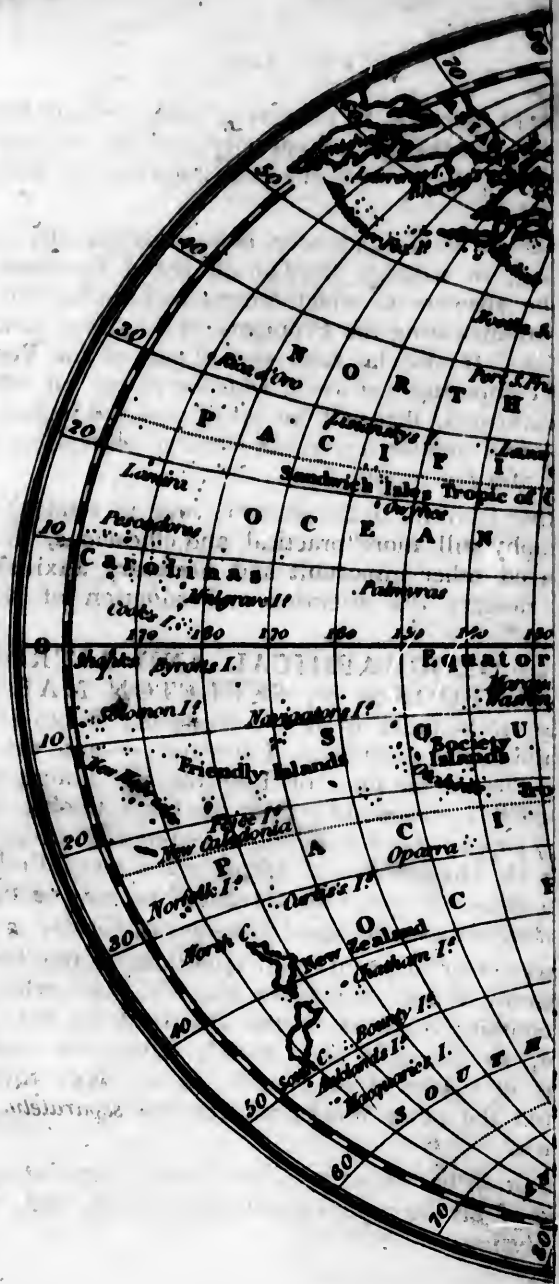
ed
he
r's
he
ry
ps,
ner
in

dy
nor
all
ent

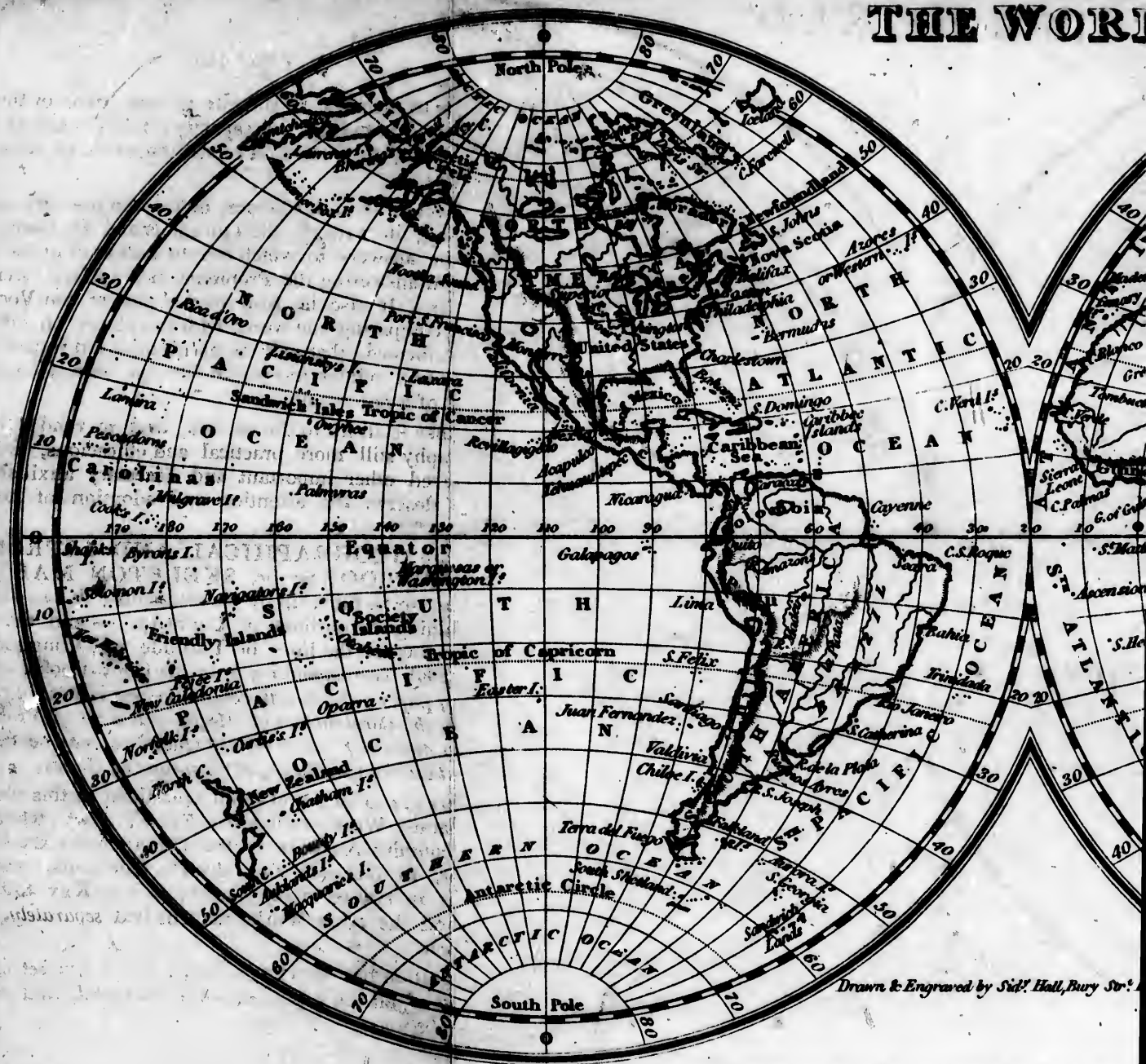
II
yal
the
nd,
and
yal
tro-
on
ely.

phy
ork
rsal
the
eo-
line

ant
ent-



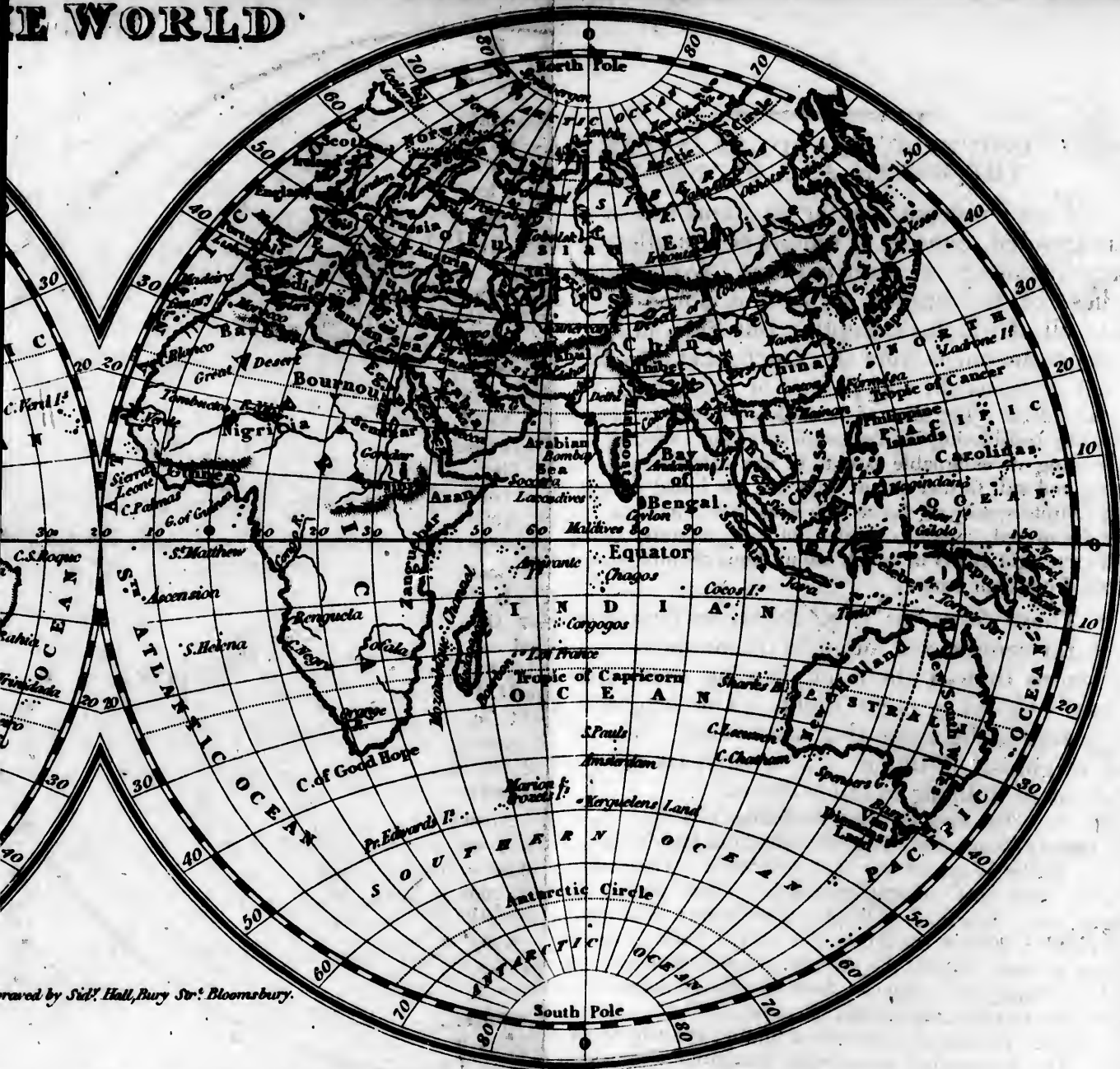
THE WORLD



Drawn & Engraved by Sid. Hall, Bury St.

London, Published 1827, by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown

THE WORLD



Drawn by Sid. Hall, Bury Str. Bloomsbury.

Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row.

of the fa
day, acc
of each
before le

In con
in answe
Globes,
Key, an
Royal A
each day
it may b
every da
the coun

As fu
of Geo
has con
of whic
author

These
CAL O
and De
first con
the proj
ATLA
and De
duction
Maps,
answere

Ans
in a se
likewise
Precept
Questio
graphy
Pence

This
engravin
ations

Lond
June. 1



**OF THE UNIVERSE, THE SOLAR SYSTEM, AND
THE EARTH AS A PLANET.**

1. **THE** Universe, so far as human observation has extended, consists of infinite or boundless space, comprehending a multitude of fixed luminous bodies, of the nature, bulk, and purpose, of the Sun; all of which, excepting our Sun, are at such immense distances from the Earth, that they appear, to our eyes, as shining points, or stars, only.

Observation. The idea of boundless or infinite space is acquired by considering the impossibility of any supposed bound; there being no assignable extent, in any direction, to which a farther and still farther extent may not be added without end. This infinite space, so far as the eyes and telescopes of men have discovered, contains myriads of suns, or stars, shining by their own light, many of which are millions of millions of miles distant from each other.

2. These *Suns*, or *fixed Stars*, as seen through good telescopes, are found to be innumerable; but not more than a thousand can be seen with the naked eye on a clear night. The brightest are supposed to be those that are nearest; but Sirius, the brightest of the Stars, is at least thirty-two millions of millions of miles distant.

Obs. 1. The fixed stars are so wonderfully numerous, that the famous astronomer Herschel calculates that, in a portion of the Milky Way, he saw 116,000 Stars. The positions of 60,000 have been exactly recorded. There are 20, of the largest size, called Stars of the *first* magnitude; 65 of the *second* magnitude; 205 of the *third*, 485 of the *fourth*, 648 of the *fifth*, and about 1500 of the *sixth*, magnitude; being all that can ever be seen by the naked eye, from all sides of the earth. The others can be seen with a telescope only.

Obs. 2. For the convenience of finding and referring to the Stars, the Babylonian astronomers fancifully arranged them in certain figures, as Bears, Lions, Horses, Dogs, Rams, Bulls, &c. called *Constellations*. Of these there are 82, and

they are depicted on the Celestial Globe. The most remarkable, to the naked eye or telescope, are *Orion*, containing his Sword and luminous Belt; *Taurus*, containing the Pleiades; and *Ursa Major*, containing the *Pointers* to the Polar Star: all visible in our winter evenings. The *Milky Way* is a light gleam of distant and innumerable Stars, stretching from the northern to the southern side of the Heavens. The brightest of the Stars is *Sirius*, or the Dog Star. The chief Stars in the Constellations are further distinguished by the letters of the Greek Alphabet, according to their brightness.

3. Our *Sun*, (and probably the Stars, in like manner,) is attended by distinct globes, which revolves at various distances, around his body, in periods varying with their distances; and, at the same time, they turn round on their own axes; creating a succession of seasons by the motion around the Sun, and a succession of night and day by rotation on the axis.

4. These globes, having the Sun for their common centre, are called *Planets*; and the whole is called *the Solar System*. This system, so far as we yet know, consists of seven globes, named, as they succeed each other in distance, *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, and *Uranus* or *Herschel*.

Obs. The Planets are known from the Stars by their steady light and their motion; and Jupiter, Venus, and Mars, are apparently larger than the Stars. Like the Earth, however, they have no light but what they derive from the Sun. Venus, as seen through a telescope, is like the new or half moon.

5. The Sun, the common centre of the Planets, is 877,547 miles in diameter, and is the source of light, heat, and life. It turns round on its axis in 25 days and 10 hours. The fixed Stars, in general, have probably the same nature, and the same uses to their respective systems of Planets.

Obs. It would require a million of globes, of the size of our

Earth, to make a globe of the size of the Sun. There seems every probability that all the fixed Stars are bodies of similar nature and magnitude to the Sun, serving as centres, and sources of light and heat, to innumerable systems of Planets, Moons, and Comets, like our Solar System.

6. The distances of the Planets from the Sun, in our Solar System, their diameters in miles, and the periods of their revolutions around the Sun, in days of our Earth, are as follow :

<i>Planets.</i>	<i>Distances.</i>	<i>Diameters.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>
Mercury	37 millions	Miles 3180	Days 88
Venus	69 ———	7500	224
Earth.....	95 ———	7928	365
Mars	145 ———	5400	687
Jupiter	496 ———	9400	4332
Saturn.....	908 ———	78,000	10,759
Uranus or Herschel	1816 ———	35,109	30,737

7. Several of the Planets are themselves surrounded by smaller globes, which serve to reflect the light of the sun by night. In this manner the Earth is provided with the Moon, a globe of 2000 miles in diameter, and only a quarter of a million of miles distant. Jupiter has four such Moons; Saturn has seven; and Uranus has six. Saturn is also provided with a luminous ring.

Obs. 1. As the Moon derives all its light from the Sun, it exhibits different faces according to its position in regard to the Sun. When on the same side as the Sun, its dark side is towards the earth, and we lose sight of it; when on the opposite side from that of the Sun, its illumined side stands towards the earth, and it is then full moon. As it proceeds towards the full, or opposition, and back again to the conjunction with the Sun, it exhibits, of course, all those variations of shape for which it is so remarkable. It is a curious object to view through any telescope.

2. The Moons of Jupiter form an exceedingly pleasing object through a telescope, constantly changing their positions, from side to side, by their revolutions around Jupiter.

3. The ring of Saturn is also a beautiful telescopic object;

but it requires a telescope of high magnifying powers to see the moons of Saturn and Uranus.

8. Besides the Sun, Planets, and Moons, there are other bodies which traverse infinite space, called *Comets*. These are subject to the control of the Sun, but move in orbits exceedingly elliptical. Above a hundred Comets have been observed; and one of them is supposed to be 575 years in performing its course in its orbit.

Obs. The last considerable Comet was visible for three months in the autumn of 1811. Its size was that of the Earth; and its projecting luminosity, evidently arising from the mere refraction of the Sun's light through its dense atmosphere, was about eleven millions of miles in length.

9. In addition to the Planets already described, there are four others, but apparently very small; hence they are denominated *Asteroids*. These are named Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. They revolve around the Sun, and are situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Obs. Pallas, the largest of these Asteroids, is about the size of our Moon. It revolves around the Sun in four years and 222 days, at the distance of 263 millions of miles.

10. The celestial phenomena worthy of particular explanation, are Eclipses, Transits, and Occultations.

An *eclipse of the Sun* is occasioned by the Moon's passing between the Earth and the Sun, when the shadow of the Moon falls on the Earth: and an *eclipse of the Moon* is occasioned by the Earth passing between the Sun and the Moon, when the circular shadow of the Earth is seen on the Moon.

A *transit* over the Sun, is when the planet Mercury or Venus is between the Sun and Earth, and is seen like a black spot on the Sun.

An *occultation* is when the Moon passes over any of the Planets or Stars.

11. The seasons are occasioned by the axis of

the Earth or Planet being inclined to the level of its orbit always in one direction, so that one end of the axis is directed *towards* the Sun at one season of the year, and *from* the Sun at another. This occasions the variations of climate, and the different lengths of day and night.

N. B. For further particulars on these interesting subjects, see Blair's *Universal Preceptor*, or his *Grammar of Natural Philosophy*; Squire's *complete Grammar of Astronomy*; or *The Wonders of the Heavens*.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Geography is the science which describes the surface of the Globe, the natural divisions of which are Land and Water.

The *Land* consists of continents, islands, peninsulas, and isthmuses: and the *Water* of oceans, seas, gulfs, straits, and rivers.

A *continent* resembles an *ocean*; because a *continent* is the largest portion of land, and an *ocean* is the largest portion of water.

There are two great *Continents*, the Old or Eastern Continent, which contains Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the Columbian or New or Western Continent, which contains North and South America.

An *island* is a portion of land surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, Jamaica, and Borneo.

An *archipelago* is an assemblage of islands.

A *peninsula* is a tract of land almost surrounded with water; as the Morca, in Greece.

An *isthmus* is a neck of land, which connects a peninsula to a continent, or two continents together: as the isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia; and the isthmus of Panama, which joins North to South America.

There are four *oceans*; the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Northern Ocean.

A *sea* is a smaller collection of water; as the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the Black Sea.

A *gulf* is an arm of the sea, extending, more or less, into the land; as the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Persia. A *harbour*, or *haven*, is a little gulf.

A *bay* is an indent of the sea, having a much wider opening than a gulf, as the Bay of Biscay. A *cove* is a very small bay. A *road* is an indentation of the sea, in which ships may anchor safely.

A *river* is a stream of water, running through the lowest accessible levels of a country to the sea; and returning to it the water which, having evaporated, had formed *clouds*, and fallen over the land in *rain*. Lesser streams are denominated *creeks* and *rivulets*.

A *strait* is a narrow part of the sea, forming a passage from one sea to another; as the Strait of Gibraltar; the Strait of Magellan, and the Strait of Dover.

A *cape*, or *headland*, is a point of land jutting out into the sea; as the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn.

A *peninsula* resembles a *sea*; because a *peninsula* is a large portion of land every where surrounded by water, except at a narrow neck where it joins the main land; and a *sea* is a large space of water, surrounded by land, excepting that part which connects it with the ocean.

An *isthmus* resembles a *strait*, and an *island* resembles a *lake*; for an *island* consists of land every where surrounded with water, as Great Britain; and a *lake* consists of water every where surrounded by land, as the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland.

A *promontory* resembles a *gulf*; for a *promontory* is a range of high land stretching itself into the sea; and a *gulf* is a large arm of the sea running a considerable way into the land.

A *channel* is a long passage of water from one sea to another; as the English Channel, which connects the Atlantic Ocean with the North Sea.

An *estuary* is a union of several rivers as they approach the sea, as the Humber. In Scotland they are called *friths*, as the Frith of Forth; and they are sometimes called *sound*s.

open-
y small
ps may

lowest
o it the
fallen
creeks

e from
rait of

to the

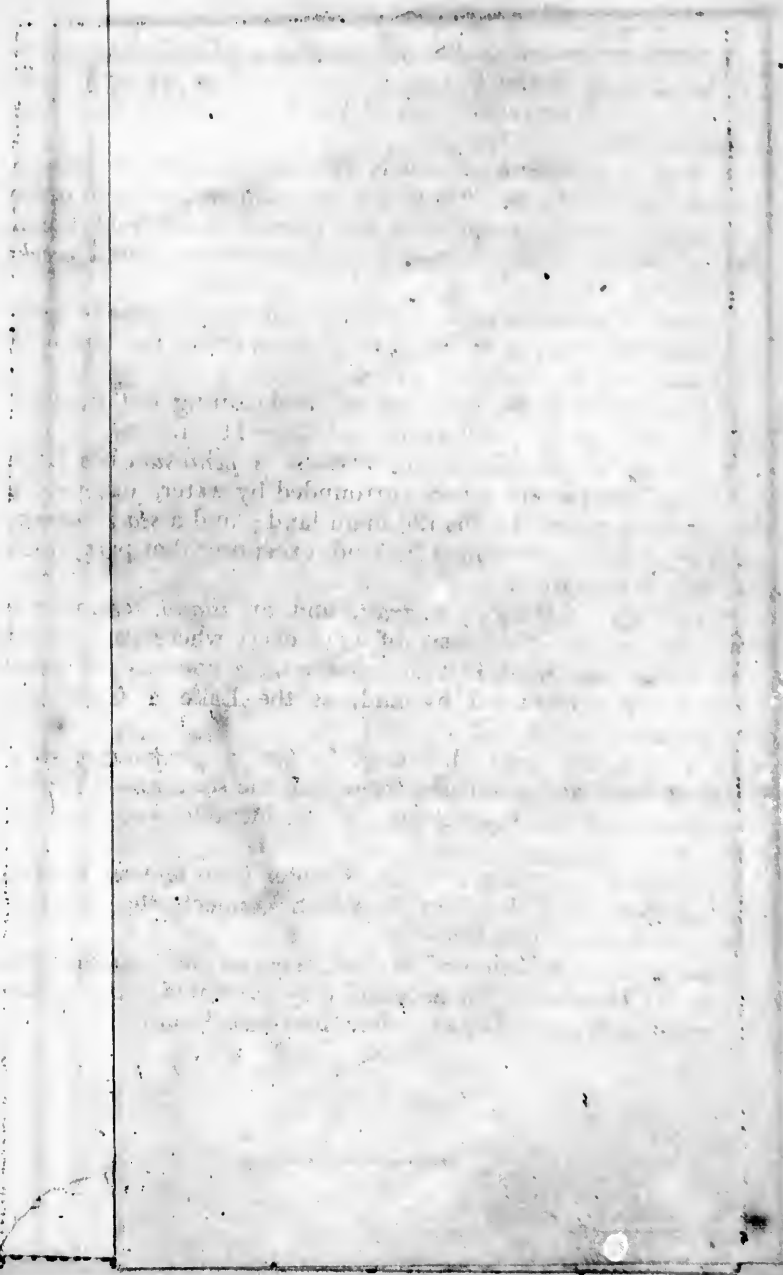
a large
pt at a
a large
which

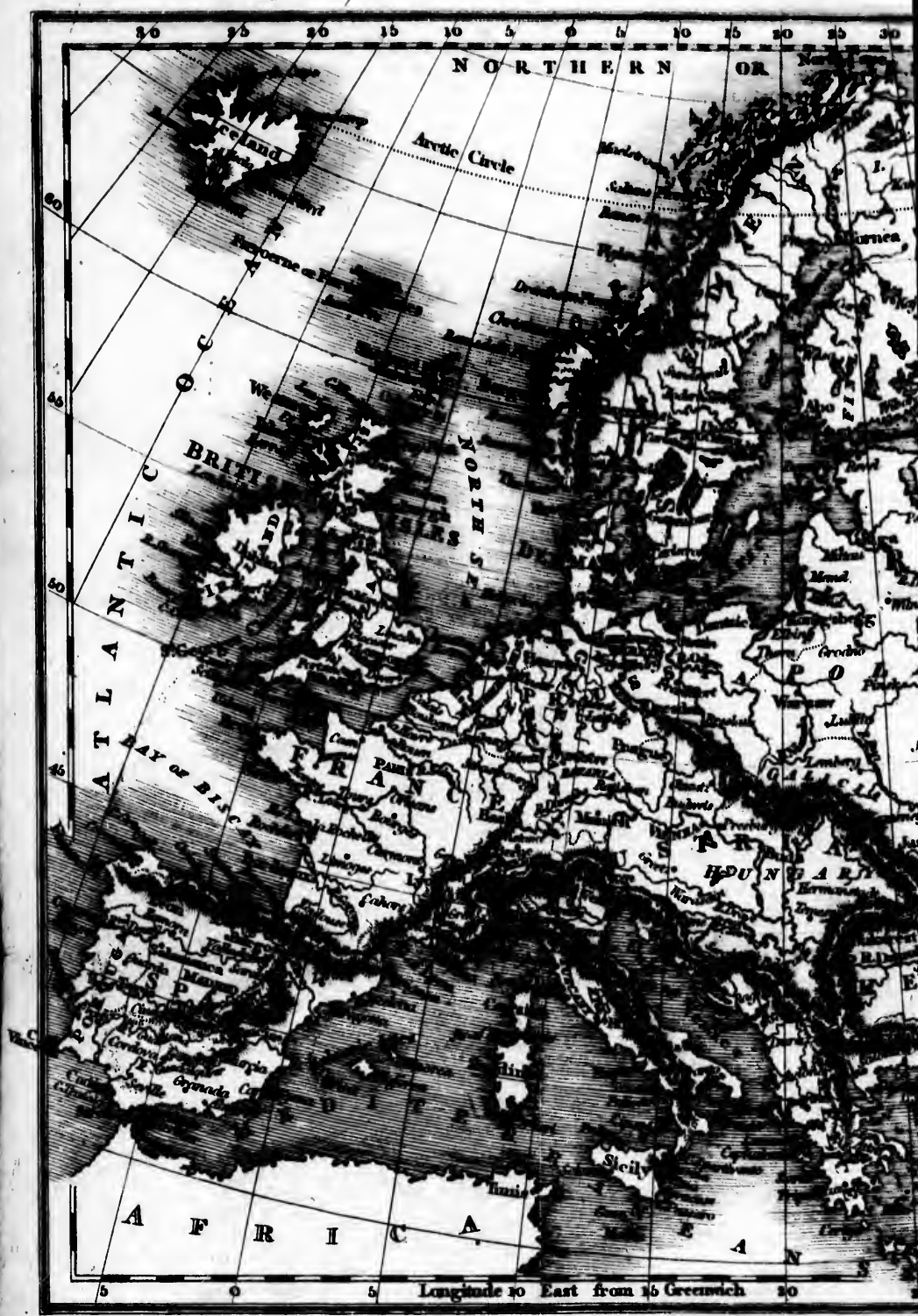
bles a
ounded
water
eva in

y is a
ulf is
to the

o ano-
atlantic

ch the
as the



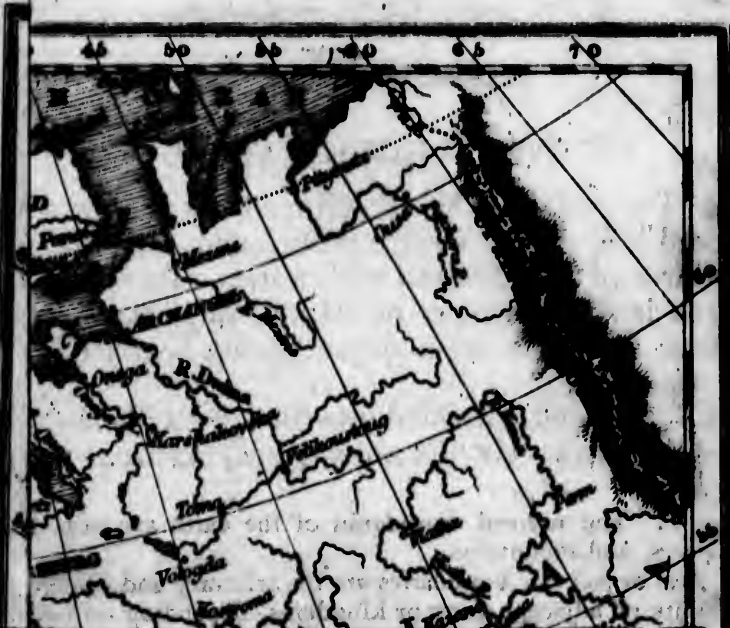


London. Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown &



Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row.

Drawn & Engraved by S. H. Hall



[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

h
t
f
t
o
c
A
se
ab
tic
la
sq
el
hu
in
ric
vis
by
go

OF THE WHOLE EARTH.

12. The surface of the Earth contains nearly two hundred millions of square miles, and more than two-thirds of it is covered with water. Its circumference is 360 degrees, or 24,876 English miles; the average length of a degree being nearly $69\frac{1}{3}$ of those miles.

13. The Land is divided into four great divisions, called quarters: viz. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

Obs. 1. The natural boundaries of the earth are oceans, seas, rivers, and mountains.

2. Civil or political boundaries are the arbitrary and changeable limits of adjacent states or kingdoms, depending on political and military events.

14. The habitable parts of the earth are calculated to occupy a space of thirty-nine millions of square miles, of which Europe contains five; Asia eleven; Africa nine; and America fourteen.

15. The number of inhabitants is about eight hundred millions, and there are on each square mile in Europe 34, in Asia 46, in Africa 3, and in America 2 souls.

OF EUROPE.

16. EUROPE is the smallest of the four great divisions, or quarters, of the world; but it is inhabited by an active and intelligent race of mankind, who govern most of the other parts.

17. EUROPE comprehends the independent countries, known by the names of

Sweden,	German States,	Tuscany,
Russia,	Turkey,	Spain,
Denmark,	France,	Portugal,
Prussia,	Netherlands,	The united Kingdom
Hanover,	Switzerland,	of Great Britain
Saxony,	Parma,	and Ireland,
Wirtemberg,	Naples,	And the Republic of
Bavaria,	Rome,	the Seven Islands.
Austria,	Sardinia,	

18. It has four inland seas, called the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the White Sea. The part of the Mediterranean which lies east of Candia, is called the *Levant*; and that on the north of the same island, the *Archipelago*.

19. The principal European islands are, Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland, Candia, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, with the Balearic Isles, which include Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

20. The principal rivers in Europe are, the Volga, the Danube, the Dneiper, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Loire, the Tagus, and the Thames.

Obs. If the length of the Thames is taken at 1, then the length of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Volga, will be as 5½, 7, and 9½.

21. The most elevated mountains in Europe are, the Alps, which separate Italy from Germany and France; the Pyrenees, which lie between France and Spain; the Dofrafeld, between Norway and Sweden; and the Carpathian, which bound Hungary on the north and east.

Obs. The most mountainous countries in Europe are Switzerland, Norway, Wales, and Scotland. The country from France to Russia is almost a plain.

22 The principal capes and promontories of Eu-

coui-

Kingdom
Britain
ad,
Republic of
Islands.

editer-
White
ch lies
that on

Great
y, Sar-
which

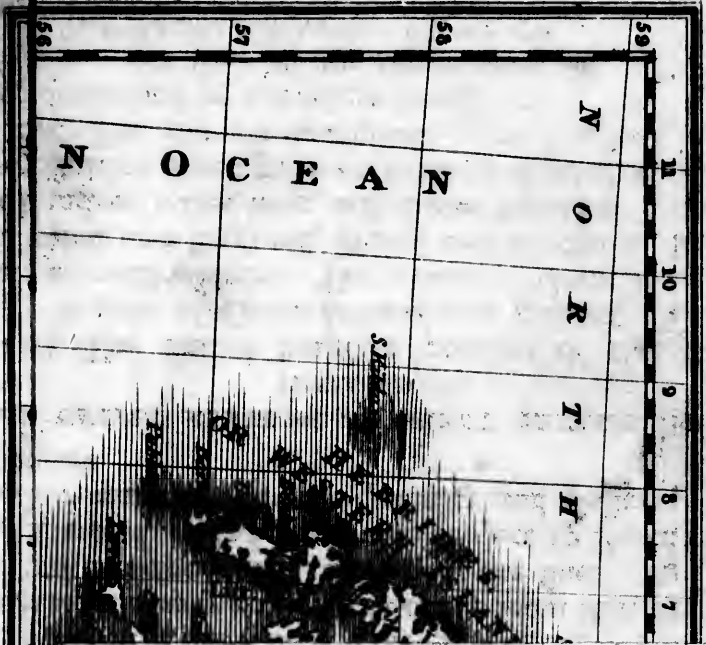
Volga,
oe, the

then the
ill be as

oe are,
y and
France
y and
Hun-

Swit-
y from

of Eu-



London, Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, & Co. in Pall Mall.



BRITISH ISLES.

Longitude 5 West from Greenwich 3 2 1 Longitude East.

London, Published by Longman, Rees, Orm, Brown, & Green, Paternoster Row.

Drawn by

N O R T H E A S T E R N O C E A N

N O R T H I S L A N D S

O R K N E Y I S L A N D S



S H E T L A N D I S L A N D S
on the same scale
as the Map



ro
L
th
T

ex
tr
an

D
it
be
th
an
wh
bi

an
m
p

h
d
h
c

a
v
m
n

P
W

rope are, the North Cape, the Naze of Norway, the Land's End of England, Cape Clear, Ireland, and the capes La Hague, Finisterre, St. Vincent, and Trafalgar.

OF SWEDEN.

23. The kingdom of Sweden now includes the extensive, but cold and thinly inhabited, countries, bounded by the Baltic, the gulf of Bothnia, and the Northern Ocean.

Obs. For nearly a thousand years Norway was subject to Denmark; but by late treaties among the European sovereigns, it was given to Sweden in lieu of Finland, which had previously been united to Russia. The kingdom of Sweden includes, therefore, at this day, the countries antiently called *Scandinavia*, and now known by the names of Lapland, Norway, and Sweden; which, though neither fertile nor populous, possess great capabilities in geographical position and mineral productions.

24. Lapland, the most northern part of Europe, and of the kingdom of Sweden, is covered with immense forests, chiefly of fir-trees; and with scanty pastures which nourish only the rein-deer.

25. The Laplanders are of diminutive size, but hospitable, generous, and courageous. In sledges, drawn by rein-deer, they will occasionally pass over hill and dale, two hundred miles in the same straight course.

26. In the northern parts of Lapland the sun is absent about seven weeks in winter. The stars are visible at noon, and the moon shines without intermission. In the summer, on the contrary, the sun never sets for seven weeks together.

Obs. These phenomena are explained and illustrated in the Problems on the Globes and Maps. See a future page of this Work, and also the introduction to my Royal Atlas.

27. NORWAY, an antient province of Denmark, was united to Sweden by the treaty of 1815, and thus it

may give to that kingdom a maritime ascendancy. Its chief towns are Christiana and Bergen.

28. It is the most mountainous country in the world: and the rivers and cataracts, which intersect the mountains, render travelling exceedingly dangerous.

29. The inhabitants have neither corn-fields nor gardens, but subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. Horse-flesh is publicly sold in their markets as the ordinary food of the people.

30. On the coast of Norway are several thousand small islands, occupied by birds and some few fishermen; and here also is a dangerous vortex of the sea, called the Maelstrom.

31. The chief wealth of Norway consists of the fir timber, with which it supplies foreign nations. It possesses quarries of excellent marble, and mines of various metals; these it exchanges for corn and necessaries.

32. Exclusive of Norway and Lapland, Sweden Proper is divided into governments, or provinces, which include the islands Gottland and Öland.

33. The chief towns are Stockholm, the capital, which stands on seven rocky islands in $59^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude; Upsal, famous for its university; Gottenburg, a celebrated trading port; and Carlscrona, the naval port and arsenal.

Obs. Stockholm occupies seven small rocky islands, and the scenery around is truly singular and romantic. Most of the houses are of stone or brick, covered with white stucco; except in the suburbs, where several are of wood painted red. The royal palace stands in a central and high situation: and there are a castle, an arsenal, and several academies. The population is estimated at 85,000.

34. The chief wealth of Sweden arises from its mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The cop-

per mines are very spacious, affording commodious habitations for numerous families, and forming subterraneous worlds.

35. Sweden is a mountainous and barren country, remarkable for the number and extent of its lakes. Its rivers are numerous, but few are navigable.

36. Sweden and Swedish Lapland abound with natural curiosities, and with singular and truly sublime scenery. Towards the north, about its middle region, Sweden has only two seasons; nine months winter, and three months summer, during which, vegetation is wonderfully rapid.

37. The Swedish islands are numerous; but those constituting the archipelago of Aland have been ceded to Russia. In the Baltic Sea there are no tides; but a current mostly sets from it into the North Sea.

OF DENMARK.

38. The kingdom of Denmark consists of Siælland, Jutland, Slesvig, Holstein, Lauenburg, Iceland, and the islands called the Færoerne or Faro.

Obs. At the close of the late war, Norway was violently severed from Denmark: but, by the definitive treaty, the little province of Lauenburg, in the south, was given in lieu.

39. Denmark Proper consists of the peninsula of Jutland, and of the fine islands, Siælland, Fyen, &c. at the entrance of the Baltic.

40. Its chief town, Copenhagen, is in the island of Siælland. At the castle of Elsinore, in the strait called the Sound, foreign ships that trade to the Baltic, must pay a small toll.

41. That part of the sea situated between Siælland and Fyen, is called the *Great Belt*; and that which divides Fyen from the continent of Denmark, is called the *Little Belt*.

42. Iceland, an island in the Northern Ocean, is subject to Denmark, and abounds in sulphur, subterraneous fires, volcanoes, hot springs, &c. Hecla, in Iceland, is a volcanic mountain a mile high, the top of which is always covered with snow.

43. The western coast of Greenland, considered as subordinate to the king of Denmark, is famous for its whale-fishery, but it is too cold to be inhabited by civilized man.

OF RUSSIA.

44. The Russian empire, the largest in extent, and the most powerful, in the world, comprehends a large portion of Europe, and all the northern parts of Asia; but its population is not more than fifty millions.

Obs. 1. With the newly constituted kingdom, or rather viceroyalty, of Poland, and the western province of Finland, the empire contains forty-five governments; and these include the antient states of Carelia, Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia, together with the duchy of Courland, Lithuania lying on the south-western side of Petersburg, and the country of the Don Cossacks. It is bounded, on the north, by the Northern Ocean; on the south, by Austria, the Black and Caspian Seas, and Tahtary; on the east, by the Seas of Okhotsk and Kamtchatka; or, rather, by the Northern Pacific Ocean; and, on the west, by Sweden and the Baltic.

By the dishonourable partition of Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1815, Russia has acquired nearly three-fourths of that country, and the city of Warsaw, with about ten millions of subjects; and, by a peace with Persia in 1814, a great portion of the extensive regions which bound the Caspian Sea, on the west, were acquired.

Obs. 2. Since 1812, by treaty with Russia, the boundary of Turkey, on the north-east, is formed by the rivers Pruth and Danube. Hence the whole of Bessarabia, with a great portion of Moldavia, formerly a part of Turkey, is now, also, included in the Russian empire.

45. The Russian government is despotic, but

mild in its administration; and four-fifths of the population are in a state of slavery. Siberia is used as a place of banishment, at the pleasure of the sovereign.

Obs. The chief portion of the population of European Russia is the absolute property of the Nobles, whose wealth is estimated by the number of their Boors or Peasants, part of whose earnings and gains they appropriate; but the manumission of slaves is rapidly going on, through the present liberal policy of the Emperor.

46. In some parts of Russia the climate is so severe, that icicles frequently hang to the eyelashes, and the drivers of carriages are often found frozen to death on their seats.

47. The principal towns are Petersburg, the European capital, in $59^{\circ} 56'$ of north latitude; Moscow, (properly *Mosqua*,) the ancient capital; Archangel, a port on the White Sea; Odessa and Cherson, on the Black Sea; Astracan, on the Caspian; Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; Warsaw, the capital of Poland; and Riga, a port on the Baltic.

Obs. 1. Petersburg, the Imperial residence, contains 270,000 inhabitants; and was an erection of the last century. It stands in a marshy situation on the river Neva, and the houses are chiefly of wood, though there be some of brick, ornamented with white stucco. The stone buildings are few; and Petersburg is more distinguished by its fame, than by its appearance or opulence. The noblest public works are the quays and palaces, built of granite.

2. Moscow, the ancient capital, containing 100,000 houses and 50 churches, was burnt by the Russians, during the invasion of the French in 1812, to prevent their holding it through the winter, but has since been rebuilt.

48. The Russian empire enjoys the commercial advantages of two inland seas, the Black Sea and the Caspian. It also commands the Baltic, and

has nautical establishments on the Northern Pacific Ocean.

49. Russia is a desert but level country, there being scarcely a hill from Petersburg to Pekin in China; the same may be said of the roads from Petersburg to the north of France.

50. The principal rivers are the Volga, which, after winding a course of three thousand miles, discharges itself into the Caspian Sea. The Don, or Tanais, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Dwina, and the Vistula, are also in Russia.

51. The Uralian mountains, extending from north to south, divide European Russia from Asiatic Russia and Siberia.

52. The inland navigation is extensive, as goods may be conveyed by water, nearly from Petersburg to China. In other respects Russia is in a rude and an uncultivated state, except its recent conquests of the Crimea, Finland, and Poland.

53. Russia is known in commerce for its timber, hemp, tallow, hides, tar, and flax. It also has iron and copper mines in the Uralian mountains, and some fisheries.

54. Among the natural curiosities of Russia, are *bergs* or rocks of ice, found in the Frozen Ocean, of many miles in extent, and of an astonishing height, which are adorned, like cathedrals, with pinnacles, and reflecting every variety of colour.

OF PRUSSIA.

55. The Prussian dominions were formerly very small; but the ambition and abilities of Frederick the Second, the annexation of Silesia in 1741, and of parts of Poland and Saxony in 1815, have rendered Prussia a considerable empire.

56. It is divided into Royal Prussia, and Ducal

Prussia. Royal Prussia lies on the west side of the Vistula, and Ducal Prussia on the east.

57. Before the partition of Poland, the Prussian subjects amounted to only five millions, but by that and other recent seizures from less powerful neighbours, they have been increased to ten millions and a half.

58. The chief towns are, Berlin, the capital, Dantzic, Konigsberg, Magdeburg, and Breslau. The principal rivers are, the Vistula and the Memel, the Oder and the Elbe.

Obs. Berlin is situated on the banks of the river Sprey, and is regularly fortified. It contains 150,000 inhabitants; and the number of houses is 7000. It is more remarkable for the elegance of the buildings than for its wealth or industry.

59. By the war which Prussia commenced against France, in 1806, though she was at first subjugated and forced to make peace, she eventually gained three millions of subjects, and the king added to his titles those of duke of Saxony, Westphalia, &c.

Obs. That part of the Prussian territory, now called the Grand Duchy of the Rhine, includes a great extent of country on the west of that river: this portion comprehends the cities of Treves and Aix-la-Chapelle, with Cologne, Coblentz, and Cleve. The Eastern, or Westphalian portion, contains Munster, Dusseldorf, and Paderborn.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

60. The Dutch were formerly distinguished by their love of liberty; but a few years since they received a king in Louis Bonaparte, and now their Stadtholder is restored, under the title of King of the Netherlands, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

61. Batavia, or Holland, consists of seven united provinces, viz. Groningen, Friesland, Overysse, Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Zeeland.

62. By the peace of 1814, these Dutch provinces

were united to the ten Belgic provinces and Luxemburg, consisting altogether of the most fertile countries in Europe, inhabited by seven millions of wealthy and industrious people.

63. The capital cities are, Amsterdam, Brussels, and Luxemburg. The other principal towns are, in the north, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht, Middleburg, and Groningen; in the south, Antwerp, Bruges, Breda, Ghent or Gent, Louvain, Maestricht, Bergen or Mons, Namen or Namur, and Luik or Leige. Flushing is a famous port.

Obs. Amsterdam, once a collection of fishermen's huts, offers to the traveller an interesting and an elegant proof of what the industry and perseverance of man is capable. — Its largest streets, of which there are three, forming semicircles towards the land, called Graats, have broad canals running through them, with rows of trees on each side, and a good coach-road. The houses are built with regularity and singular beauty, and the other side of the town abuts on the Zuider Zee. This mode of arranging the streets is common in other parts of Holland, and offers a great facility to its commerce. The chief edifices are, the stadt-house, founded on piles at an immense expense; the exchange, and the post-office; and some of the streets along the chief canals display houses of uniform grandeur.

64. The Hague is the largest and richest *village* in the world: it is thirty miles from Amsterdam, and is the seat of government, and the residence of the principal people.

Obs. Before the reign of Elizabeth, the English sovereigns usually had recourse to the city of Antwerp for voluntary loans, such as the merchants of London now grant to our government.

65. The chief magistrate, formerly called Stadt-holder of the United Provinces, is now King of the Netherlands. He spends a part of the year at the Hague, his antient residence, and a part at Brussels, the capital of the Belgic departments.

is
Fl
it,

the
are
ro
co

sub
Sta
cal

of
pen

7
Die
tiar
mar

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.

15.

Obs. The Protestant religion, under the Presbyterian form, is established in Holland, but almost the entire population of Flanders, together with that part of Holland which borders on it, are Catholics.

66. The principal rivers of Holland are, the Rhine, the Maes or Meuse, and the Scheld. The canals are very numerous, and serve the same purpose as roads in other countries, viz. for travelling and the conveyance of goods.

OF GERMANY.

67. The extensive country called Germany, is subdivided into a great number of independent States, which are united in a political confederation, called the Germanic Confederation.

Obs. The objects of the Confederation are the maintenance of the external and internal surety of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the Confederated Estates.

The affairs of the Confederation are confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the Members may vote by their Plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner :

	Votes.
1. Austria - - - - -	4
2. Prussia - - - - -	4
3. Bavaria - - - - -	4
4. Saxony - - - - -	4
5. Hanover - - - - -	4
6. Wurtemberg - - - - -	4
7. Baden - - - - -	3
8. Electoral Hesse, or Hesse Cassel - - - - -	3
9. Grand Duchy of Hesse (Hesse Darmstadt) - - - - -	3
10. Denmark, for Holstein - - - - -	3
11. Low Countries, for Luxemburg - - - - -	3
12. Brunswick, 2; and Nassau, 2; - - - - -	4
13. Mecklenburg Schwerin, 2; Strelitz, 1; - - - - -	3
14. Nassau, 2; Saxe Wiemar, Gotha, Coburg, Meinungen, and Hildburghausen, each 1; - - - - -	7
15. Holstein Oldenburg, 1; Anhalt-Dessau, 1; Anhalt-Bernburg, 1; Anhalt-Kotthen or Cothen, 1; Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, 1; Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, 1; - - - - -	6

16. Hohenzollern Hechingen, 1 ; Lichtenstein, 1 ; Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, 1 ; Waldeck, 1 ; Elder Reuss, 1 ; Younger Reuss, 1 ; Schaumburg-Lippe, 1 ; Lippe, 1 ; and the four free cities of Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, each a vote	-	-	12
	Total	-	69

And Austria presides at the Federative Diet.

68. Germany was formerly divided into nine great divisions, called Circles: three northern, namely, Westphalia, Lower Saxony, and Upper Saxony; three in the middle, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, and Franconia; and three southern, Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria.

69. These circles are now divided into kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, &c.; and there are, besides, a number of free cities, which are in themselves sovereign states, governed by their own magistrates.

70. Almost every prince in Germany, of which there are many, is uncontrolled in the government of his own territories; but, in regard to foreign nations, they form one great confederacy, governed by general laws of policy.

71. The chief towns of Germany, independently of those in kingdoms, are, Hamburg, on the Elbe, one of the first commercial cities in Europe; Frankfort, Mentz, Manheim, Heidelberg, Cassel, Bremen, Gotha, &c.

72. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, the largest in Europe; the Rhine, running from Switzerland to Holland; the Elbe, running through Prussia and Saxony; the Maine, the Weser, and the Oder.

OF SAXONY.

73. The electorate of Saxony was raised into a kingdom by Napoleon, after his conquest of Prussia.

The capital is Dresden, one of the finest cities in Germany till taken and plundered by the confederates in 1814.

74. The king of Saxony's dominions contain nearly three millions of people, esteemed the happiest and most industrious in Germany. Leipzig is one of its flourishing towns.

OF BAVARIA.

75. This electorate was also created a kingdom by Napoleon. The capital is Munich (*Munchen*), and the Bavarian dominions, bounded by the Austrian States, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, contain about four millions of inhabitants. This kingdom includes the cities of Ratisbon, (*Regensburg*), Augsburg, Wurzburg, &c.

OF WURTEMBERG.

76. This is another of Napoleon's kingdoms, and the smallest in Germany, containing not more than two millions of people, whose capital is Stuttgart.

OF HANOVER.

77. This electorate has also been changed into a kingdom, after the example of the preceding. It suffered in the late wars, but is now reviving under the government of the Guelphs. With its dependencies it contains about three millions of inhabitants, who are governed by a Viceroy, having Hanover for the capital, and Emden and Bremerlehe for the chief ports.

OF AUSTRIA.

78. The extensive dominions of the emperor of Austria, constituting part of Germany, are, Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Hungary, part of Poland, the Tyrol, and Lombardy; and contain about thirty millions of inhabitants.

79. By the partition of Poland, Austria acquired one-sixth part, and four millions of subjects. Her power was much crippled in the wars which she waged against Napoleon, but she has now recovered more than she lost.

80. The capital of this compact and powerful empire is Vienna. The other chief towns are, Prague, Presburg, Venice, and Milan. — The principal mountains are, the Tyrolese, the Alps, and the Carpathian; and the rivers are, the Danube, the Moldau, and the Drave.

Obs. 1. Vienna, the chief city of the Austrian dominions, lies on the S. W. side of the Danube, in a fertile plain. The manufactures are little remarkable, though some inland commerce is transacted on the noble stream of the Danube. The number of inhabitants is computed at 254,000. The suburbs are far more extensive than the city, standing at a considerable distance from the walls. The houses are generally of brick covered with stucco. The chief edifices are, the metropolitan church of St. Stephen, the imperial palace, library, and arsenal, the house of assembly for the states of Lower Austria, the council-house, the university, and some monasteries. The prater, or imperial park, is an island in the Danube, well planted with wood.

Obs. 2. The city of Cracow, on the Vistula, formerly in Poland, with an extent of territory about 40 miles in length by 10 in breadth, was declared, by the treaty of 1815, to be for ever free, independent, and strictly neutral, under the protection of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The opposite town of Podgorze, though in the Austrian territory, was, at the same time, declared to be a free town for commercial purposes.

OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

81. Turkey in Europe, once the seat of civilization, learning, and the arts, includes antient Greece and other countries, formerly the finest in the world, but, owing to the Mahometan religion, and to the despotism of the government, and ignorant

policy of the Turks, now the most desolate and miserable.

Obs. The government is despotic under the Grand Seignior, who is master of the lives and property of his subjects. The provinces are governed by Pashas, many of whom are nearly independent of their Imperial Master.

82. The northern provinces are, Moldavia, Walachia, Servia, and Bosnia; those in the southern are, Bulgaria, Roumelia, which includes the antient Macedonia, and the extensive territories which contain Albania, with the Morea, or southern part of antient Greece.

83. The metropolis of Turkey is Constantinople, finely situated in 41° north latitude, between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and one of the most considerable cities in the world.

Obs. The advantages of the situation of Constantinople can hardly be exceeded, and the aspect from the sea is peculiarly grand; but, on a nearer approach, the wooden hovels and narrow streets disappoint the splendid expectations of the spectator. It forms an unequal triangle, resembling a harp, being about twelve or fourteen English miles in circumference, inclosed by walls, and on two sides by the sea and the harbour called the Golden Horn. The inhabitants are computed at 400,000, including the four suburbs. Of these 200,000 are Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and the remainder Jews, Armenians, and Franks. The most celebrated edifices are the Seraglio; and the mosque of Sancta Sophia. The principal entrance of the Seraglio is styled Capi, or the Porte, which gives name to its court and government.

84. Adrianople is the second city in European Turkey. The chief river in European Turkey is the Danube. The once famous Delphos is now a village; Athens is a mean town; Corinth is in ruins; Sparta, and other famous Grecian cities, are ruined and desolate.

Obs. The chief mountains are Pindus and Olympus, which

26 *Republic of the Seven Islands. — France.*

separate Thessaly from Epirus ; Parnassus in Livadia ; Athos, and Hæmus. Mount Athos, celebrated in classic history, is now inhabited by thousands of monks and hermits.

85: The Turkish islands are very numerous, and include Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Samos, Mytheni, Naxia, and others.

Obs. Candia, another of the famous islands of the Mediterranean, antiently called Crete, to the south of Greece, is famous for its Mount Ida.

Rhodes, another Mediterranean island, was once famous for its colossal statue, between the legs of which ships sailed into the harbour.

Cyprus, famous for its wine, is a beautiful and fertile island, but groaning under the superstition and tyranny of the Turks.

All these islands, and the Turkish provinces generally, are under the local government of Pashas, or petty tyrants ; who, having purchased their power, use it to rob and oppress the wretched inhabitants.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS.

86. On the south-west of Greece lies the confederacy of the Seven Islands, consisting of Corfu, Leucadia, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Zante, Cerigo, and others, having an independent government, but under the military protection of Great Britain.

OF FRANCE.

87. This extensive, fertile, and populous, country, occupies a commanding situation in the centre of Europe ; and has always been distinguished by the military prowess of its armies, the intriguing spirit of its government, and the volatile character of its inhabitants.

Obs. The population, as numbered in 1820, is 29,217,465 ; but, during the reign of Napoleon, that of the French empire exceeded forty millions.

88. The climate of France is various ; but the transitions from heat to cold, and from rain to fair

weather, are less sudden than in England. In the interior the air is very salubrious; in the northern parts, the winters are cold; but in the south so mild, that invalids retire thither to avoid the rigour of northern climates.

89. France was antiently divided into 17 provinces: but since the revolution of 1789, it has been divided into 83 departments, called after the great rivers.

90. Paris, the capital of France, is, next to London, the largest and most considerable city in Europe. It contained, in 1820, 713,765 inhabitants. This city was enriched by the Emperor Napoleon with immense collections of works of art, and embellished with many splendid buildings and triumphal erections.

Obs. Paris rises on both sides the Seine, in a pleasant and healthy situation, with delightful environs. It is divided into three parts; the town, *ville*, on the north, the city in the middle, and that part called the University on the south. It is one-third smaller than London. The houses are chiefly built with freestone. The banks of the Seine present noble quays; and the public buildings are not only elegant in themselves, but are placed in open and commanding situations. The Louvre is among the best specimens of modern architecture; and the church of St. Genevieve is also deservedly admired; nor must the Thuilleries, the Palais Royal, and Hospital of Invalids, be forgotten. Paris exceeds London in magnificence, but yields to it in size, cleanliness, and convenience.

91. The other principal towns of France are, Lisle, or Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Rheims, Verdun, Nancy, Strasburg, on the north; Besançon, Lyön, Grenoble, Montaubon, on the east; Aix, Avignon, Montpellier, Toulouse, to the south; Rennes, Poitiers, to the west.

Its sea-ports in the north and west are, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, St.

Malo, Morlaix, Brest, L'Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux; and, in the Mediterranean, Marseilles and Toulon.

92. The principal mountains in France are the Alps, which divide it from Italy; and the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain.

93. The chief rivers are, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Loire, the Seine, and the Somme. The Rhine is a boundary between France and Germany only on the eastern side near Switzerland.

94. The canals in France are very numerous; the canal of Languedoc connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean. Agriculture is in a very flourishing condition, and various manufactures are carried to the highest perfection in France.

95. Near Toulon are the isles of Hieres, which are the same as Homer's isle of Calypso. The isle of Rhé and Belle-isle are in the Bay of Biscay. Corsica gave birth to Bonaparte.

Obs. In 1789, the French rose in insurrection against the government, and compelled Louis the XVith. to accept the crown on conditions. Louis, however, attempting to escape, and all the crowned heads in Europe joining him, a bloody war took place. In 1799, Bonaparte, a victorious French general, seized on the supreme power, and in 1804 was crowned Emperor of France and king of Italy. His successes led to combinations against him among the neighbouring powers, and to hostilities, during which he conquered nearly all Europe; but his grand army being frozen and captured in Russia, in 1812, he was compelled, in 1814, to retire to Elba, under a treaty made at Fontainebleau. He re-entered France in 1815, and re-ascended the throne; but afterwards surrendering himself to England, he was sent to St. Helena. The Bourbon family have since been restored by the confederated armies of all Europe.

OF SWITZERLAND.

96. Switzerland, remarkable for its mountains,

and for the poverty and simplicity of its inhabitants, owing to their being shut out from the sea, is divided into twenty-two cantons, including the allies: among which the chief are, Zurich, Berne, and Geneva.

97. The principal towns are, Berne, Basle, Zurich, Lucerne, Zug, Constance, Geneva, and Lausanne, the last two celebrated for the beauty of their situation.

98. The sources of the Rhine and the Rhone, two of the grandest rivers in Europe, are in the mountains of Switzerland, which are the highest in Europe.

99. The lakes of Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich, and Geneva, have long been noted for their picturesque beauty.

100. The Alps divide Switzerland from Italy; Mount St. Gothard and Mont Blanc, are the highest mountains in Europe.

OF ITALY.

101. Italy, the parent of the arts and of civilization, and once the garden of Europe and mistress of the world, is still a populous and interesting country.

102. It is subdivided into Lombardy and Venice, both belonging to Austria; the king of Sardinia's dominions; Parma; Tuscany; the Pope's dominions; and, the kingdom of Naples.

Obs. 1. By the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, the King of Sardinia and Duke of Genoa possesses Savoy, Piedmont, and the Genoese territories.

2. Austria possesses Lombardy, Mantua, Venice, and Dalmatia.

3. Parma and Placentia are given, in sovereignty, to the Empress Maria Louisa.

4. The duchies of Modena, Massa, &c. are restored.

5. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria is restored to the grand duchy of Tuscany, of which Florence is the capital, and Loghorn the sea-port.

6. The principalities of Lucca and Piombino are restored.

7. The Pope's territories, and those of the King of Naples, filling the middle and the south of Italy, are also restored.

103. The Apennines form a grand chain of mountains, which run through almost the whole extent of Italy. Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, is a celebrated volcanic mountain.

104. Etna, in Sicily, is another famous volcanic mountain, the circuit of which is one hundred and eighty miles. The ashes of Vesuvius have sometimes been thrown fifty miles, but those of Etna have frequently been thrown eighty miles.

105. Rome, in latitude $41^{\circ} 54'$ north, was once the capital of the civilized world, but is sinking fast to decay. Its population under Augustus was two millions, and its circumference fifty miles, but under the Pope its population does not exceed 100,000.

Obs. The country fifty miles around Rome is now so badly cultivated, owing to monopolies of the land in immense farms, that the air is unfit to sustain the human constitution, and in consequence Rome and its vicinity are nearly depopulated.

106. Florence is the capital of Tuscany, and has long been regarded as the Athens of modern Italy. Milan is the capital of Lombardy; Turin of Sardinia; Venice, Mantua, Parma, and Genoa, are also fine cities.

107. The kingdom of Naples occupies the south of Italy, and contains about six millions of inhabitants. It is one of the finest countries in Europe. Naples, its capital, is one of the largest cities in Europe, and contains nearly half a million of inhabitants.

Obs. The city of Naples, after Constantinople, is the most beautiful capital in the world: the inhabitants are computed at more than 400,000, a third of whom reside in the streets, and are called *Lazaroni*.

108. The antient and esteemed republics of Venice and Genoa were, by the congress at Vienna, in 1815, united, the former to Austria, and the latter to the kingdom of Sardinia.

109. Sicily, the finest island in Europe, is separated from Calabria by the strait of Messina, famous for the Scylla and Charybdis of the antients, the former a rock, the latter a whirlpool. The chief towns are Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

110. Sardinia, a large but poor island, is situated in the centre of the Mediterranean: the principal town is Cagliari. Corsica, belonging to France, is mountainous, and its chief town is Bastia.

111. The small but important island of Malta lies about sixty miles south of Sicily, and is celebrated for its fine port, and for the strength of its fortifications. It now belongs to Great Britain. — Elba, an island of Tuscany, is famous as the chosen retreat of the Emperor Napoleon, when he abdicated the throne of France in 1814.

112. The principal rivers of Italy are, the Po, the Arno, the Tiber, the Var, and the Adige. Its capes are, Spartivento, Colonne, Leuca, Otranto and Testa. Its gulfs are, the Adriatic, sometimes called a Sea, the gulf of Taranto, and the gulf of Genoa.

OF SPAIN.

113. Spain is remarkable for its valuable possessions in South America, and for its fine climate, soil, and commanding geographical and commercial situation.

114. Spain is divided into fourteen districts, or

provinces, containing about ten millions of inhabitants; Granada and Murcia on the south are the most fertile tracts in Europe; but Spain has hitherto, from want of spirit and industry, been, comparatively, a poor country.

115. Its chief towns are, Madrid, the capital; Barcelona, Seville, Granada, Malaga, Saragossa, Alicant, Toledo, Salamanca, and Cadiz.

Obs. Madrid contains 8000 houses, and a population of 150,000; the convents are 66, and there are fifteen gates of granite, many of which are elegant. The churches and monasteries contain many noble paintings, and the royal palaces display considerable magnificence. The Prado is a spacious course, on which the great display their elegant equipages.

116. The principal rivers are, the Ebro, the Tagus, and the Douro. The Pyrenees separate Spain from France; and among the mountains ought to be remembered the holy mountain of Montserrat, inhabited by hermits and devotees.

117. On a promontory, in the south of Spain, stands Gibraltar, which has been in the possession of the English since 1704, and is so defended by nature and art, as to be considered impregnable.

118. The chief islands lying near Spain are, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, called the Balearic Isles, and deservedly celebrated for their fertility and fine climate.

OF PORTUGAL.

119. Portugal, like Spain, has been enervated by its foreign possessions. The political circumstances of the times have induced its sovereign, John VI. to remove his court to Rio-Janeiro, in South-America; but a new constitution of government at home seems calculated to improve the character and condition of the Portuguese nation.

120. Portugal lies between Spain and the Atlantic Ocean, and is the most westerly kingdom in Europe. It is divided into several provinces; which are watered by the Tagus, the Douro, and Mondego.

121. The chief towns are Lisbon, the capital, in latitude $38^{\circ} 42'$ north, and Oporto, or Porto, famous for its exports of red wine called Port. Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but it has since been rebuilt in an elegant manner.

Obs. The situation of Lisbon is grand, on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus. The haven is capacious and excellent. The population is computed at about 200,000. There is no court end of the town; and the finest streets are inhabited by tradesmen. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-feasts. The patriarchal church is singularly magnificent.

122. The Azores belong to Portugal; they are situated at nearly an equal distance from that country and Newfoundland, and enjoy the finest climate in the world. Madeira is also subject to Portugal, and is remarkable for the quantity and delicacy of its wines.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

123. The united kingdom consists of the two large islands of Great Britain and Ireland, and of various small islands. The island of Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland. It is six hundred miles long, and three hundred broad, and contains about thirteen millions of inhabitants.

124. The climate and produce of England are thus described by a modern poet :

— “ A fairer isle than Britain, never sun
View'd in his wide career : a lovely spot
For all that life can ask ; salubrious ; mild.

Its hills are green, its woods and prospects fair,
 Its meadows fertile; and, to crown the whole
 In one delightful word, it is our home,
 Our native isle."

125. Great Britain is the undisputed mistress of the seas, which are every where covered with her ships; and her wealth, the ingenuity of her manufacturers, and the extent of her commerce, are unequalled.

126. The industry and intelligence of her inhabitants, the excellent form of her political constitution, the representative system and the trial by jury, and the independence of her insular situation, render her an object of admiration to all nations.

127. England is divided into forty counties or shires, and these counties are classed into six circuits for the administration of justice. The counties thus classed, with their county or assize towns, are as under :

1. *Northern Circuit.*

Northumberland	Newcastle
Durham	Durham
Cumberland	Carlisle
Westmoreland	Appleby and Kendal
Yorkshire	York
Lancashire	Lancaster

2. *Midland Circuit.*

Warwickshire.....	Warwick
Leicestershire.....	Leicester
Derbyshire	Derby
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham
Lincolnshire	Lincoln
Rutland	Oakham
Northamptonshire	Northampton

3. *Oxford Circuit.*

Oxfordshire	Oxford
Buckinghamshire	Buckingham
Glostershire	Gloicester

Ob
 own,
 19
 in 5
 of in
 and
 city
 also
 Brit
 Ob
 Be
 Be
 lingfo

Worcestershire	Worcester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth
Herefordshire	Hereford
Shropshire.....	Shrewsbury
Staffordshire	Stafford

4. *Norfolk Circuit.*

Bedfordshire	Bedford
Berkshire	Reading
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Suffolk	Ipswich
Norfolk	Norwich

5. *Home Circuit.*

Essex	{ Chelmsford and Colchester
Hertfordshire.....	
Kent.....	Maidstone
Surrey	Guildford
Sussex	Chichester

6. *Western Circuit.*

Hampshire.....	Winchester
Wiltshire	Salisbury
Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Somerset	Wells
Devon	Exeter
Cornwall	Launceston, Bodmin

Obs. Middlesex and Cheshire have distinct Courts of their own, and are called Counties Palatine.

128. London, the metropolis of Great Britain, is in $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude, and contains nearly a million of inhabitants. It is twenty miles in circumference, and is the largest, most opulent, and most populous, city in the world. (*See the Picture of London; also my Grammar of British Geography and the British Empire.*)

Obs. The other principal towns in England are as under:
Bedfordshire contains Bedford, Woburn, and Dunstable.
Berkshire, Reading, Windsor, Newbury, Abington, Wellingford.

Buckinghamshire, Buckingham, Aylesbury, Newport Pagnol, Eton, Wycombe.

Cambridgeshire, Cambridge, Ely, Wisbeach, Newmarket.

Cheshire, Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, Nantwich.

Cornwall, Launceston, St. Ives, Penzance, Helstone, Falmouth, Penryn, Truro, Bodmin.

Cumberland, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington, Cocker-mouth, Penrith.

Derbyshire, Derby, Chesterfield, Ashborn, Buxton, Matlock.

Devonshire, Exeter, Sidmouth, Topsham, Teignmouth, Brixham, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Barnstaple.

Dorsetshire, Dorchester, Poole, Weymouth, Lyme Regis, Blandford, Shaftsbury.

Durham, Durham, Bishop-Auckland, South-Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington.

Essex, Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Coggeshall, Witham.

Glocestershire, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Stroud, Cirencester, Bristol.

Hampshire, Winchester, Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, Southampton, Lymington, Basingstoke, Ringwood, Newport, Cowes.

Herefordshire, Hereford, Ross, Leominster, Ledbury.

Hertfordshire, Hertford, Royston, Hitchin, St. Albans, Ware.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's, Ramsey, Kimbolton.

Kent, Maidstone, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Chatham, Rochester, Margate, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Canterbury, Tonbridge, Dartford.

Lancashire, Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Bolton, Warrington, Rochdale, Prescot.

Leicestershire, Leicester, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, Harborough.

Lincolnshire, Lincoln, Boston, Gainsborough, Louth, Stamford.

Middlesex, London, Westminster, Uxbridge, Brentford.

Monmouthshire, Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny.

Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop.

Norfolk, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford.

Northamptonshire, Northampton, Daventry, Kettering, Peterborough.

Northumberland, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, North Shields, Hexham.

Oxfordshire, Oxford, Witney, Woodstock, Banbury, Henley.

Rutland, Oakham, Uppingham.

Shropshire, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Oswestry, Newport, Ellesmere, Ludlow.

Somersetshire, Taunton, Bath, Bristol, Frome, Wells, Bridgewater.

Staffordshire, Stafford, Lichfield, Burton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Wolverhampton.

Surrey, Guildford, Croydon, Farnham, Kingston, Epsom, Dorking.

Sussex, Chichester, Hastings, Winchelsea, Arundel, Brighton, Lewes, Horsham.

Suffolk, Ipswich, Lowestoff, Bury St. Edmunds.

Warwickshire, Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, Stratford.

Westmoreland, Appleby, Kendal.

Wiltshire, Salisbury, Wilton, Devizes, Bradford, Trowbridge, Marlborough.

Worcestershire, Worcester, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Evesham.

Yorkshire, York, Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, Whitby, Scarborough, Rippon, Halifax, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Harrogate.

129. Birmingham, Sheffield, Dudley, and Wolverhampton, are famous for iron and steel goods.

Manchester, Derby, Paisley, and Glasgow, for cotton works.

Leeds, Wakefield, and Exeter, for woollen cloth.

Norwich, Coventry, and Spitalfields, London, for silks.

Staffordshire and Leicester, for earthenware and china.

Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, for lace.

Nottingham, Leicester, and Mansfield, for stockings.

Wilton and Kidderminster, for carpets.

Suffolk and Somersetshire, for linen cloth.

Bridport and Plymouth, for coarse flax and hempen goods.

Tin, lead, and copper, are furnished from the south-western counties, and from Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

Iron and coals from the northern counties, and from Wales.

Obs. The inland watering places, famous for their salubrious springs, are, Bath, Cheltenham, Tonbridge, Harrogate, &c. The sea has places of resort for the summer season on all its coasts, the principal of them are, Brighthelmstone, Ramsgate, Scarborough, Margate, Weymouth, Dawlish, and Swansea.

130. The *dock-yards* for the navy are, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich, Deptford, and Milford. The *trading ports* are, London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Yarmouth, Falmouth, Sunderland, Lynn, Swansea, and Whitehaven.

There are two *archbishoprics*, Canterbury and York; and twenty-four *bishoprics*, including two Welsh bishoprics. The *universities* are Oxford and Cambridge.

131. The principal rivers in England are, the Severn, the Thames, the Humber, the Mersey, the Trent, and the Medway. These, and others, have been thus personified by Milton:

Rivers arise! whether thou be the son
Of utmost *Tweed*, or *Ouse*, or gulfy *Don*;
Or *Trent*, who like some earth-born giant spreads
His thirsty arms along th' indented meads;
Or sullen *Mole*, that runneth underneath,
Or *Severn* swift, guilty of maiden's death,
Or rocky *Avon*, or of sedgy *Lea*,
Or coaly *Tyne*, or antient hallow'd *Dee*,
Or *Humber* loud, that keeps the Scythian's name,
Or *Medway* smooth, or royal tower'd *Thame*!

Obs. 1. The following is an alphabetical arrangement of the most important rivers of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Avons, there are four; in Wilts, Leicester, G'oucester, and Chesnire: the most considerable Avon falls into the Severn, near Bristol.

Blackwater, in the province of Munster, Ireland.

Boyne, runs through Leinster, Ireland.

Cam, in Cambridge, falls into the Ouse.

Clyde, South-west of Scotland.

Dee, there are two; one in the North of Wales, and another in the North-east of Scotland.

Derwent, there are three; one in Derby, another in Durham, and a third in Cumberland.

Don, in the North-east of Scotland.

Eden, in Cumberland.

Ex, in Somersetshire.

Forth, South-east of Scotland.

Humber, between York and Lincoln.

Irwin, the Clyde.

Kennet, in Wiltshire, into the Thames.

Lea, Hertford, into the Thames.

Lea, Cork, in Ireland.

Leven, into the Clyde.

Liffey, East of Ireland, by Dublin.

Lune, in Lancashire.

Medway, in Kent.

Mersey, in Cheshire.

Ouse, there are four; one in Sussex, another in Northampton, a third in Norfolk, and a fourth in Yorkshire.

Ribble, in Lancashire.

Severn, in the West, by Bristol.

Shannon, West of Ireland.

Spey, North-east of Scotland.

Stour, there are three; one in Dorset, another in Kent, and a third in Essex.

Taff, Glamorganshire.

Tamar, in Devonshire.

Tawy, Glamorganshire.

Tay, in the East of Scotland.

Tees, in Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire.

Thames, in Oxfordshire and Middlesex.

Twi, Cardiganshire.

Towy, in Carmarthenshire.

Trent, Nottingham, into the Humber.

Tweed, by Berwick.

Tyne, Northumberland and Durham.

Witham, in Lincolnshire.

Wye, South Wales, into the Severn at Chepstow.

Obs. 2. The principal Lakes are Windermere and Ulswater, in Westmoreland; and Coniston, in Lancashire.

132. The Isle of Wight on the Southern Coast, is famous for its picturesque beauty. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, are populous small islands near the coast of France. The Isle of Man is in the Irish Sea. The numerous Scilly Islands stretch beyond the promontory of Cornwall. On the coast of Northumberland lie the Holy, Farn, and Coquet, Islands; and, in Kent, are Thanet and Sheppey.

Obs. The chief mountains and hills in England are, the Cheviot, between England and Scotland; Endle, in Lancashire; Fells, in Cumberland and Yorkshire; Malvern, in Worcestershire; Mendip, in Somersetshire; the Peak, in Derbyshire; and the Wreken, in Shropshire.

133. WALES, inhabited chiefly by the descendants of the antient Britons, most of whom still speak the Welsh language, is divided into twelve counties; six north, and six south.

The Northern Counties are,

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Flintshire	Flint
Denbighshire	Denbigh
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon
Anglesea	Beaumaris
Merionethshire	Harlech
Montgomeryshire.....	Montgomery

The Southern Counties are,

Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Radnorshire	Radnor
Pembrokeshire.....	Pembroke
Caermarthenshire.....	Caermarthen

Brecknockshire Brecknock
 Glamorganshire Cardiff

Obs. The Island of Anglesea forms one of the Counties of Wales; and from Holyhead, on the western side of this Island, is the common passage to Dublin.

134. SCOTLAND, the northern division of Great Britain, is inhabited by a brave, industrious, thrifty, and temperate, race of people, amounting to two millions and a half. It is divided into thirty-three counties, as under:

The Northern Counties are ten.

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Orkney	Kirkwall
Caithness	Wick
Sutherland	Strathy, Darnoc
Ross	Ross, Taine
Cromartie	Cromartie
Nairne	Nairne
Murray or Elgin	Elgin
Bamff	Bamff
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Inverness	Inverness

The Middle Counties are nine.

Perth	Perth
Angus	Forfar, Montrose
Mearn, Kincardine	Bervie
Argyle	Inverary
Dunbarton	Dunbarton
Stirling	Stirling
Clackmannan	Clackmannan
Kinross	Kinross
Fife	St. Andrew's

The Southern Counties are fourteen.

Bute	Rothsay
Renfrew	Renfrew, Greenock
Lanark	Glasgow, Lanark
Linlithgow	Linlithgow
Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Haddington	Haddington, Dunbar

Peebles.....	Peebles
Berwick.....	Dunse, Berwick
Ayr.....	Ayr
Wigtown.....	Wigtown
Kirkcudbright.....	Kirkcudbright
Dumfries.....	Dumfries
Selkirk.....	Selkirk
Roxburgh.....	Roxburgh

135. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, are the celebrated seats of learning: Glasgow is no less distinguished for its extensive manufactures and commerce.

136. The Islands adjoining to Scotland are Shetland, the Orkney, the Hebrides (*Hebudes*), or Western Islands, Skye, and those of Arran and Bute, which form one of the counties.

137. The most considerable Lakes are Loch Tay; Loch Lomond, which contains several islands; Loch Awe, and Loch Ness. The highest mountains are Ben Lomond and Ben Nevis.

138. IRELAND is divided into four large Provinces, viz. Ulster northward, Leinster eastward, Munster southward, and Connaught westward; and contains about five millions of inhabitants.

The Province of Leinster contains twelve Counties.

Dublin.....	Dublin	West Meath...	Mullingar
Louth.....	Drogheda	King's County	Philipstown
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Queen's Co.	Maryborough
Wexford.....	Wexford	Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny
Longford.....	Longford	Kildare.....	Naas and Athy
East Meath...	Trim	Carlow.....	Carlow.

The Province of Ulster contains nine Counties.

Down.....	Downpatrick	Londonderry	Derry
Armagh.....	Armagh	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Monaghan.....	Monaghan	Fermanagh...	Enniskillen
Cavan.....	Cavan	Donegal.....	Lifford
Antrim.....	Carrickfergus		

The Province of Connaught contains five Counties.

Leitrim.....	Leitrim	Sligo.....	Sligo
Roscommon....	Roscommon	Galway.....	Galway
Mayo.....	Newport		

The Province of Munster contains six Counties.

Clare.....	Ennis	Limerick.....	Limerick
Cork.....	Cork	Tipperary.....	Clonmell
Kerry.....	Trillick	Waterford.....	Waterford

139. The northern division of the island, which is inhabited chiefly by Protestant-Dissenters, has extensive and valuable manufactures of linen and woollen. Of the population of Ireland, a very small proportion are of the Established Church, the larger proportion being Catholics and Dissenters.

140. Dublin is the capital, and contains its only university. Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Belfast, are famous as ports and as places of trade. The principal rivers are, the Shannon, the Blackwater, the Boyne, and the Liffey.

St.
ng :
sive

are
, or
and

Locn
nds ;
oun-

Pro-
vard,
and

ar
own
ough
y
Athly

llen

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EUROPE.

States.	Chief Cities.	Thousands of Square Miles.	Pop. in Mill.	Religion.	Revenue in Millions Ster.	Government.
Russia.....	Petersburg	1250	44	Greek Ch.	15	Desp.
Sweden, } Norway, &c. }	Stockholm	422	4	Lutheran	1½	Mon.
Danmark	Copenhagen	23	2	Lutheran	1½	Mon.
Prussia	Berlin	63	10	Lutheran	4	Mon.
Austria.....	Vienna	220	30	Catholic	10	Mon.
United Kingdom }	London ...	115	18	Protestant	52	Lim. Mon.
Spain	Madrid....	147	10	Catholic	5½	Lim.
Portugal.....	Lisbon....	27	3	Catholic	2	Lim.
Turkey ... }	Constanti- nople ...	182	9	Mahome- tanism	7	Desp.
France	Paris.....	162	29	Catholic	20	Lim.
Netherlands	Amsterdam	28	6	Protestant	4	Lim.
Saxony, &c.	Dresden...	8	3	Lutheran	1	Mon.
Hanover	Hanover ..	19	3	Lutheran	1½	Mon.
Bavaria.....	Munich ...	29	4	Catholic	2	Lim.
Switzerland	Berne	15	2	Prot. & Ca.	1	Rep.
Sardinia.....	Turin.....	17	4	Catholic	2	Lim.
Tuscany.....	Florence..	7	1	Catholic	½	Mon.
Popedom	Rome.....	10	2	Catholic	1	Mon.
Parma, &c....	Parma	2	½	Catholic	½	Mon.
Naples.....	Naples....	20	7	Catholic	2	Mon.

Obs. *Despotism* implies that the will of the monarch is the law; *monarchy*, that he governs according to established laws and customs; *limited monarchy*, as in England, indicates some check on the power of the monarch, as in the houses of lords and commons, and the jury system.

The value of *revenue* depends on the value of money in regard to labour and necessities: thus 5s. will purchase in some countries as much as 20s. in others, consequently a revenue of one million may confer as much power as four.

sp.

on.

on.

on.

m.

on.

m.

m.

sp.

m.

m.

on.

on.

m.

ep.

m.

on.

on.

on.

on.

on.

the

aws

ome

ords

re-

ome

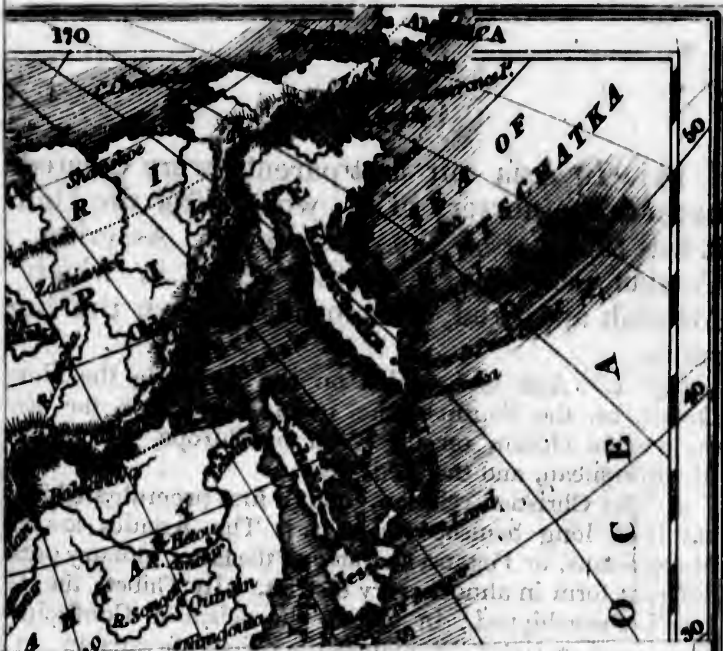
e of

is a summary of the most considerable nations.



London Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, & Co.





countries as much as 203. In others, consequently a revenue of one million may confer as much power as four.

be
it
P
M
ra

O
the
M

ha
M
dif
L
va
ne

mi
ev
sc

me
wi
th
su
dr
co

of
In
bo
to
is

OF ASIA.

141. IN Asia our first parents were created: it became the nursery of the world after the Deluge; it was the seat of the Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian, empires; and the scene in which the Messiah appeared, to reform and save the human race.

Obs. 1. Asia is bounded on the North by the Northern Ocean, on the South by the Indian Ocean, on the East by the Pacific Ocean, on the West by Europe, the Black, the Mediterranean, and the Red, Seas.

2. The Christian religion, though first promulgated in Asia, has been long banished from it. The Asiatics are chiefly Mahometans, or Pagans, and among the latter idolatry puts on a different form in almost every district. In Thibet, the Grand Lama is worshipped; in China, the deism of Confucius prevails; and in India, Bramah is the object of worship, in connexion with many superstitions.

142. The southern Asiatics are in general effeminate, luxurious, indolent, and servile, but they evince considerable genius in various arts and sciences.

143. Asia may be considered as the richest and most fruitful part of the world. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, of all sorts. It furnishes every thing necessary for life, health, and sensuality, and supplies the other parts of the world with spices, drugs, diamonds, precious stones, silks, muslins, coffee, tea, &c. &c.

144. The principal governments of Asia are those of Russia, Turkey, China, Persia, Hindoostan, or India, and Japan. In this quarter of the globe the boundaries of states are continually changing, owing to frequent wars and other causes; but the following is a summary of the most considerable nations.

<i>Nations.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Russian Tahtary, &c.	Astracan and Tobolsk.	
Circassia and Georgia (<i>annexed to Russia</i>)	Teflis.	
Independent Tahtary	Samarcand.	
Chinese Tahtary	Cashgar.	
Thibet or Tibet.	Lassa.	
<i>In the Turkish Empire.</i>	Natolia	Smyrna, Bursa.
	Armenia	Erzerum.
	Diarbekir and Algesira ...	Diarbeck, Mossul.
	Kurdistan	Bitlis, Altun-kupri.
	Irak-arabi	Bassora, Bagdad.
	Syria	Aleppo, Damascus.
	Palestine, or the Holy Land	Jerusalem.
	Arabia	Sana, Medina, Mecca.
	Persia	Teheran, Ispahan.
	Cabul	Cabul, Candahar.
Hindoostan, or India within the Ganges	Poonah, Hydrabad, Nagpoor.	
British India	Benares, Calcutta, Surat, Madras, Bombay.	
Birman Empire, or India beyond the Ganges.....	Ummerapoor, Munnypoor, Pegue, Rangoon, Martaban, Juthia or Siam, Cambodia, Layn-sayn or Laung.	
Cochin-China and Tonkin	Huefoo, Kesho, and Saigon.	
Chinese Empire	Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.	
Japanese Empire	Jeddo and Miaco.	

145. The principal Islands in the Asiatic seas are the Aleoutian islands belonging to America, Bhering's, Sachalin, Kurilé, isles of Jesso, of Japan, Formosa, Hainan, those of the Eastern Archipelago, Andaman, Nicobar, Ceylon, Maldives, Laccadives, and Socotra.

146. The oceans and seas adjoining Asia are the Northern, Pacific, and Indian, Oceans; the Black, Red, Arabian, Chinese, and Yellow, Seas; the seas

of Kamtchatka, Okhotsk, and Corea; the gulfs of Persia, Siam, and Tonquin; the bay of Bengal, the Levant, and the Archipelago.

Obs. The Caspian sea, bounded on the South by Persia, is properly an immense lake, having no connexion with any other portion of water. So is the Aral, to the east of it.

147. The principal straits of Asia are, Bhering's, which separates it from America; the Straits of Malacca; of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra; of Ormus, between Persia and Arabia; and of Babel-mandeb, which separates Arabia from Africa.

148 The chief rivers of Asia are, the Kiang Ku, the Hoang Ho, the Lena, the Enisei, the Obe, the Amour, the Burrampooter, the Ganges, the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Indus.

149. The principal Asiatic mountains are, the Himalayan, north of Bengal, 28,000 feet high, and the highest in the world; the Uralian, the Altaian, the Sayansk, the Alak, the Taurus, the Ghauts of Hindoostan, the Caucasian, and Ararat, near the Caspian sea.

OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

150. The climate of Turkey in Asia is delightful and salubrious; but the plague is a constant scourge of this wretched empire, owing, in some measure, to the indolence of the Turks, and their superstitious belief in predestination.

151. Turkey in Asia is divided into several fine provinces; as Natolia, Karamania, Roum, Armenia, Kurdistan, Algesira, Diarbekir, Syria, &c. These provinces are subdivided into different governments, under pachas or bashaws.

152. The prevailing language is the Turkish, next to which is the Greek; but the Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Armenian, are used in different parts.

153. In Natolia, or Asia Minor, were the seven churches of Asia, mentioned in the Book of Revelation: viz. Pergamos, Laodicea, Philadelphia, Thyatira, Sardis, Ephesus, and Smyrna; but these places, except Smyrna, are mostly in ruins.

154. South of Natolia is that district usually called the *Holy Land*, on account of its having been the site of the labours of Jesus Christ. It is called Judea, from the patriarch Judah, and also Syria. The famous Jordan is now a very small stream, emptying itself into the Dead Sea, near the spot where Sodom and Gomorrah once stood.

155. Armenia, also styled Turcomania, is one of the most fertile countries in Asia; to the south of it are Kurdistan and Irak Arabi, in which is the celebrated city of Bagdad. The antient Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and Euphrates, corresponds with Algesira.

156. The principal cities are, Smyrna, Aleppo, Bagdad and Bassora. Balbec and Palmyra are famous for their extensive ruins only. The principal river in Asiatic Turkey is the Euphrates; next to this is the Tigris.

Obs. On the banks of the Tigris lie the extensive ruins of antient Babylon. Jerusalem is now an inconsiderable place, and famous only for what it was before Titus, the Roman general, razed it to the ground in A. D. 70.

157. The mountains in Asiatic Turkey have long been celebrated: these are Taurus, or Gebel-Kuria, Libanus, Caucasus, Hermon, and Ararat.

Obs. The mountains and rivers of Asiatic Turkey are famous in sacred and profane history.

158. The chief islands are, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Coos, Rhodes, and Cyprus, which produce cotton,

silk, oil, fruits, and wines. Turkey in Asia is famous for its carpets, rhubarb, silk, oils, and fruits.

OF RUSSIA IN ASIA.

159. This vast portion of Northern Asia bearing the general name of Siberia, is subject to Russia, and is divided into two great governments, that of Tobolsk in the west, and Irkutsk in the east.

Obs. This vast extent of land, containing three millions and a half of square miles, is not supposed to contain above six millions of barbarous inhabitants, chiefly Tahtars, called Tchuvashes, Votiaks, Ostiaks, Cossacks, Voguls, Kalmucs, Tungusians, and Kamtchatdales.

160. The principal cities in Asiatic Russia are Astracan, Tobolsk, and Irkutsk. The produce of the north consists of furs and skins; but in the south there is abundance of corn, fruits, wine, &c. The Obe is the chief river; the Lena and the Enisei are also of great extent.

161. The Kurilian islands belong to Asiatic Russia, and they extend from Kamtchatka to Jesso. The sea, north of Siberia, is filled with ice, and is, commonly, unnavigable.

OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

162. China is celebrated for the great antiquity of its government; — for an immense population, said to amount to nearly three hundred millions; — for the variety of its manufactures, and peculiar productions; — for the excellency of its inland navigations; — and for its reserve and jealous policy towards other nations.

Obs. The Chinese boast of one successive government of several thousand years before the Mosaic account of the creation; but their earliest authentic history extends only to about 2000 years before Christ. China is a world within itself; the people despising all other nations, never making foreign wars, and living on their own produce and manufactures, cultivating

the religion of Confucius, and their own arts and sciences, and preserving the same dresses, manners, and pursuits, from age to age.

163. This empire consists of three principal divisions, viz. 1. CHINA PROPER. 2. The territory of the MANSHURS and MONGULS: and 3. The region of THIBET. — The peninsula of COREA is also subject to China, and is considered as a part of it.

Obs. From east to west this vast empire extends 4900 British miles, and from north to south 2000 miles. It possesses every variety of climate, from that of the north of England to that of the West Indies, and consequently has no occasion for Colonies to vary its produce.

164. CHINA PROPER extends from the great Wall in the north, to the Chinese Sea in the south. and from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to Thibet.

165. The chief cities are, Pekin, Nankin, Singan, and Canton. Pekin is said to contain three millions of inhabitants, and the others not less than a million and a half each.

Obs. 1. Near Pekin, is the imperial palace, consisting of many extensive buildings, with ornamental gardens, so beautiful as to appear the work of enchantment. The walls of *Nankin* are seventeen miles round. *Canton* is the only port in which Europeans are allowed to establish factories; and from hence is brought all the tea, about fourteen millions of pounds by the English, and six millions by other nations.

2. Pekin occupies a large space of ground; but the streets are wide, and the houses seldom exceed one story. The length of what is called the Tahtar city is about four miles, and the suburbs are considerable. The houses indeed are neither large nor numerous; but their neatness, and that of the shops, delight the eye of the visitor. The walls of this capital are of considerable strength and thickness, and have nine gates of elegant architecture. The grandest edifice is the imperial palace, which consists of many picturesque buildings, dispersed over a wide and greatly diversified space of ground.

166. The Imperial Canal, which intersects Chin

from north to south, employed thirty thousand men forty-three years in its construction.

The great Wall, though built two thousand years ago, is but little decayed : it is fifteen hundred miles long, and broad enough for five horsemen to travel upon it abreast.

Obs. Besides the great canal above 500 miles long, of greater width than any in Europe, every province has its canal, with branches to every town and large village. The great Wall is the most prodigious work of art in the world, and was built to protect China from the invasions of the Tahtars. It is carried over mountains 5000 feet high, across valleys, and on arches over rivers. In many important passes it is doubled and trebled. At every hundred yards is a tower or bastion. It is in general twenty-five feet high, and fifteen thick.

167. China contains rich mines of all the precious metals. It produces abundance of corn, rice, tea, and fruit ; and is famous for its ingenious manufactures of silks, porcelain, earthen-ware, paper, &c.

Obs. Besides its exports of teas, earthen-wares, silks, and other articles from Canton, the Chinese carry on a vast inland trade between their provinces by canals ; and they also cultivate every acre of ground with singular profit and neatness. They are, in these respects, an example to all nations. The *Tea-tree* is the singular and most valuable plant in China ; it is an evergreen shrub, and grows to the size, and much in the form, of our gooseberry bush ; the leaves are gathered at different seasons, and thus form the variety of our teas ; the finer sorts require an extraordinary care in drying and preparing for sale, and some are dyed to give them a stronger colour.

168. CHINESE TAHTARY is included between the great Wall of China and Siberia, and between the Mus-tag or Cloudy Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

It is inhabited, chiefly, by the Eastern and Western Mongols ; of whom the former conquered China in 1644, and under their government the empire still continues.

It produces corn, rice, and valuable skins.

THIBET is included between China and Hindoostan, and its chief town is Lassa.

Obs. 1. The Tahtars are the Scythians of antiquity; and inhabit, in a semi-barbarous state, all the central parts of Asia between India and Siberia. These immense districts are thinly inhabited; but part of them acknowledge the sovereignty of China, and part that of Russia. Chinese Tahtary is, however, the most extensive and populous.

2. Usbeck-Tahtary was the country and favourite residence of Jenghis or Zingis Khan and Tamerciane, who enriched it with the spoils of India and the East of Asia; but now no remains can be discovered of magnificence and grandeur in these barbarous regions.

3. Thibet is the Switzerland of Asia, and contains the highest mountains in Asia or in the world, from which descend all the great Asiatic rivers. It is governed by a *Lama*, a spiritual personage, held in superior veneration to the Pope among the Catholics, whose soul is supposed to pass from each preceding *Lama* to his successor. He resides in a palace, on a lofty mountain, called Putala. The beautiful Indian shawls, which fetch so high a price in Europe, are made of the undermost hair of the goats of Thibet.

169. The Chinese islands are very numerous, and scattered along the southern and eastern coast. The largest are Taiwan or Formosa, and Hainan.

The islands of Loo-choo, a considerable group, between Formosa and Japan, constitute a small kingdom, subject to China.

The chief rivers of China are the Hoan-ho, and the Kian-ku, each about 2000 miles long, and among the largest in the world.

Obs. Elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, tigers, wild oxen, deer, and antelopes, are numerous in China; but hares, wolves, sheep, lions, camels, and asses, are not to be met with. Every species of fishes common in the European seas, abounds also in those of China.

OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

170. The JAPAN islands form an extensive, rich,

populous, and remarkable, Empire. The largest island is Nippon, and the chief towns are Jeddo; Miaco, the spiritual capital; and Nangasaki.

This empire trades only with the Chinese, and prohibits all other foreign intercourse under pain of death. There was a Dutch trade, but it is nearly extinct.

The religion of the Japanese is idolatrous. The government is a monarchy, restrained by the priesthood.

Obs. The Japanese language is so peculiar, that it is rarely understood by people of other nations. The sciences are deservedly esteemed among the Japanese, who have schools for rhetoric, arithmetic, poetry, history, astronomy, &c. attended by no fewer than from 3000 to 4000 scholars each.

JEDDO, the capital, is said to contain nearly two millions of inhabitants.

The whole population is thirty millions, who live in a state of civilization; the arts and sciences being much cultivated among them. The rich Japanese cabinets prove the superior ingenuity of the people.

The climate is fine, the face of the country beautiful, and agriculture is held in high estimation. In all respects the Japanese is a great and interesting Empire; but, holding no intercourse, it is little known to foreign nations.

Obs. 1. The Japanese Empire is in many respects like that of Britain. Nippon is about the size of Great Britain; and Kiusiu about the size of Ireland. There is also Sikoke, twice the size of the Isle of Man.

2. The other islands of Asia are the *Jesso* islands, to which Europeans trade for furs, and partly subject to Japan; *Macao*, lying in the bay of Canton, belonging to the Portuguese; and the island of *Sachalin*, or *Tchoka*, belonging to Chinese *Tahtary*.

OF THE BIRMAN (OR BURMHAN) EMPIRE,

Or India beyond the Ganges.

171. The Birman empire includes Ava, Pegue, Laos, Siam, and Cambodia. It is separated by a range of mountains from the British dominions in Bengal, and divided by deserts and mountains from Tonpuin and Cochin-China.

172. The disposition of the Birmans and Hindoos are extremely different. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, and very irascible and impatient; whereas the Hindoos are remarkable for their indolence and long-suffering.

173. The capital city is Ummerapooora, northward of Ava, the former capital, which is now in ruins. South of Ava is Pegue, supposed to be the Golden Chersonese of the antients.

Obs. Ava abounds in mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; it affords also amethysts, garnets, loadstone, and marble; it exports cotton, amber, ivory, &c.

174. The Birmans, like the Chinese, have no coin; but silver and lead in bullion are current among them. The forests in this empire are large and numerous: the teak tree, the lord of them, is superior to the European oak.

Obs. The religion and laws of the Birmans are nearly the same as those of the Hindoos.

175. Malaya, to the southward of the Birmans, is a large peninsula, containing several kingdoms and provinces. The inhabitants are called Malays, or Malayans. This country is celebrated for its numerous wild elephants.

Obs. The chief produce of Malaya is tin, pepper, elephants' teeth, canes, and gums.

176. Opposite to the coasts of Malaya and Mar-

tal
Or
vol
A
An

val
Me
cel
C
min
ligh
mos

I
sag
the
but

1
Ind
atic
It
mill
who
and
in
in
O
cons
Crea
from
Bric
Sood
caste
2.
in w

taban are the islands of Andaman and Nicobar. On a barren isle to the east of the Andamans, is a volcano, which throws up showers of red-hot stones. A British settlement has been formed on the greater Andaman for convicts from Bengal.

177. The kingdom of Siam is situated in a large vale, between two ridges of mountains. Its river Meinam, which signifies the *mother of waters*, is celebrated among oriental rivers.

Obs. The trees on the banks of the Meinam are finely illuminated with swarms of fire-flies, which emit and conceal their light as uniformly as if it proceeded from a machine of the most exact contrivance.

178. The elephants of Siam are distinguished for sagacity and beauty. Cambodia is celebrated for the gamboge gum; it is fertilized by a grand river, but seems to be thinly peopled.

OF HINDOOSTAN,

Or India within the Ganges.

179. This celebrated country, under the name of India, has been famous in all ages for its civilization, useful produce, manufactures, and wealth. It contains nearly one hundred and thirty-three millions of inhabitants, more than eighty millions of whom are subject to Great Britain; of British allies and tributaries there are nearly forty millions; and in independent states about twelve millions.

Obs. 1. In India every thing is influenced by religious considerations. *Brahma* is supposed to be the agent of the Creator, and from his mouth springs the *Brahmins* or Priests; from his arms, the *Chehterees* or Soldiers; from his belly, the *Brices*, or Husbandmen and Traders; and, from his feet, the *Sooders*, or Labourers and Servants; and into these classes or *castes* the native Hindoos are divided.

2. The original language of Hindoostan was the *Scanscrit*, in which exist the sacred books and Vedas of the Brahmins.

The dialects spoken over India are the Malabar, the Bengallee, and the Hindoostanee.

3. The present inhabitants of India consist of one half black Hindoos; a fourth of olive coloured Mahometans; and the other fourth of Tahtars, Persians, English, and other Europeans.

4. The countries and coasts under the influence of the English, are equal in size to half of Europe.

180. *British India* consists of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, on the banks of the Ganges, of which Calcutta is the capital; of others on the coast of Coromandel, of which Madras is the capital; of the newly-acquired island of Ceylon; of the island of Bombay; Surat; and several districts on the Malabar coast.

Obs. 1. Besides the British possessions, India contains the *Mahratta States* of Poonah and Berar, with the territories of the *Nizam*, in the central parts; and the countries of the *Seiks*, a new religious sect, in the north-western parts.

2. Benares is the seat of the antient Brahminical learning, and has a beautiful appearance from the Ganges, whose banks are embellished with Hindoo temples and magnificent buildings.

3. Little more than two centuries have elapsed since a few British merchants humbly solicited the princes of India to traffic in their territories; and, eighty years ago, the English factor trembled at the nod of a Mogul officer; but now (1821) the British dominions embrace so much of Hindoostan as to include a territory of 593,000 British square miles, and a population of 80 millions, governed by less than 40,000 Europeans. The only states, properly independent, are Nepaul, Lahore, Sindh, part of the Mahratta country, and Cabul, containing about 277,000 square miles, and twelve millions of people.

181. BOMBAY, on the Malabar coast, is the chief British settlement on the western side of India, and contains half a million of inhabitants.

MADRAS, on the eastern coast, is also a large city and has a strong fort.

CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, contains above half a million of inhabitants; and the English

part is remarkably splendid, and protected by Fort William.

Obs. 1. In Calcutta is the famous *black hole*, a room only eighteen feet square, into which one hundred and forty-five English were thrust, by a native prince, in 1758, of whom one hundred and twenty-two died before morning.

2. The chief city of Bengal, and of the British possessions in Hindoostan, is Calcutta. — Generally speaking, one Indian city is a description of all; being all built with exceedingly narrow, confined, and crooked, streets; with an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. — In Calcutta, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have more the appearance of palaces than private houses. It is a very extensive and populous city; is situated on the western arm of the Ganges, at about one hundred miles from the sea; and the river is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India.

182. Hindoostan, in other respects, is divided into four sections:

(1) That part watered by the Ganges and its principal branches, which includes Bengal, Bahar, Oude, Agra, part of Delhi, &c.

Obs. Delhi was the capital of the Mogul Empire; and the palaces, the caravansaries, baths, mosques, and mausoleums of Agra, rendered it an interesting city before its late and rapid decline. Oude is one of the most antient cities of India.

(2) That watered by the course of the river Indus, containing Cashmere, Candahar, Lahore, &c.

Obs. Cashmere is celebrated for its shawls; and Lahore was the residence of the Mahomedan conquerors. It is now the capital of the Seiks.

(3) The tract situated between the river Kistna and the two former divisions.

(4) The western coast, called that of Malabar, and the eastern that of Coromandel, in which division is included the island of Ceylon.

183. The chief rivers of Hindoostan are, the Indus, Ganges, and the Burrampooter; the two

latter rise in Thibet. The Ganges is held sacred among the Hindoos, and many religious rites are performed in it.

Obs. India abounds with elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, camels, dromedaries, and monkeys.

The Laccadive and Maldive islands, west of Hindoostan and Ceylon, are unimportant, but very numerous: the Maldives are said to be more than thirteen hundred in number.

Obs. Ceylon, one of the largest and finest islands in the world, has lately devolved to the English, who have some valuable settlements on its coast at Trincomalee, Columbo, &c. Its capital, Candi, was taken by the English in 1815. The whole island is rich in all oriental produce, and the climate is agreeable to European constitutions. It is particularly famous for its cinnamon, pepper, gold, precious stones, ivory, and pearls.

184. India produces diamonds, sapphires, rubies, gold, rice, sugar, cotton, silk, spices, drugs, indigo, saltpetre, &c. And the Hindoos are most ingenious manufacturers of muslins, calicoes, silks, shawls, &c.

PERSIA.

185. Persia is divided into eastern and western, and the provinces near the Arabian Sea. Western Persia is a distinct kingdom, and contains the provinces of Azerbijan, Mazanderan, Irak-ajemi, Chosistan, Fars, Kerman, and Korasan. The principal towns and cities are, Teheran the capital, Ispahan, and Schiraz.

Obs. The present King of Western Persia resides in great splendour at Teheran, and the government of the provinces is ably administered by his four sons.

Eastern Persia includes Afghanistan, or the country of the Afghans, with the provinces of Segistan and Balk; all of which is included in the dominions of the king of Cabul, whose proper country is in Hindoostan.

Obs. In these regions lie the Himalayan mountains, some of which are 28,000 feet high, or 4,000 feet higher than the highest of the Andes.

Beloochistan, or the country of the Beloojes, includes the southern provinces of Mekran, Kohistan, Sarawan, &c. Its capital is Kelat, situate in the latter, on the north-east.

186. In Persia, rivers and trees are very uncommon: hence the respect paid by the Persian monarchs to *planes* and other trees that diffuse their shade. The palmetto is beautifully described by Gay:

Yet let me in some odorous shade repose,
 Whilst in my verse the fair *palmetto* grows:
 Like the tall pine it shoots its stately head,
 From the broad top depending branches spread;
 No knotty limbs the taper body bears,
 Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
 Which, shrivell'd in its infancy, remains
 Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins;
 But, as the seasons in their circle run,
 Opes its ripp'd surface to the nearer sun.
 Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
 Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise.

187. The singular features of Persia are mountains and deserts. On the western coast of the Caspian Sea, near Bakou, (now Russian,) are fountains of naphtha, or pure rock-oil; and the earth, when dug two or three inches deep, will easily take fire. Here still reside Persees or fire-worshippers.

Obs. The flame is blue, like that produced by burning spirits, and its phenomena is like that of the gas of coals, but produced naturally, and continuing to burn on being set on fire, either in the ground, or at the top of a tube.

188. The intercourse of western Persia with foreign nations, is carried on from the Persian gulf, an arm of the sea, in which are the islands of Ormus and Gombroon, once noted for their trade.

189. From Persia are brought silks, carpets, leather, pearls, and gold and silver lace; but a great part of Persia has suffered more than any country in the world from a succession of tyrants, so as almost to cease to be a civilized country. It abounds in remains of antiquity,

Obs. 1. The fruits, vegetables, and flowers, of Persia, are delicious; pearls are found in the gulf of Bassora; the sheep of this country are deservedly esteemed for their flavour, their fleece, and the size of their tails, some of which weigh 30lbs.

2. The Persians are celebrated for their vivacity, gay dressing, humanity, and hospitality. They are a handsome people, and the females are at great pains to heighten their beauty by art, colours, and washes.

3. Persia is renowned for its antiquity; but it has undergone many changes since. Cyrus founded the empire, and Alexander the Great subdued it.

OF TAHTARIA, OR INDEPENDENT TAHTARY,

Neither Russian nor Chinese.

190. This extensive region is celebrated as forming the greater part of Scythia, and of the antient Persian empire.

It was afterwards distinguished as the basis of the wide empire of Gengis and Timur. It also gave birth to many antient men of letters, among whom were Zoroaster.

Such is the hospitality of the Tahtars, that all the families in the country seem to belong as to one house.

191. The chief divisions of Independent Tahtary are,

(1) The barren plains in the north.

(2) Great Bucharia, in the south, the capital of which is Samarcand.

(3) In the central part, on the east, are the Argia or Argun mountains, in a country inhabited by the great horde of Kirghis, &c.

192. The chief rivers of Tahtary are the Jihon, or Oxus, and the Sirr or Sihon; and the most considerable lake or inland sea is that of Aral.

OF ARABIA.

193. Arabia may be considered as a province of being generally tributary to, the Turkish empire. Its coasts exhibit many towns and villages, but the people of the interior are mostly wanderers and robbers, such as are described in Holy Writ. The climate is, in some parts, hot and dry, and subject to poisonous winds. In other parts the soil is fertile, and the air salubrious. In the great deserts, travellers guide themselves by the stars and compass, as mariners do at sea.

Obs. The Arabians are the Assyrians of Antiquity, and as such made great conquests. In the seventh century, Mahomet spread his conquests from Arabia over great portions of Asia and Africa. Within the last thirty years, great changes have been produced in the religion of Arabia, by *Abdal Wahheb*, whose numerous followers are called *Wahabees*.

194. Arabia is divided into three parts: Arabia the Stony, Arabia the Desert, and Arabia Felix, or the Happy.

(1) Stony Arabia is a small province north of the Red Sea, between Egypt and Palestine. The chief town is Suez.

(2) Arabia the Desert is the north-eastern part of the country, extending to the Persian Gulf and southward.

(3) Arabia Felix, or Happy, comprises the west and south-west parts of the country, called Hejas and Yemen.

195. The chief town is Sana in Yemen. Mecca, in Hejas, was the birth-place of their prophet Mahomet, and Medina the place at which he was

buried. Mocha is a port on the Red Sea, and Aden a port near the strait of Babelmandeb.

Obs. 1. Medina boasts of a stately mosque supported on 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 silver lamps, which are continually burning. Mahomet's coffin is covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of silver tissue.

2. Mecca, situated in a barren valley, is supported chiefly by the annual resort of many thousand pilgrims.

196. Between the narrow branches of the northern extremity of the Red Sea, are Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb, on which are several cells or chapels possessed by monks.

Here also is the wilderness where the children of Israel sojourned forty years in passing from Egypt to Canaan.

197. Arabian horses are much esteemed. Camels and dromedaries are the common beasts of burden. The coffee of Arabia is superior to that of all other countries, and its chief article of export.

Obs. 1. The Arabians are excellent horsemen, expert at the bow and the lance, good marksmen, and a brave people, inured to live in tents, and remove from place to place with their flocks and herds. Their dress is a blue shirt, tied about them with a sash or girdle, over which some of them throw a vest of furs.

2. The inland country is under the government of petty princes styled Cheriffs, or Imans, both of them including the offices of king and priest, governing by no other laws than those found in the Koran.

OF THE ORIENTAL ARCHIPELAGO.

198. The immense cluster of islands, called the Oriental or Eastern Archipelago, is divided into,

(1) The islands of Sunda, or the Sumatran chain, which comprise Sumatra, Java, Bally, Lombock, Flores, and Timor, with several others of less magnitude.

(2) Borneo, and some small surrounding islands. Borneo is the largest island in the world, excepting

Australia, which comprises New Holland and New South Wales.

(3) The Manillas, or Philippine islands, including Luzon, Mindanao, Palawa, Mindora, Pany, Negros, Zebu, Leyte, Samar, and several hundred smaller islands.

(4) The Celebesian isles, viz. Celebes, Boeton, and the surrounding small islands. Boeton is governed by a Mahometan Sultan.

(5) Moluccas, including the Spice Islands: these are, Gilolo, Ceram, Bouro, Oby, Amboyna, Banda, Tidore, Ternate, &c. which produce nutmegs, cloves, and other valuable spices.

Obs. These islands lie under the equator, and are the hottest regions in the world; they are full of inhabitants who are half civilized, but in a state of slavery.

OF AUSTRALASIA.

199. The islands comprehended within the space denominated Austral-Asia are, Australia, which is under the dominion of Great Britain, and divided into two great parts, New Holland and New South Wales, by the meridian of 135 degrees east: attached to Australia is the island called Van-Diemen's Land, one of the finest spots on the earth. With these are included

(1) All the islands between twenty degrees west and twenty or thirty degrees east of it. Australia is about three-fourths of the magnitude of all Europe, but has not yet been fully explored: a great portion is desert, but other parts, in different directions, are fertile and beautiful, and all under an auspicious climate.

On the south-eastern side of Australia is the flourishing colony of Port Jackson, near Botany Bay,

to which place culprits are transported from England, &c.

(2) Papua, or New Guinea, and the Papuan isles.

(3) New Britain, New Ireland, and the Solomon isles.

(4) New Caledonia, and the New Hebrides.

(5) New Zealand.

(6) Van-Diemen's Land, separated from New South-Wales by Bass's strait or channel.

The British population in this island is rapidly increasing. Several towns have been laid out, and its capital is Hobart, on the south-east, upon the river Derwent, finely and most advantageously situated for all the purposes of commerce. This place will probably become the metropolis of a future empire.

Obs. All these were first discovered and explored within the last two hundred years, and the indigenal inhabitants still continue in a barbarous state.

OF THE POLYNESIA.

200. The cluster of islands in the great Pacific Ocean, called Polynesia, consist,

(1) Of the Pelew Islands.

(2) Of the Ladrone or Marian Islands; the principal of which are Guam and Tinian.

(3) Of the Carolinas, the largest of which are Hogolen and Yap.

(4) Of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook; at the largest of which, Owhyhee, that great navigator lost his life.

(5) Of the Marquesas; which are very numerous.

(6) Of the Society Islands, about sixty or seventy in number: Otaheite is the largest.

(7) King George's Islands, about thirty includ-

ing Palliser's Island, Elizabeth Island, Phillip's Island, &c.

(8) Of the Friendly Islands, and the Fidjee or Fejee Islands.

(9) Of the Navigators' Islands, the principal of which is Maouna.

Obs. Most of these were discovered within the last fifty years, by Wallis, Cook, Bougainville, Prouse, and Vancouver. The inhabitants live in a state of great simplicity, approaching to a state of nature, in a fine climate, and in fertile countries.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF ASIA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Thousands of Square Miles.	Population in Millions.	Religion.	Government.
Russian Territory. }	Astracan ...	4200	8	} Gr. Ch. Mah. and Pagan...	Desp.
Ind. Tahtary...	Samarcand	950	3		
Chin. Tahtary	Cashgar ...	2400	9	Pagan	Mon.
Turkey	Aleppo	470	13	Mahometan	Desp.
Persia	Teheran ...	550	10	Mahometan	Desp.
Cabul, &c.....	Cabul	12	2	Mah. & Brahm.	Desp.
Hindoostan ...	Calcutta ...	1270	133	Brahmin, &c. ...	Vari.
Birman Empire ... }	Ummera- }	750	15	Brahmin, &c. ...	Desp.
	poora ... }				
Coc. China, &c.	Huefoo ...	63	4	Brahm. & Pagan	Desp.
China	Pekin	1300	250	Deism & Pagan	Mon.
Japan	Jeddo	120	30	Deism & Pagan	Desp.

Obs. The Mahometan religion is derived from Mahomet, who, in the seventh century, pretended to be a new prophet from God. *Deism* in China and Japan is the worship of one God, but debased by many superstitions and idolatries. In northern Asia, the tribes are stupid Pagans, who worship idols, and are the victims of superstition and priestcraft.

OF AMERICA.

201. America is divided into north and south, which great divisions are connected by the narrow Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

North America includes the United States, Spanish Mexico, British Canada, and vast tracts occupied by the independent Indian tribes.

South America has been colonized, chiefly, by the Spanish and Portuguese. It contains Columbia, or Terra-Firma, on the north; Peru, Chili, and La Plata, Guyana, Brazil, and Patagonia.

Obs. The vast continent of America was unknown to the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and Africa, till October, 1492, when it was discovered by Christoval Colon; (Latinized *Columbus*,) in an attempt which he made to sail in that direction to the East Indies. The first land he discovered was Guanahani, or Cat Island, one of the Bahamas. In subsequent voyages he discovered the West Indies and South America. Other voyagers discovered other parts; and finally the whole was settled by Europeans to the prejudice of the original inhabitants. America is so named from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, one of the early discoverers.

GENERAL FEATURES OF NORTH AMERICA.

202. The inland seas of North America are, the gulfs of Mexico, California, and St. Lawrence, with Hudson's Bay and Straits.

203. The lakes Superior, Ontario, Erie, Michigan, Huron, Winipeg, and the Slave Lake, are the grandest in the world; and may, with propriety, be denominated inland seas.

Obs. Lake Superior is more than 400 miles long, and has on it many large islands. The passage between the lakes Ontario and Erie is interrupted by a stupendous cataract, called the Falls of Niagara, 150 feet in height, in the form of a half moon. The noise of this fall is heard at the distance of 15 miles.

204. The rivers are also grand features of North

G. S. Hayward, Recs, Orme, Brown & Green, Publishers Row.

Drawn & Engraved by Wm. Hall.

south,
narrow

States,
tracts

ffly, by
lumbia,
li, and

n to the
er, 1492,
d Colum-
ion to the
ahani, or
t voyages
. Other
hole was
inhabit-
i, a Flo-

CA.
re, the
ce, with

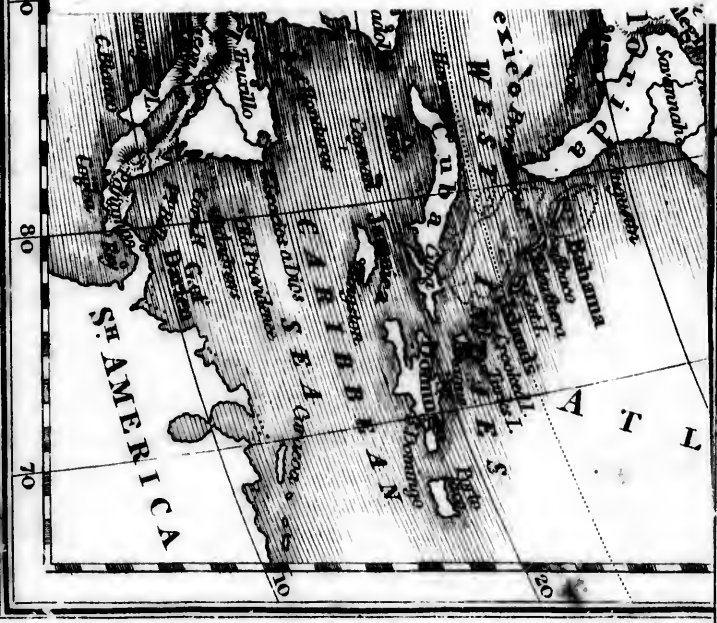
Michi-
are the
ety, be

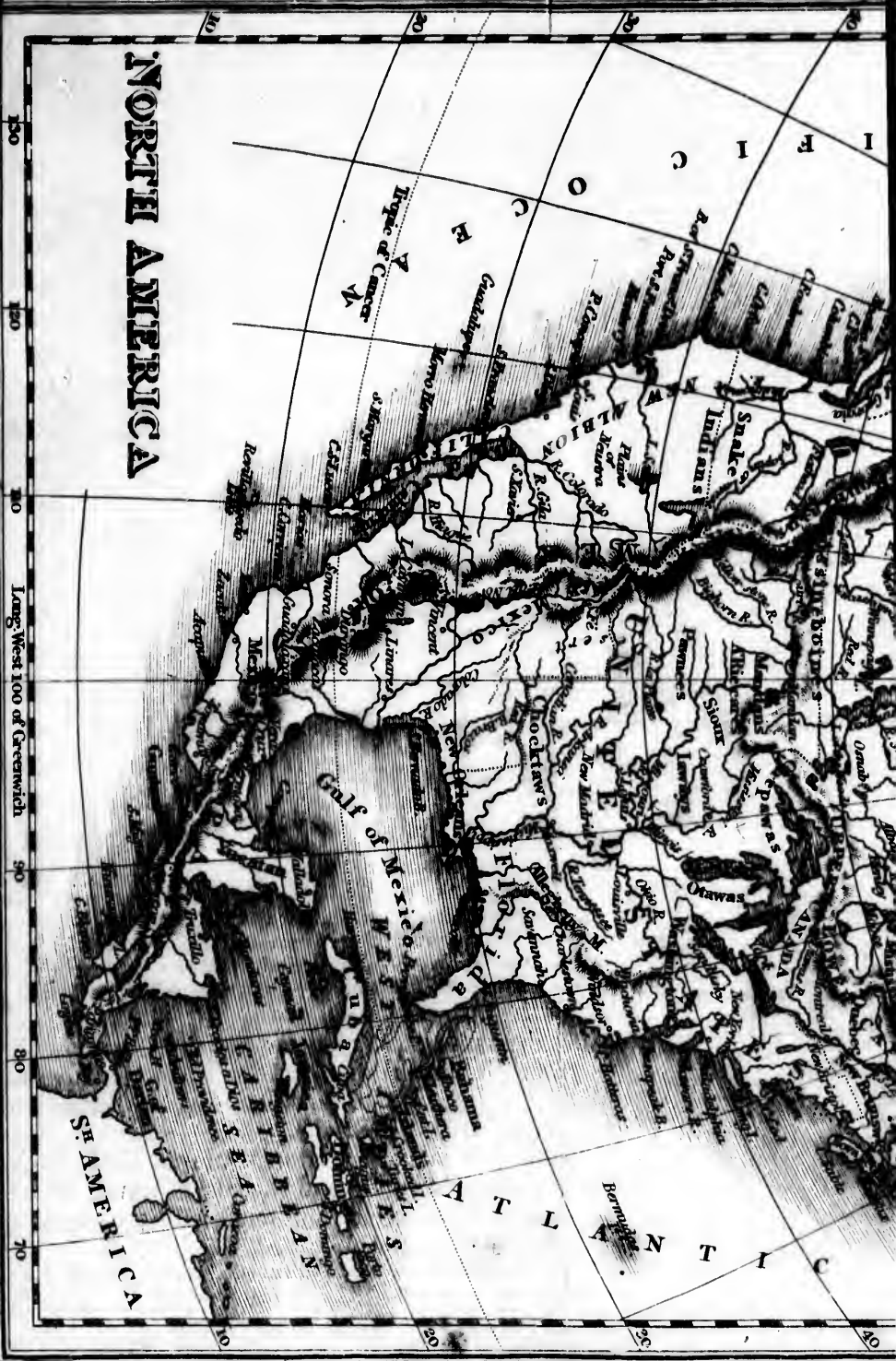
d has on
kes On-
t, called
of a half
stance of

North

of the Spaniards, Vasco, Ormuz, Brown & Green, Petermaster Row.

Drawn & Engraved by Wm. Hall.

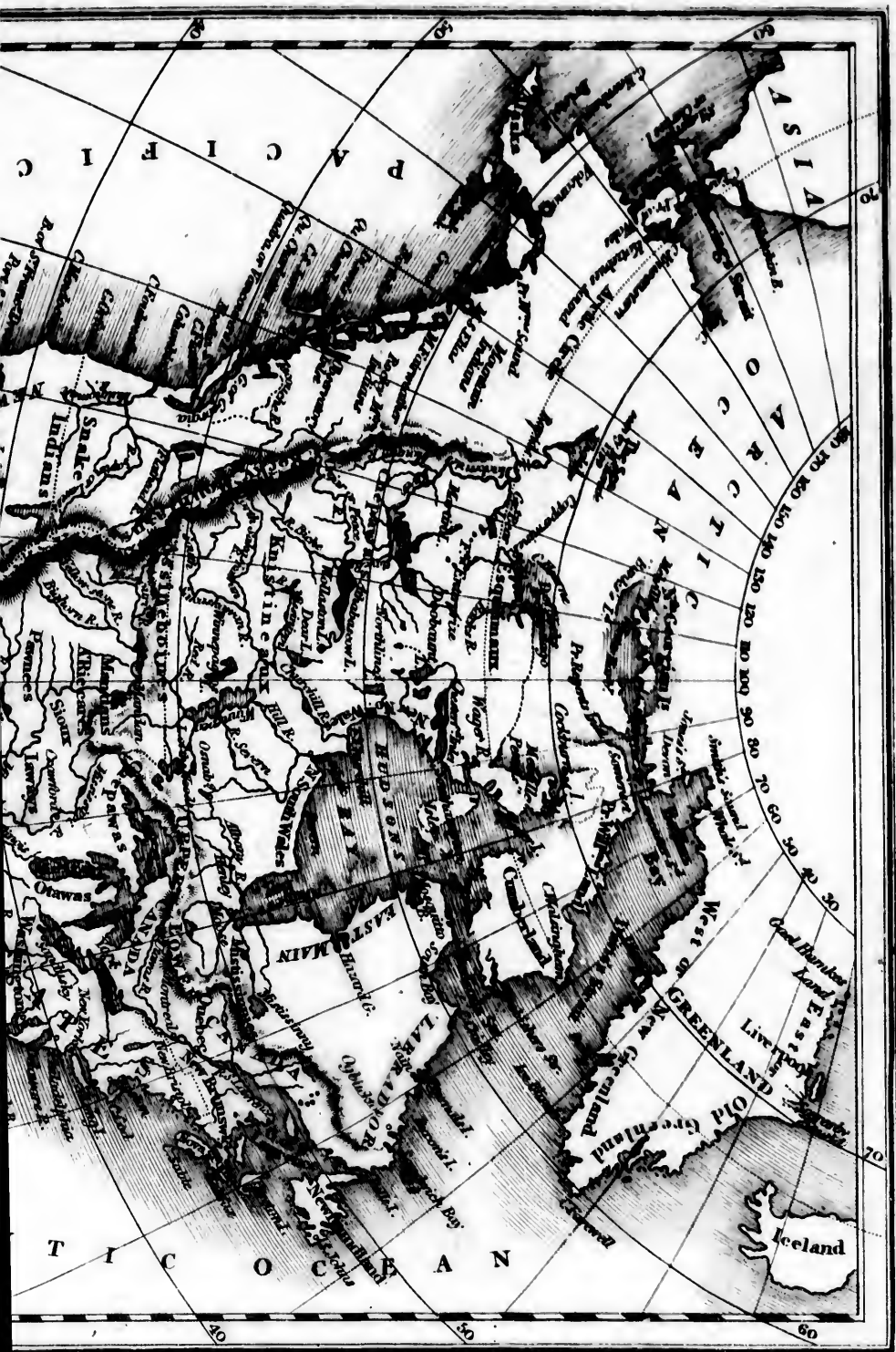




NORTH AMERICA

London, Published by Longman, Nees, Orms, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row.

Drawn & Engraved by Sids' Hall.



America. Of these the principal are, the Missouri, Mississippi, the Ohio, the Hudson, the Chesapeake, the Delaware, and the St. Lawrence.

205. The gulf of St. Lawrence is formed, on the east, by the island of Newfoundland. On the south-east of the latter is a great sand-bank, 500 miles in length, celebrated for the cod-fishery.

206. The mountains are the Stoney, among which the Missouri and Mississippi take their rise; and the Apalachian, among which the Ohio has its rise. On the north-west coast are several volcanoes; but North America is, for the most part, a flat and fertile country.

Obs. America abounds in numerous wild animals, which, however, bear no proportion, in point of size, to those of the Old World. For example, the American elephant is not much bigger than a calf, while that of Africa is fifteen feet in height.

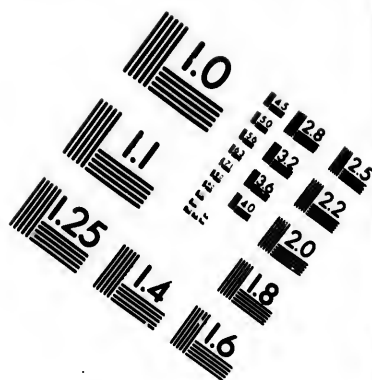
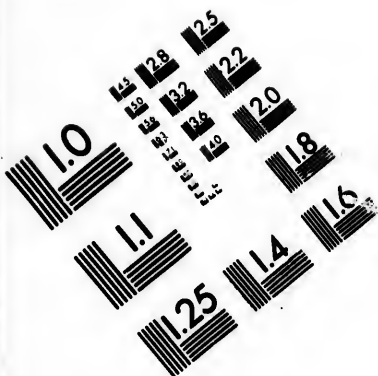
OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

207. The United States of America are celebrated for the excellency of their political constitution. The greater part of the inhabitants are descended from English settlers, though there are many descendants of Germans, Dutch, and Swiss. Including black slaves, they amount to nearly 10,000,000, and are famed for their industry and spirit of commerce.

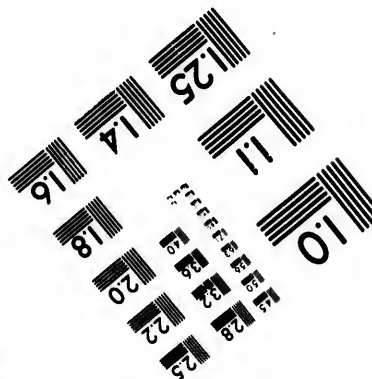
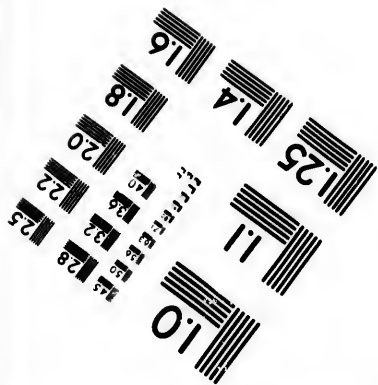
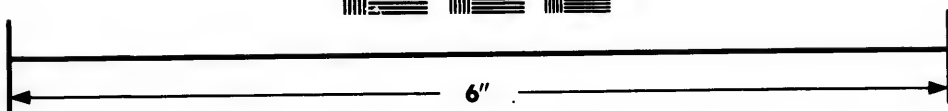
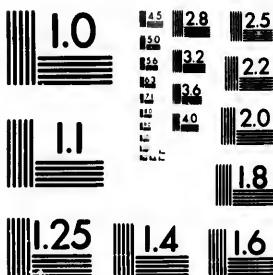
208. These states are in a very flourishing and improving condition, and promise to become, on the abolition of that slavery which they now tolerate, the most powerful and happy community in the world. They export vast quantities of timber, pitch, potash, skins, corn, tobacco, rice, and cotton, and their ships are to be found in every part of the world.

209. The Republic of the United States is go-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.5 12.8
1.6 13.2
1.8 14.5
2.0 16.0
2.2 18.0
2.5 20.0

1.5 12.8
1.6 13.2
1.8 14.5
2.0 16.0
2.2 18.0
2.5 20.0

verned by a President, chosen every four years, and is divided into the Northern, Middle, and Southern States, twenty-two in number.

210. The Northern States are, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; chief towns, Portland, Montpelier, Concord and Portsmouth, Boston, Hartford and Newhaven, Newport and Providence.

211. The Middle States are, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; chief towns, New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Dover, Columbus, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia.

212. The Southern States are, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, &c.; chief towns, Annapolis, Richmond, Frankfort, Raleigh and Newberne, Charleston, Savanna, Knoxville, and New Orleans.

213. The chief cities and towns are, Washington the capital, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charlestown.

The rivers of the United States are large and numerous. The Mississippi, Missouri, Chesapeake, Delaware, Hudson, and Ohio, are the most considerable.

Obs. The Spanish government has lately ceded the whole of the Floridas to the United States. The peninsula extends from latitude 25° to latitude 31° . It is, therefore, more than 400 miles in length, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. Its chief towns are St. Augustine and Pensacola.

2. The city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, was established as the seat of government, after the year 1800. It stands at the junction of the rivers Potomak and the Eastern Branch, extending nearly four miles up each, and including a tract of territory exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by none in America.

SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

214. The Spanish colonies are, New Mexico and Old Mexico; chief towns, Santa Fé, Mexico, Acapulco, and Vera Cruz. Mexico is the capital of all Spanish America.

Obs. The chief river in the Spanish part of North America, is Rio Norte, and the principal lake is Nicaragua.

215. The least fertile part of these countries is said to yield two crops of corn in a year: the valleys are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously the fruits and vegetables common to the most fertile parts of North America.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

216. The British colonies are very extensive, though in many parts barren and thinly inhabited. They include Labrador, Upper and Lower Canada, with half of the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior; also Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Breton Island, Newfoundland, the Bermudas and Bahamas, and other islands.

They also include the inland seas of Baffin and Hudson's Bay, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The chief cities are, Quebec, Montreal, York, Halifax, Shelburne, Fredericton, and St. John's.

217. This northern part of North America is mountainous and barren, abounding with lakes, rivers, and bays, that afford plenty of fish. The timber, fur-trade, and fisheries, constitute their chief value to Great Britain.

Obs. Within the appellation of *Cabotia*, (which has been recently adopted, in honour of Cabot, the first explorer,) is comprehended all the British Canadian territory south of Hudson's Bay; while *Hudsonia* comprises all the lands on the western side of the same. *Fredonia* now distinguishes the United States.

NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA,

218. Numerous small tribes or hordes, of from 500 to 5000 each, occupy the vast extent of country from the United States to the Pacific Ocean; also Greenland, Labrador, the regions around Hudson's Bay and along the western coast, all in a barbarous condition, and depending on the uncertain produce of the chase.

OF THE WEST-INDIES.

219. The West-Indies consist of the islands which lie between the continents of North and South America, and of those coasts of South America and Mexico which bound the Gulf of Mexico.

220. The most extensive of these islands are Cuba; chief town Havanna, and Porto-Rico, *Spanish*. St. Domingo, which is next to Cuba, both in magnitude and position, is divided into two parts, viz. Hispaniola, on the east, appertaining to Spain, and Hayti, on the west, now an independent republic of blacks and people of colour: the next island is Jamaica, *English*, the chief towns of which are, Kingston and Port Royal.

221. North of Hayti and Cuba are the Bahamas, *English*, the principal of which is Providence Island; and one of these is Cat Island, the first land seen by Columbus when he discovered America, in 1492.

222. The Caribbee islands extend from Trinidad in the south, to the Virgin Islands in the north; and are, properly, the Windward Islands of the Antillas, or West Indies.

Obs. Of these, since the treaty of Paris, 1814, the *English* Islands are, Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher's and Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin-

rom
ntry
also
on's
ous
uce

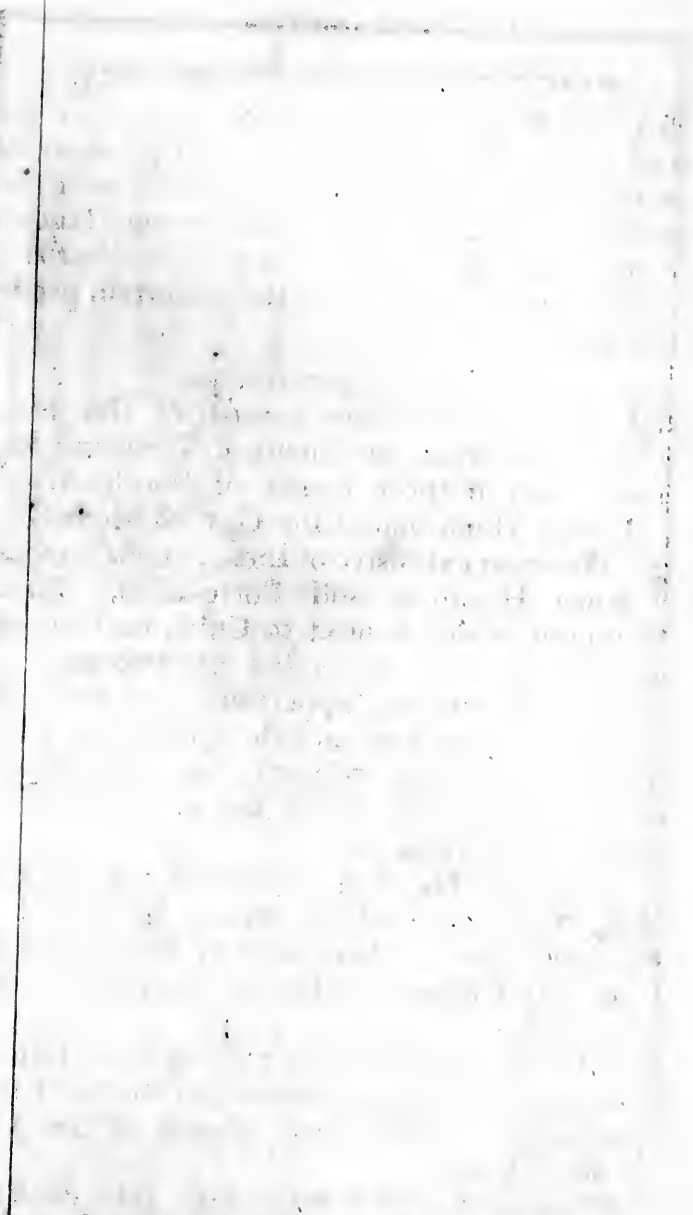
nds
uth
ica

ba;
ish.
ag-
viz.
nd
e of
is
re,

as,
nce
rst
ne-

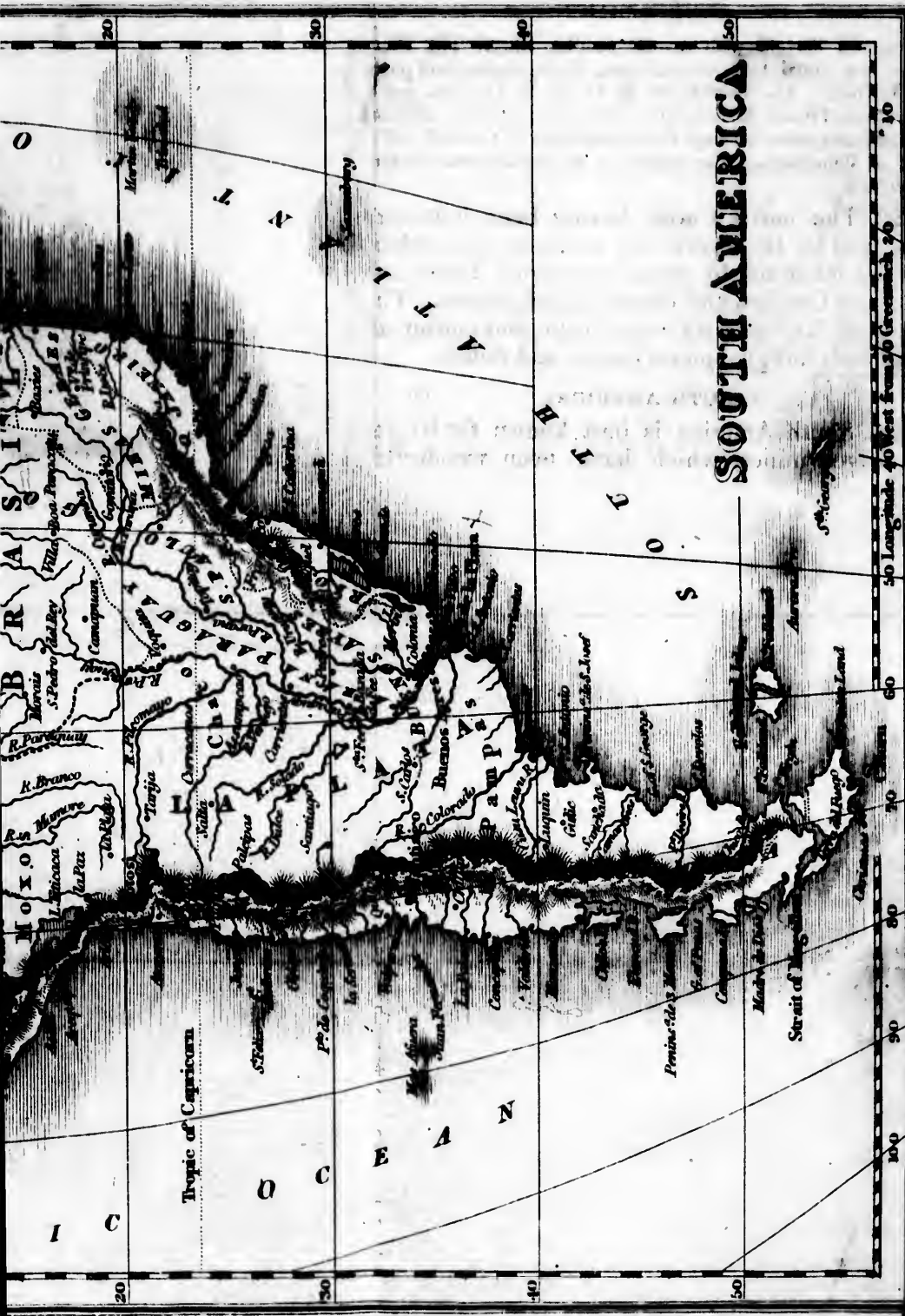
ad
nd
il-

ish
ra-
an-
in-



Obs. Chimborazo, the highest of the Andes, and the highest mountain in America, is 21,000 feet in height.

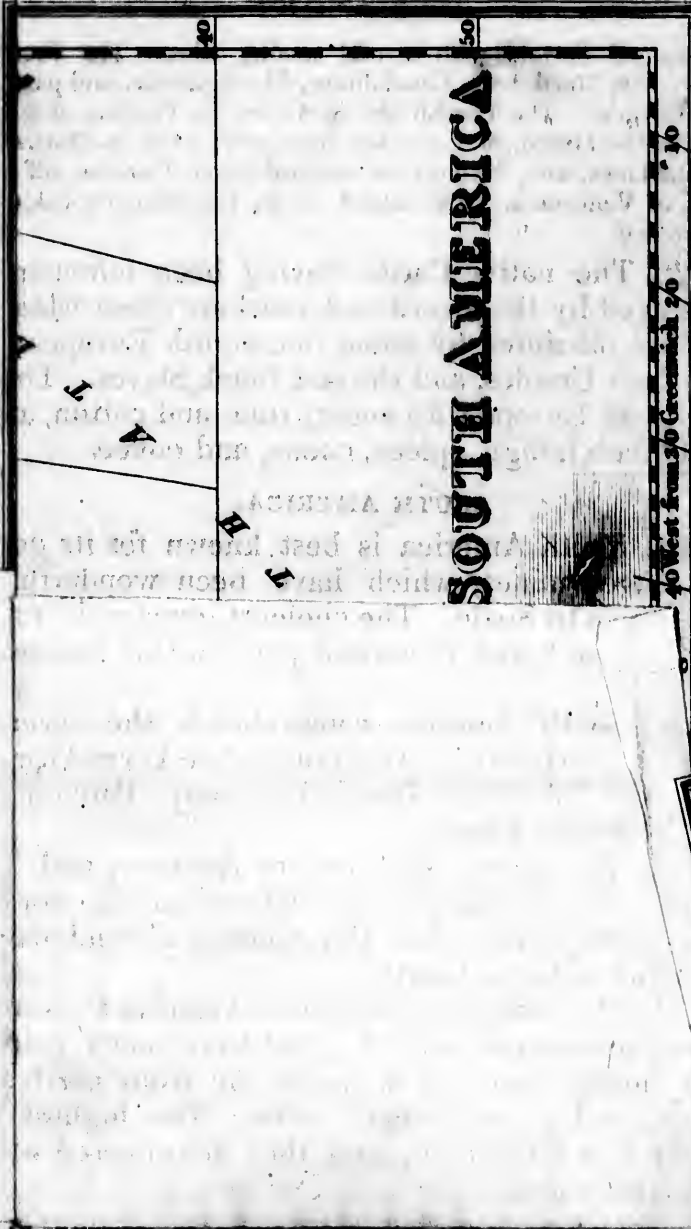




SOUTH AMERICA

Drawn & Engraved by S.W. Ball.
London. Published by Longman, Rees, Orme Brown & Green, Paternoster Row.

Scale: 40 West from 50 Greenwich 20



Drawn & Engraved by S. H. Hall.

Engraved by Longman, Rees, Orme Brown & Green, Stationers Row.

Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher's and Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin-

S
is
S
J
T
co
to

de
no
on
su
wi

and
pro
are
com

imm
Gu
and

2
Pla
Bot
tho

2
of
noe
sou
near
perp

Ob
mour

gorda, and Tortola, with several smaller isles. The French islands are, Martinico, Guadeloupe, Mariegalante, and part of St. Martin's. The Danish are, St. Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John's; the Dutch, St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin's. To the latter, also, belongs the leeward island Curacao, off the coast of Venezuela. The island of St. Bartholomew belongs to Sweden.

223. The native Caribs having been inhumanly destroyed by the sword and musket, these islands now are inhabited by about one-eighth Europeans, one-sixth Creoles, and the rest Black Slaves. They supply all Europe with sugar, rum, and cotton, and with much indigo, spices, cocoa, and coffee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

224. South America is best known for its gold and silver mines, which have been wonderfully productive to Spain. The choicest gums and drugs are likewise found in various parts of this immense continent.

225. South America comprehends the various immense districts called Columbia, late Terra-Firma, Guyana, Chili, Peru, Brasil, Paraguay, Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego.

226. The rivers Maranon, or Amazon, and La Plata, are celebrated as the largest in the world. Both of them rise among the Andes, and wind many thousand miles in length.

227. The mountains of South America are some of the loftiest on the globe, and have many volcanoes among them. The Andes run from north to south, and extend 4600 miles. The highest is nearly four miles high, and they are covered with perpetual snow.

Obs. Chimborazo, the highest of the Andes, and the highest mountain in America, is 21,000 feet in height.

228. The Spanish provinces in South America are, Terra-Firma, Peru, Chili, New Granada and Venezuela, La Plata and Paraguay; chief towns, Caraccas, Lima, St. Iago, Santa Fe de Bogota, Panama, Quito, and Buenos Ayres. Peru and Chili are particularly famous for their gold and silver mines.

Obs. A great struggle has existed for several years past, the object of which has been the emancipation of the colonies from the yoke of Old Spain. The efforts of the colonists, more especially in the north, have been crowned with success: but the southern states cannot yet be said to have realized their independence, although the provinces of La Plata and Chili are free.

The republic of Columbia is established: and, by a decree of the sovereign congress, dated St. Thomas of Angostura, 17th December, 1819, that republic is to include Spanish Guyana, Terra-Firma, and New Granada, and is to be divided into three departments, viz. Venezuela, Cundinamarca, and Quito; the capitals to be Caraccas, Bogota, (formerly Santa Fe de Bogota,) and Quito. The republican æra commenced on the 25th of December, 1819.

229. In Northern Chili it never rains, and the sky is seldom cloudy: but the dews of night supply the want of rain. Peru is a sterile and thinly inhabited country.

230. The Portuguese territory of Brazil, chief towns Bahia or San Salvador, and Rio Janeiro, called also St. Sebastian, is of immense extent, and wonderful fertility and beauty, and lately became the residence of the king and court of Portugal.

231. Guyana; chief towns Surinam and Cayenne, is partly British, partly Dutch, and partly French. The southern extremity of South America is Patagonia, a desolate country, inhabited by savages, some of whom are of colossal stature.

232. The central country, commonly called Ama-

zonias, is not under the yoke of any European power. It is divided among barbarous tribes, each of which has its chief. The inhabitants worship images, but have no temples or priests.

293. The islands contiguous to South America are, Trinidad, the Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez, the Galapagos, and the Pearl Islands. The latter near Panama.

SUMMARY OF AMERICA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Thousands of Square Miles.	Population in Millions.	Religion.	Government.
<i>North America.</i>					
United States...	Washington	1500	11	Protest.	Republic.
British Dom.	Quebec ...	1000	1½	} Cathol. and Protest.	} Brit. Constitution.
Spanish Dom.	Mexico ...	800	4		
Native Tribes...	5	Pagans.	} Spanish Viceroy.
<i>South America.</i>					
Spanish, &c.	{ Lima & Buenos Ayres }	2500	7	Catholic.	} Rep. & Sp. Mon.
Portuguese Dominions. }	Rio Janeiro	900	3	Catholic.	
Guyana	{ George-town, Surinam, & Cayenne. }	250	1	} Protest. and Cathol.	} British, Dutch, & French.
Native Tribes...	7		

OF AFRICA.

234. AFRICA, reduced to a state of general barbarism, by the arts and villany of slave-dealers, once contained several kingdoms and states, eminent for arts and commerce.

235. Egypt and Ethiopia were much celebrated; and Carthage, the rival of Rome, standing near the place now occupied by the city of Tunis, extended her commerce over every part of the known world.

236. The most striking features of northern Africa are its immense deserts, which comprise one third of the continent. Of these the sandy deserts of Sahara are 1500 miles long, by 800 broad.

Obs. These deserts are like seas, the sands being moved by the winds like waters, and storms on them being more destructive to travellers than the sea to voyagers. They have *Oases*, or fertile spots, like islands, whose inhabitants are separated from the rest of the world; and caravans and merchants are enabled by these to traverse immense tracts. The kingdom of Fezzan is an Oasis which separates the Libyan from the great Desert, and connects Tripoli with Kashna on the Niger.

237. Africa is the country of monsters; every species of noxious and predatory animals reigning undisturbed in the vast deserts of that continent, and being multiplied by the sultry heat of the climate. Even man, in this quarter of the world, exists in a state of the lowest barbarism.

Obs. The north of Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Desert, is peopled by Moors and Arabs; Egypt is inhabited by Copts and foreigners; Abyssinia chiefly by degenerate Arabs; and the centre, south and west, by the Negro race.

238. Africa may be considered in the following order: first, Egypt; then Abyssinia and Bornou; the Mahometan States in the north; the nations on the western coast; the colony of Good Hope in

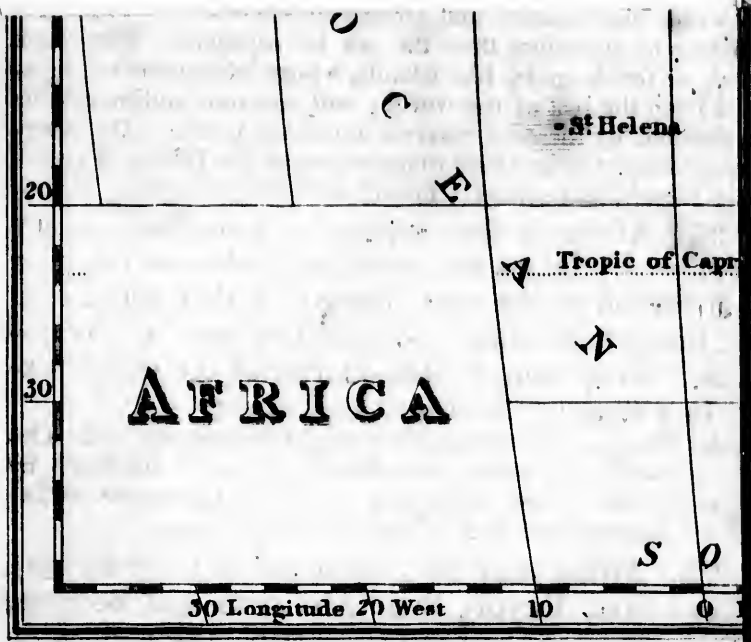
l bar-
alers,
emi-

rated;
ar the
ended
world.
rthern
e one
eserts

ved by
ore de-
y have
e sepa-
rchants
king-
om the
Niger.
every
gning
nent,
e cli-
l, ex-

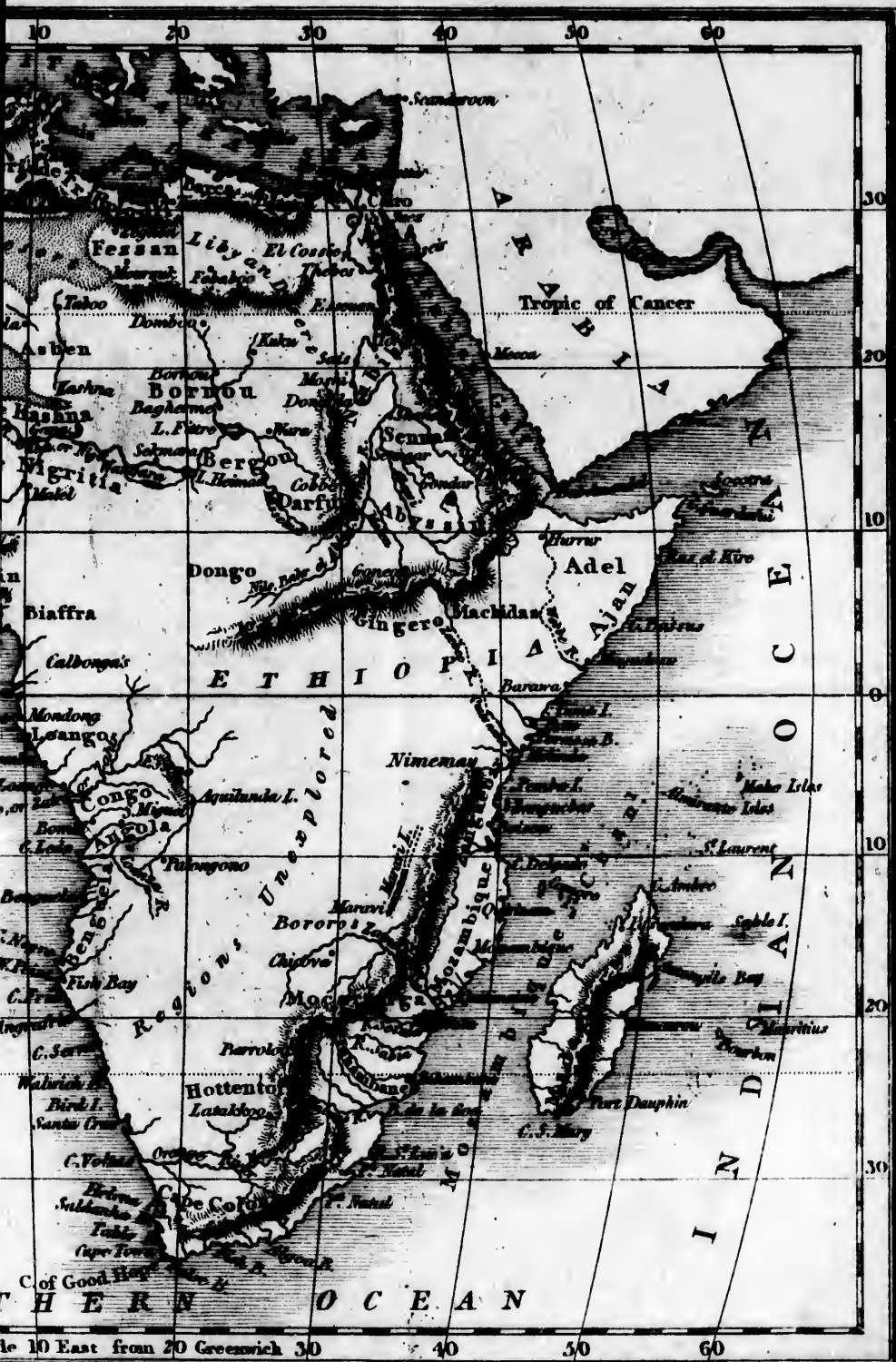
he De-
ted by
Arabs;

owing
rou;
ns on
pe in



London





11

11

the south ; and thence the eastern kingdoms opposite Madagascar.

339. Egypt consists of a narrow vale on both sides of the Nile, bounded by parallel ridges of mountains or hills. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, formed by the lower branches of the Nile, and famed for its fertility. It was once the seat, if it were not the parent, of the sciences.

If glorious structures, and immortal deeds,
 Enlarge the thought, and set our souls on fire ;
 My tongue has been too cold in Egypt's praise,
 The queen of nations, and the boast of times,
 Mother of science, and the house of Gods !
 Scarce can I open wide my labouring mind,
 To comprehend the vast idea, big
 With arts and arms, so boundless is its fame. — *Young.*

240. Egypt is now governed by a Turkish viceroy, or bashaw. The chief cities are, Grand Cairo, the capital, Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta. Rain is very uncommon in Egypt ; and it swarms with noisome insects and reptiles.

241. Abyssinia lies south of Egypt ; and Gondar is considered as its capital. West of it lies the kingdom of Darfur, of which Cobbé is the capital ; and further west the empire of Bornou, of which little is known.

242. Barbary extends along the Mediterranean, from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Libyan Desert, and includes the Mahometan States ; as Tripoli, Tunis, Algier, and the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants of these countries are chiefly remarkable for their piracies, and for their political debasement.

243. On the western coast of Africa, are innumerable tribes of people and various kingdoms,

through which flow the rivers Senegal and Gambia, on which are many unhealthy European forts and settlements.

244. Sierra Leone, which includes Freetown, is an English settlement in Guinea, formed for the civilization of the interior of Africa.

Obs. This settlement was likely to produce the happiest effects among the natives, and in due time to be a powerful mean of effecting the civilization of Africa, and destroying what remains of the infamous slave-trade; but its design has been, in a great degree, perverted by craft and avarice.

245. Guinea is divided into the *Grain*, the *Ivory*, and the *Gold*, coasts: it formerly supplied Europeans with slaves. It contains the extensive kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. From the settlements in Guinea, elephants' teeth and gold-dust are exported.

246. Benin, Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela, present the most interesting objects in this vast extent of country, and are all peopled with half civilized blacks. On the coasts are several Portuguese settlements.

247. Caffraria and the land of Hottentots extend to the territory of Good Hope, the most southerly part of Africa. The colony of Good Hope, now in a state of rapid improvement, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1814.

248. On the eastern side of Africa are Natal, Sabia, Sofala, and Mocaranga. Mozambique is a Portuguese colony. The coasts of Mozambique and Zanguebar are succeeded by the desert regions of Ajan and Adel, which complete the circuit of Africa. The countries on the eastern coast produce ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, ebony, and drugs.

249. In Africa there are several lakes and extensive morasses. The principal rivers are, the Nile, the Niger, the Gambia, the Zahir, and the Senegal. The Niger, after running more than eleven hundred miles almost due west, is supposed to lose itself in sandy deserts.

Obs. In truth, the interior of this vast continent is little known although much information has been derived from the reports of several late and interesting expeditions.

250. In consequence of the periodical rains, the rivers of Africa overflow their banks annually from June to September, by which means they fertilize the country, and leave behind them, in canals prepared for the purpose, a sufficient quantity of water for the rest of the year.

251. The Atlas mountains of Morocco have been long celebrated; and the Mountains of the Moon are a lofty range, south of Darfur and Abyssinia.

252. The island of Madagascar is one of the largest in the world. Off the west of Africa is the rocky isle of St. Helena, an English colony, and a desirable port; become famous as the residence of the Emperor Napoleon. Off the eastern coast of Madagascar, is the French island Bourbon; and, to the eastward of the latter, is Mauritius, or the Isle of France, now belonging to Great Britain. The Cape Verde Islands are ten in number, and subject to the Portuguese, the two largest being St. Iago and St Antonio.

253. More northerly are the Canary or Fortunate Islands; among these is the famous Peak of Tenerife, two miles and a half in perpendicular height. The island of Madeira, the last that is considered as belonging to Africa, is famous for its wine and healthful climate.

SUMMARY OF AFRICA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Pop.	Religion.	Government.
Egypt	Cairo	3½	Mahometan ...	{ Turkish Viceroy.
Morocco	Morocco ...	8	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Algier	Algier	½	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Tunis	Tunis	¼	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Tripoli	Tripoli	½	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Abyssinia.....	{ Gondar& Chalicut }	4	{ Christ. Mah. and Pagan	Monarchy.
Bornou	Bornou ...	5	Mah. & Pagan	Despotism.
Kashna	Kashna ...	3	Pagan	Despotism.
Sennaar	Sennaar ...	3	Mahometan ...	Monarchy.
Fezzan	Mourzuk ...	2	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Darfur	Cobbe	2	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Dahomey.....	Abomey ...	3	Pagan	Despotism.
Ashantee	Coomassie	4	Pagan	Despotism.
<i>Barbarous Tribes.</i>				
Western Coast }	Benin, &c.	20	Pagan.	
Eastern do. ...	Sofala	10	Pagan.	
Interior	Tembuctoo	10	Pagan.	

GENERAL FACTS.

WORTHY OF BEING REMEMBERED.

About three parts of the surface of the Globe are covered with Water, and one with Land.

The land is divided into two Continents; the Eastern, or Old Continent, and the American, or New Continent.

The Water is divided into five great Oceans; the Northern, the Pacific, the Southern, the Indian, and the Atlantic.

Europe is the smallest quarter of the world, and America the largest.

Europe is the most powerful quarter of the world, and Africa the weakest.

Russia is the largest empire of the world, and the most thinly populated.

China is but a fourth of the size of Russia, yet it contains nearly eight times the number of inhabitants.

America is the largest quarter of the world, yet it contains the smallest number of inhabitants.

Russia, France, and Austria, have the greatest military land forces; amounting, in time of war, to nearly a million of embodied soldiers.

England has the greatest naval force; amounting, in time of war, to two hundred sail of the line, and one thousand ships of war of all sizes.

The most despotic and tyrannic governments are those of Morocco, Turkey, and Russia.

The freest people, under civil government, are those of England, and of the United States of America.

The oldest government now existing is that of China.

In religion, about three men are Pagans, two Mahometans, and one Christian.

In commerce, the English stand at the head of all nations, and in shipping and intercourse transcend all other nations put together.

In colonies, England has the greatest number. Those of Spain were of the greatest extent, but they are rapidly diminishing.

Russia is the coldest empire in the world, and the Birman empire the hottest.

The most mountainous countries in the world are, Central Asia, Thibet, Peru, Chili, and Switzerland.

The most level countries in the world are, Persia, Arabia, Germany, and Russia.

The most civilized and intelligent quarter of the world is Europe; the most barbarous is Africa.

The most distinguished countries of antiquity are countries of little note and influence in modern times ; as Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, tributary to Turkey ; and Italy, subdivided, or tributary to Austria.

The most barbarous nations, known to the polished nations of antiquity, are become the most polished among the moderns ; as Albion, Gallia, Belgium, and Helvetia ; now Britain, France, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The preponderance of civilization is in the northern hemisphere, there being no distinguished nation in the southern hemisphere.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. OF THE SEASONS AND CLIMATES.

1. The axis of the earth makes an angle, of nearly $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, with a perpendicular to the plane of its orbit ; and, throughout its annual course, keeps the same oblique direction : hence it follows that, during one part of its course, the North Pole is turned towards the sun ; and, during the other part of its course, the South Pole is directed towards the sun, in the same proportion ; which is the cause of the different seasons, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

2. The seasons in the torrid zone are, however, different from what we observe in the temperate zone.

3. The only distinction of seasons within the tropics is from hot and dry to hot and rainy ; and most countries of the torrid zone have six months inclining to a wet, and six months inclining to a dry, air.

4. On the western coast of Africa, at Sierra Leone, for example, the wet season is from June to October, and the dry season from September to June. About the latter end of June the rains increase, and are accompanied with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning.

5. On the gold coast, the rainy seasons continue from April to October; and from the end of March to the middle of September in the kingdom of Congo. The greatest quantity of rain usually falls about noon.

6. On the eastern coast the seasons are the reverse of those on the western. Thus, in Sofala, Mozambic, and Zanguebar, the rainy season, or winter, is from September to February.

Obs. Rain is very uncommon in Egypt; yet, in 1817, a great part of Grand Cairo was washed away by a dreadful torrent of rain.

7. Though the climate of Abyssinia is hot, it is tempered by the mountainous nature of the country, which precipitates, from April to September, heavy rains. These, with the melting of the snows, occasion the overflowing of the Nile.

8. In Bengal, the hot or dry season begins with March and lasts till the end of May; and violent thunder and storms occasionally interrupt the intense heat. The rainy season continues from June to September; the three last months of the year are generally pleasant, but in January and February excessive fogs prevail. Towards the end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal are overflowed, forming an inundation of more than a hundred miles in extent, nothing appearing but villages and trees, save here and there an elevated spot appearing like an island.

9. On the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel opposite seasons are produced by the chains of the Gauts, which run from north to south along the western side of the peninsula of India, and precipitate the great masses of clouds they intercept. On the coast of Coromandel, the rainy season is with the north-east monsoon, or from October to April; and on the Malabar coast with the south-west monsoon, or from May to September.

Obs. 1. During the wet season the rains are not continual, but pour down in floods for several days together, or for several hours in a day.

2. In the month of September the navigation on the Malabar coast is open, and ships begin to sail from thence till May to all parts of the world; on the Coromandel shore the navigation is uninterrupted from April to October.

10. The Andes divide Peru into two different climates; for, while it is summer in the mountainous parts it is winter in the vallies.

Obs. Winter begins on the mountains in December; in the vallies this is the first summer month; and a journey of four hours conducts the traveller from one season to another.

11. The confined regions on the west of the Andes are, in general, dry, whilst the extensive countries on the east of that chain are deluged with torrents of rain, from the Trade Winds blowing over the Atlantic.

Obs. Travellers, on the Andes, have frequently enjoyed a delightful serenity on these elevated regions at the same time that they have heard the horrid noise of tempests discharging themselves on the low country; they have seen lightnings issue from the clouds, and have heard the thunders roll far beneath their feet.

12. Rain is seldom or ever seen at Lima; but the valleys are watered with a strong dew.

Obs. This country is much subject to earthquakes: that of 1747, when the port of Callao was submerged, and out of

4000 inhabitants, scarcely 200 escaped, seems to have been the most dreadful.

13. In Brazil, the wet season usually begins in March or April, and ends in August, when spring, or rather summer, commences.

Obs. The nights are very cold throughout the whole year; and those of summer more so than in winter.

14. In Jamaica, the rain commences in May, and July is always very wet; toward the end of this month, and the beginning of August, the weather is uncommonly close. Hurricanes are frequent in September and October.

15. In Nicaragua it rains from the beginning of May to the beginning of November; the other six months of the year are hot and dry.

16. The frigid zone, including Greenland, Lapland, &c. has only two seasons, winter and summer.

Obs. 1. The long night of winter is very severe, the sun never appearing above the horizon. The rapidest rivers are then frozen from five to six feet deep; the largest lakes and bays are also frozen so as to bear any weight; and rocks are burst by the intensity of the frost.

2. The brilliancy of the stars, the Aurora Borealis, and the full moon, which never sets, make some atonement for the sun's absence. The long twilight also which precedes the sun's rising and lingers after its setting, considerably diminishes the time of total darkness.

3. The transition, in the frigid zone, from winter's frost to summer's heat, is amazingly rapid. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the continual sunshine now enables the inhabitants to lay up a scanty store of provisions for the dreary winter.

17. The western and middle parts of Africa are the hottest on the earth; because the Trade Winds, in passing over the sandy deserts of this immense continent, become heated to an extreme degree before they arrive at the western coast.

Obs. On the western continent the climate is much colder than on the eastern in similar parallels of latitude.

18. Canada, in North America, which is nearly under the same parallels with France, has its winters almost as severe as those of Petersburg.

Obs. The river of St. Lawrence, notwithstanding its great breadth, is sometimes frozen the whole of the winter, sufficiently strong to bear even carriages on its glassy bosom.

19. Philadelphia and New York, which are nearly in the same parallel with Madrid, have frequently severe winters; but these are compensated by the excessive heat of the summer.

20. In the southern hemisphere the cold is much greater than in the northern.

Illus. The climate of Terra del Fuego is an instance of this truth. Situated as far south as Newcastle is north of the equator, we might expect the summers of Terra del Fuego as genial as those on the banks of the Tyne in Northumberland, were the degrees of heat and cold proportionable to the latitude of all places under the parallels of $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; yet Captain Cook, who was there at midsummer, found the cold so excessive, that a party of his men who were botanizing on the hills, narrowly escaped perishing by the severity of the climate.

Obs. Navigators have approached within nine degrees of the North Pole; but Cook could get no nearer the South Pole than within eighteen degrees.

21. The weather is commonly more settled on great continents than in islands; the heat of summer is greater in the former; the cold of winter is less intense in the latter.

Illus. In islands the heat is tempered by clouds and vapours from the surrounding sea; and, from the same cause, the weather is inconstant. Hence, also, the cold of winter is mitigated; and, generally, the frost is of short duration. This is particularly the case with the British Isles.

•• Consult on this subject my "*Illustrations of Popular Geography*;" embellished with above sixty maps and plates of various natural curiosities, views of cities, and the costume of the different nations of the earth.

II. OF THE WINDS.

22. Having mentioned, in the preceding section, several different winds, an illustration of them becomes indispensable here.

23. The *wind* is nothing else but air put in motion, either gently or violently; and this is occasioned, chiefly, by means of heat.

Illus. 1. When any part of the air is heated by the sun, or otherwise, it will swell, and thereby affect the adjacent air: hence, by various degrees of heat in different places, various motions of air will arise.

2. The air, when much heated, will ascend towards the higher part of the atmosphere, and the neighbouring air will rush in to fill up its place; and there will, therefore, be a stream or current of air from all parts towards the region in which the heat predominates. This pressure of the air towards that part of the world where it is most heated or rarified, is, in fact, the *wind*.

24. There are four principal winds, the *north*, *west*, *south*, and *east*, which receive their names from the four quarters of the world, and which are called also the *cardinal points*.

Illus. 1. The *north wind* blows from the northern frigid zone, and is always the coldest.

2. The *south wind*, to Europeans, &c. is the warmest, particularly during the summer months, because it traverses the torrid zone, where the sun is vertical.

3. The *east wind* is the driest, because in coming to us, it has to cross the vast continent of Asia, which is but little watered by seas or rivers.

4. The *west wind* is usually accompanied with rain, because in its passage over the great Atlantic Ocean, it attracts great quantities of vapours, which the mountains and hills precipitate.

Obs. When these impetuous winds meet, the greatest inconveniences follow. Torrents of nitre from the north, sulphurous exhalations from the south, and watery vapours from every quarter, become blended indiscriminately in one con-

fused mass. Tempests, thunder, rain, hail, and whirlwinds, are the certain consequences.

25. Wind travels at the rate of 50 or 60 miles an hour, in a great storm; a common brisk wind, at about 15 miles an hour; and gentle zephyrs move not even one mile in that space of time.

Of the Tropical Winds.

26. There are three kinds of tropical winds which blow almost always from the same point of the compass:—

1. The *general trade-winds*, extending to nearly 30 degrees of latitude, on either side of the equator, in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

Obs. These winds blow from the north-east, on the north side of the equator; and from the south-east, on its southern side: near the equator, their direction is almost from due east.

2. The *monsoons*, or shifting trade-winds, blow six months in one direction, and during the other six months in the opposite direction.

Obs. They prevail in the Indian or Eastern Ocean, and seldom extend beyond 200 leagues from the land. Their change, at the vernal and autumnal equinox, is accompanied with terrible storms of rain, lightning, and thunder. The monsoons are occasioned by the *cold air* moving towards those parts in which the air is rarified by the sun's heat, in order to restore its equilibrium.

3. The *land and sea-breezes* are periodical winds that blow from the land, from night till about mid-day; and from the sea from about noon to midnight.

Obs. These winds never extend their influence beyond three degrees from the shore.

27. Though the general tendency of the winds is from a colder to a hotter region, beyond the latitude of 30 degrees, they are more or less variable; as we perceive in Britain.

28. Winds passing for a considerable time over highly-heated land, become sometimes so scorching and suffocating, as to be attended with dreadful effects. These winds, under the name of Solanos, are often felt in the Desert of Arabia and the interior of Africa.

III. OF EARTHQUAKES.

29. For the same reason that we illustrated the various winds, we are now to elucidate *earthquakes*, which are of two kinds:—

1. One kind, caused by the action of subterraneous agents and the explosion of volcanoes, felt only at small distances, and always attended by eruptions, or openings of the earth.

2. Another kind, felt at great distances, shaking extensive tracts of ground without any eruptions taking place, and therefore followed by less dreadful consequences.

Obs. We have only to suppose the access of water to large masses of those peculiar metals which constitute the earthy and alkaline bases, and we are acquainted with all that is necessary to produce the tremendous effects of volcanoes and earthquakes; for what power can resist the expansive force of steam, and the sudden evolution of gaseous fluids, accompanied by torrents of the earth's igneous fusion, which such a concurrence of circumstances would give rise to, and which are the actual concomitants of volcanic eruptions? Of all the phenomena of nature, earthquakes are the most terrific and destructive. They seldom occur in the British islands; but, in 1755, Lisbon was destroyed by one, and they are of nearly annual occurrences in Sicily, and in the West Indian and East Indian Islands, and in Mexico and Peru.

IV. OF THE TIDES.

30. Those regular motions of the sea, according to which it ebbs and flows, twice in *twenty-four* hours, are called the **TIDES**.

Illus. 1. When the sea, in its flux, has risen for about six hours, it remains, as it were, suspended, and in equilibrio for some minutes; and at that time it is called *high water*.

2. When, in its reflux, the sea has fallen for about six hours, it remains, in like manner, as it were suspended, and in equilibrio; and at that time it is called *low water*.

31. The Tides are occasioned by the rotation of the Earth round the common centre of the masses of the Earth and Moon.

Illus. 1. The tides are greatest at the new and full moons, and are thence called *spring-tides*: they are least at the first and last quadratures, and are thence called *neap-tides*; and the highest tides are near the times of the equinoxes.

2. When the moon is in the northern hemisphere, and in the meridian above the horizon, it produces a greater tide than when it is in the meridian below it; and, when in the southern hemisphere, the reverse is the case.

3. For the same reason, when the moon is in the southern signs, the greatest tides on the other side of the equator will be when it is below our horizon, and when it is above it the tides will be least.

Note. See, on this subject, the article *Astronomy* in Blair's "*Grammar of Philosophy*," and also Squire's New "*Grammar of Astronomy*," and "*The Wonders of the Heavens*."

V. SALTNESS OF THE SEA.

32. Sea-water is salt; and, except the Caspian Sea, whose waters are a little brackish, the waters of all lakes and rivers are mild, sweet, and fit for human purposes.

Illus. 1. Salt is one of the original principles in nature, and is mixed, in greater or less quantities, with all other substances. All rivers run into the sea, and therefore carry some salt with them; but no rivers run out of it, nor is any water taken out of it, except by exhalation and evaporation; and no salt ascends in either of these ways; it has consequently been inferred, without supposing great beds of salt originally deposited in the bottom of the sea, that the immense number of rivers which run into it, carry with them a sufficient quantity of salt to give the whole body of waters of the deep, that saltness, which, with their motions and currents, preserve them from putrefaction.

2. It is obvious that no salt ascends from the sea, because rain-water, which falls from the clouds that were originally exhaled from the sea, is the sweetest, purest, and lightest, of all waters, and is made the *standard* by which philosophers judge of all other waters.

3. Hence many contrivances have been adopted for distilling sea-water at sea for ordinary use on ship-board; and hence the pits or pans for making salt, on many coasts of the sea.

VI. OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.

33. In illustrating the two seasons of the year in the frigid zone (north), we had occasion to mention the benefit derived from the *Aurora Borealis*: we shall now describe it.

34. That shining light which is often seen by night in the heavens, and which is vulgarly called the northern lights, or streamers, is the *Aurora Borealis*, which, till the month of March, 1716, was not much observed in England.

Obs. This phenomenon is supposed to be the result of electrical fluid passing from one region to another; though some have strangely enough supposed it to be produced by nitrous and sulphureous vapours thinly spread through the atmosphere and above the clouds, where they ferment, and, taking fire, the explosion of one portion kindles the next, and the flashes succeed one another till all the vapour is set on fire. But we know sufficient of the electric fluid's powers and operations not to believe it the cause of those streams of light, which, under the name of the *Aurora Borealis*, seem to converge towards the zenith of the spectator, or to that point of the heavens which is immediately over his head.

VII. OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

35. The temperature of the countries which we have studied is not the same in all; some are extremely hot, others are intensely cold.

36. The hottest countries are, in general, those within the tropics; and the coldest are the polar regions.

37. According to its temperature the earth is divided into five zones, of which, two are called the *frigid zones*, two the *temperate zones*, and one the *torrid zone*.

38. The *frigid zones* are those portions of the globe included within the polar circles; one is the *north*, and the other the *south*, frigid zone. Each zone is 1624 miles broad; and, for the most part, too cold to be inhabited by man.

39. The two temperate zones are the spaces of land and water all round the globe, comprehended between the polar circles and the tropics; each being 2970 miles broad. The *north* temperate zone lies between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *south* temperate zone between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

40. The torrid zone is all that portion of the earth and water round the globe, which is included within the tropics, being 3244 miles broad.

41. Heat and cold do not, however, depend solely on a particular situation in the temperate and torrid zones; the higher a country lies above the level of the sea, the colder it is; and, at a certain height, in every zone, it is so cold that snow and ice do not melt.

42. The summits of the highest mountains within the torrid zone are covered with perpetual snows. The Andes of South America have climates of all temperatures, from the torrid to the frigid; and the line above which the snow does not melt is called the *snow line*.— See my *Illustrations of Popular Geography*.

VIII. PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

43. All natural productions are arranged under three grand classes, called KINGDOMS; 1. The

Mineral; 2. *The Vegetable*; and 3. *The Animal* kingdom.

44. The *Mineral* kingdom contains, 1. all earths and stones; 2. mineral combustibles; 3. salts; and, 4. metals.

45. The *Vegetable* kingdom includes all trees, shrubs, and plants, whether in the ocean or on the land; hence we speak of *marine* and *terrestrial* vegetables.

46. The *Animal* kingdom contains all living creatures, as, 1. quadrupeds; 2. bipeds; 3. fowls; 4. fishes; 5. reptiles; 6. insects; 7. worms.

47. Man, the chief of the world, is, on earth, the noblest of all God's creatures. The faculties of reason and speech distinguish him as lord of the creation; and his progressive improvement distinguishes his preeminence above all other animals.

IX. VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

48. There are FIVE grand varieties of the human race; but they imperceptibly approach, and are lost in each other.

49. *First*; the *white* and *brownish* nations of Europe, western Asia, and the north coast of Africa; who, according to our notions of beauty, are the handsomest and best formed of the human race.

Obs. These include the Europeans, Turks, Tartars, Arabians, Persians, and, according to some naturalists, the Hindoos.

50. *Second*; the *yellow* or *olive-coloured* Chinese, Monguls, Calmucks, and other eastern nations of Asia, with whom may be classed also the most northerly aboriginal Americans, having flat foreheads, little eyes, and wide mouths.

51. *Third*; the *copper-coloured* American Indians, dispersed over the entire continent; with

broad faces, long and bristly hair, and stout masculine limbs.

52. *Fourth*; the *jet black* negroes and other Africans of various shades of black, having woolly hair, thick lips, flat noses, prominent chins, and downy skins.

53. *Fifth*; the *dark brown* Australians, on the continent, and in the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, with large features, strong hair, broad nostrils, and great mouths.

54. But all men are the offspring of *one common parent*; and, among these varieties, the swarthy negro and the delicate European are brethren, descended from the same ancestor.

Obs. The shrivelled and degenerate inhabitants of the northern regions, though reckoned by some a *sixth* variety, seem more properly to belong to the first and second.

55. The principal, though not the sole, cause of the different complexion and external form of the human race, is the *climate*, or the temperature of the air, which, when extremely hot or cold, produces, in process of time, a dark, and, when temperate, a fair complexion.

56. Difference of education, food, clothing, modes of life, and particular customs, may be assigned as other and proximate causes.

Obs. Some philosophers have considered the several varieties as so many different species of the *genus man*; but, taking the Holy Scriptures for our guide, we are bound to believe that the whole human race were descended from one pair, and that the varieties are accidental.

X. DIFFERENCE OF LANGUAGE AND NATION.

57. Mankind differ also in *languages, religion, civilization, and form of government.*

58. There are at least *eighty* originally different

languages in the world; besides numerous dialects that are still multiplying.

59. There are about *fifteen* different barbarous languages of Africa; and about *thirty* in all America, though some have numbered eighty-three, not one of which has any similarity to the existing languages of Europe or Asia. In Australia, besides dialects, two principal languages have been discovered.

60. A likeness or difference of language implies an identity or difference of people or nation.

Illus. 1. People who speak the same language, or a dialect of the same language, belong to the same nation; where there is no remembrance of language they are different nations, though living under the same government.

2. Thus the Germans, Dutch, Danes, and Swedes, are *one nation*, speaking all dialects of the same language, though citizens of different states widely distant. But the English, Welsh, and Highlanders of Scotland, are distinct nations, though belonging to the same state.

61. The French, Italian, English, and German, are the most polite and cultivated languages of Europe; and, in Asia, the Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit.

62. The most widely diffused languages in the world, are, 1. The *German* or *Teutonic*, with its dialects, of which the English is one; 2. The *Slavonic*, of which the Russian is a dialect; 3. The *Arabic*, which is also the religious language of all Mahomedan countries; and, 4. The *Chinese*, which perhaps is the most extensive of any.

XI. DIFFERENCE OF RELIGION.

63. As all savage nations practise some religious superstitious ceremonies, it would appear that there is no people entirely destitute of the knowledge of

a Supreme Being, though with some rude tribes this knowledge is very imperfect.

64. The difference of religion divides mankind into classes ; 1. Those who worship one God, and have sacred writings containing His will for the regulation of their lives ; 2. Those who, instead of Him, or beside Him, worship supposed deities of different kinds.

65. The first include the Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans ; the second are called Heathens or Pagans.

66. Christians are divided into, 1. Those of the Latin church, consisting of Catholics and Protestants ; and, 2. Into those of the Greek church. But both are subdivided into numerous sects or parties.

67. The Mahomedans are divided into, 1. The sect of Omar, to which belong the Turks and Arabians ; 2. The sect of Ali, who are the Mahomedans of Persia.

68. The Hindoos and Chinese, with other nations, acknowledge ONE God ; but worship, beside him, images of various kinds.

69. The Pagans seem also to acknowledge a Supreme Being ; but they likewise worship natural objects, as the sun, fire, rivers, plants, beasts, insects, serpents, &c.

70. The Jews are scattered over Europe and Asia ; their religion is therefore professed in all those countries which they live in.

71. The Christian religion is established in almost all Europe, in the west of Asia, and in the north-east of Africa ; also in America, and in all the European colonies, it is widely diffused.

Obs. There is no endowed religion in the United States,

consequently no hierarchy nor tithes; but all religions enjoy the same liberal toleration.

72. The Mahomedan religion hath its chief seat in Asia, especially in Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and Tahtary; but it is also spread over a great part of Africa and of Turkey in Europe.

73. The nations of the interior of Africa, the savage tribes of America, the more gentle islanders of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the rude tribes of the north of Asia, are Heathens, imposed on by their priests and sorcerers; called Fetishers, Angekoks, Shamans, &c.

74. There are reckoned 185,000,000 of Christians, 110,000,000 of Mahomedans, 6,000,000 of Jews, and about 500,000,000 of Heathens in this world.

XII. CIVILIZATION IN ITS DIFFERENT DEGREES.

75. Mankind are all reduced to three classes, with regard to their modes of life, according to the nature and climate of the country which they inhabit. 1. *Roving tribes and fishers*; 2. *Wandering pastoral tribes*; or, 3. *Fixed nations*.

76. The *first class* embraces all those tribes and small nations who subsist by hunting and fishing, but rove about without any fixed habitation.

77. Under the *second class* are included those nations or tribes who have no settled residence, but live in moveable tents, and, with their flocks and herds, wander from place to place, in the extensive plains which are common to Asia and some parts of Africa.

Illus. Such are the Laplanders in Europe; the Arabs, the Calmucks, the Monguls, and the Tahtar tribes of Asia, whose food consist of the flesh and milk of tame animals, as of camels, horses, horned cattle, sheep and reindeer.

78. The *third class* comprehends all those nations that have permanent habitations, and dwell in cities, towns, and villages.

Illus. Such are the nations of Europe; the Persians, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindoos in Asia; all European colonies; the people of Mexico, Peru, Chili, Brazil, the United States of America, &c. whose land is divided among different owners, and rendered productive by agriculture.

79. Their ideas of *property* further distinguish these three grand classes of mankind.

Illus. The property of the first consists entirely in their utensils and weapons, and the food they have just acquired. Herds and tents constitute the property of the second class; for the right of pasturage is common to all. The third alone have property in land.

80. *Modes of Life* furnish another important distinction.

Illus. People who live only by hunting and fishing are ignorant, unsociable, and mostly cruel; the pastoral tribes are not savages or barbarians, though they have little civilization: and nations engaged in agriculture and commerce are always enlightened and civilized.

81. *Education and learning*, or the knowledge of the arts and sciences, does essentially contribute towards civilization.

Obs. To promote it various institutions are established among fixed nations; as schools for youth, universities, or colleges, and academies of arts and sciences.

82. In an *university* the whole extent of human learning is usually taught; but most generally philosophy, divinity, physic, law, and the learned languages.

Obs. Such are the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, and Dublin, in the British Empire; Upsal, in Sweden; Gottingen, in Germany; Leyden, in Holland; the universities of Pennsylvania, in America; Benares, in Hindostan; and several others in Europe, Asia, and America.

inc
sta
sci
(
of
Imp
bur
Roy

8
the
nat
and
vid
mur
8
con
obe
O
right
as in
diffe
some
enjoy
8
con
to t
from
funde
the
8
vest
O
legisl
mine
3. T

83. Academies, or societies, of learned men, are incorporated with or without the patronage of the state, for the purpose of promoting the arts and sciences.

Obs. Such are the Royal Society in London; the Institute of France; the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Fine Arts at Petersburg; the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts in London; the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c.

XIII. SOCIETY AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

84. Savage tribes, having little connection among themselves, have seldom any laws or government; nations united in a body, frame and adopt laws and a form of government, to which every individual submits, for the general good of the community.

85. A *state* or *commonwealth* is a body of people connected by the same government, and yielding obedience to the same general laws.

Obs. The members of some states are free, enjoying equal rights and privileges, and are subject to the supreme law alone, as in the northern provinces of the United States; in others, a difference of rights prevails, and some are slaves or vassals, some commons and citizens, and some few are called nobles, enjoying peculiar privileges.

86. The *origin* of all states is traced to force or conquest, when the majority is compelled to yield to the will of a few, or of one man; or, it springs from a social compact, by which a *constitution*, or fundamental laws, are fixed for the government of the state and the welfare of individuals.

87. The exercise of *supreme power* is either vested in *one* or shared by *many*.

Obs. The *supreme power* consists of three parts: 1. The *legislative*, which enacts laws; 2. The *judicial* which determines the application of the law in individual cases; and, 3. The *executive* which puts the laws in execution.

88. A *monarchy* is that state in which the supreme power is vested in one person; and it may be either *arbitrary, limited, hereditary, or elective.*

89. When the monarch has the exercise of the supreme power without control, when his will is the law, the state is called an *arbitrary* or *despotic* monarchy; as Russia, Turkey, and many of the states of Asia.

90. That state wherein the monarch has only a part of the supreme power in common with some of his subjects, (as the nobility, clergy, and commons,) and is bound to observe the fundamental laws or constitution of the kingdom, is called a *limited monarchy.*

Obs. 1. The subjects having a share in the government are named peers, estates, representatives, &c., and their assembly is called a *diet, a parliament, &c.*

2. Sweden, Spain, Britain, &c. are limited monarchies.

91. *Hereditary* monarchy descends, by inheritance, to a relation of the same family.

Obs. Denmark, Britain, France, &c. are hereditary monarchies.

92. In an *elective* monarchy the chief magistrate is chosen by certain electors on the death or abdication of his predecessor.

Obs. Such were once Poland and the German Empire.

93. A *republic* is that state in which the supreme power is shared by many; and it may be either an *aristocracy* or a *democracy.*

94. An *aristocracy* is a republican state, wherein the supreme power is consigned to the *nobles*, or to a *few privileged men.*

Obs. Venice and Genoa were once of this class.

95. A *democracy* is a republican state, wherein the supreme power is placed in the hands of

eme
her

the
l is
otic
the

y a
ome
om-
ntal
d a

t are
bly is

.
erit-

mon-

trate
bdi-

eme
er an

erein
or to

erein
ls of

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Explanation of the Parts of an
ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.



*N.B. The parts of a Celestial Globe
are exactly the same.*

GOLDSMITH'S GEOGRAPHY.

London Published by Longman Rees Orme Brown & Green Paternoster Row.

rulers, chosen by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly, as the United States of America, which elect their president every four years.

96. *Political liberty* is enjoyed in various degrees, according to the modifications of the government, or the constitution of states.

Obs. 1. In Britain, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are blended; and the powers of the king, the lords, and the commons, have been so modified as to form a reciprocal check to each other; and, therefore, a safeguard against oppression.

2. Aristocracy and democracy are blended in the Swiss states.

97. According to its extent, population, revenue, naval and military force, and civilization, so do we judge of the *strength* of any state.

USE OF THE GLOBES.

98. The Terrestrial Globe is a representation of the earth; having the seas and different countries depicted on it, exactly as they lie on the surface of the earth.

99. The central line on which the globe turns, is called its *axis*; but such axis is only imaginary. The extreme points of the axis are called the poles: the one is the north, or arctic, the other the south, or ant-arctic.

100. Geographers divide the earth into FIVE ZONES; namely, one torrid; two temperate; and two frigid zones.

(1.) The *torrid zone* extends from the equator to the tropic of Cancer northward, and to the tropic of Capricorn southward; including $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on

each side of the equator : making, in the whole, forty-seven degrees.

(2.) The *two temperate zones* lie between the tropics and polar circles, on each side of the equator, being forty-three degrees each ; and,

(3.) The *two frigid zones* embrace the regions from the polar circles to the poles, extending in each direction $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

101. The earth is *supposed* to be surrounded with several imaginary circles, which are actually drawn on the artificial globe, or expressed by wooden or brass-work.

102. The EQUATOR is a supposed circle of the earth, equi-distant from both poles, and it divides the globe into two hemispheres, one north and the other south.

103. MERIDIANS are imaginary circles passing from pole to pole, or over head from north to south : and by these longitude is measured. The *brass circle* is a universal meridian.

104. The ECLIPTIC is a great circle in the heavens, in which the sun, or rather the earth, performs its annual revolution.

The ecliptic is divided into twelve signs, which are marked as follows :

♈ Aries, the Ram ;	♎ Libra, the Balance ;
♉ Taurus, the Bull ;	♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion ;
♊ Gemini, the Twins ;	♐ Sagittarius, the Archer ;
♋ Cancer, the Crab ;	♑ Capricornus, the Goat ;
♌ Leo, the Lion ;	♒ Aquarius, the Water-Bearer ;
♍ Virgo, the Virgin ;	♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

105. These signs refer to stars, among which the sun is seen to pass ; but the signs, as well as the ecliptic itself, are drawn on the terrestrial globe,

only for the convenience of working some problems.

106. The TROPICS are two circles, each parallel to, and at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from, the equator.

107. The POLAR CIRCLES, the arctic and antarctic, are parallel to the tropics, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from the poles.

108. The HORIZON is expressed by the upper surface of the wooden circle in which the globe stands, and it divides the globe into two equal parts.

109. The ZENITH of any place is a point in the heavens directly over head, or above that place; and the NADIR is a point opposite to the Zenith.

110. The *wooden horizon* of the globe is divided into three parts: the innermost is marked with all the letters on the mariner's compass; the next has the names, characters, and figures, of the twelve signs; and the third is a calendar of months and days. By the last two are instantly seen the sign and degree the sun is in, during every day in the year.

111. The circumference of the earth and heavens is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, and every degree is divided into sixty minutes. Half the circumference is one hundred and eighty degrees, and a quarter is ninety degrees.

112. The LATITUDE of any place is its distance from the equator towards either pole, reckoned in degrees and minutes; and it may be ninety degrees north or south.

113. The LONGITUDE of any place is its distance from any particular meridian, as from that of London, or of the British Observatory at Greenwich, near London, or of Paris. The longitude is reckoned

in degrees and minutes at the equator, and it may be one hundred and eighty degrees east or west.

Obs. See and work my 25 Problems on Maps, in the *Royal School Atlas*; and see *Squire's Grammar of Astronomy*.

PROBLEM I. — *To find the latitude of any place.*

Rule. — Turn the globe, and bring the place to the graduated edge of the brazen meridian, and the degree on the meridian is the latitude north or south, as it may be on the north or south side of the equator.

Ex. — Thus the latitude of London is $51\frac{1}{2}$ north, and of St. Helena nearly sixteen degrees south.

Examples for Practice.

1. What is the latitude of Alexandria in Egypt? — Of Athens? — Of Calcutta?
2. What is the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope? — Of Cape Horn? — Of Constantinople?
3. What is the latitude of Edinburgh? — Of Ispahan? — Of Madras? — Of Moscow?
4. What is the latitude of Paris? — Of Philadelphia?
5. What is the latitude of Prague? — Of Stockholm? — Of Tenerife?
6. What is the latitude of Vienna? — Of Port Jackson? — and of Mexico?

The Answers to all these Questions are given in the Tutor's Key.

PROBLEM II. — *To find the longitude of any place.*

Rule. — Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree on the equator shows the longitude from London.

Ex. — Thus the longitude of Madras is about eighty degrees east; of Lisbon nine degrees west.

Examples for Practice.

7. What is the longitude of Amsterdam?
8. What is the longitude of Archangel?
9. What is the longitude of Babelmandeb?
10. What is the longitude of Calcutta?

11. What is the longitude of Dublin ?
12. What is the longitude of Gibraltar ?
13. What is the longitude of Jerusalem ?
14. What is the longitude of Quebec ?
15. What is the longitude of Syracuse ?
16. What is the longitude of Tunis ?
17. What is the longitude of Turin ?
18. What is the longitude of Upsal ?

PROBLEM III. — *The longitude and latitude of any place being given, to find that place.*

Rule. — Look for the longitude on the equator, and bring it to the brazen meridian ; then, under the given degree of latitude, will be the place required.

Ex. — Thus the place whose longitude is $29^{\circ} 55'$ east, and latitude $31^{\circ} 13'$ north, is Alexandria ; and the place which has nearly $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west longitude, and 16° south latitude, is St. Helena.

Examples for Practice.

19. What place is that whose longitude is $29^{\circ} 55'$ east, and latitude $31^{\circ} 13'$ north ?
20. What place is that whose longitude is $13^{\circ} 21'$ east, and latitude $32^{\circ} 54'$ north ?
21. What place is that whose longitude is $79^{\circ} 52'$ west, and latitude $32^{\circ} 43'$ north ?
22. What place is that whose longitude is $80^{\circ} 30'$ west, and latitude $51^{\circ} 54'$ north ?
23. What place is that whose longitude is $4^{\circ} 53'$ east, and latitude $52^{\circ} 22'$ north ?
24. What place is that whose longitude is $76^{\circ} 55'$ west, and $12^{\circ} 2'$ latitude south ?
25. What place is that whose longitude is $9^{\circ} 16'$ west, and $42^{\circ} 54'$ latitude north ?
26. What place is that whose longitude is $77^{\circ} 55'$ west, and latitude $0^{\circ} 13'$ south ?

PROBLEM IV. — *To find the difference of latitude of any two places.*

Rule. — If the places are in the same hemisphere, bring each to the meridian, and *subtract* the lati-

tude of the one from that of the other ; if in *different* hemispheres, *add* the latitude of the one to that of the other.

Ex. — Thus the difference of latitude between London and Madras is $38^{\circ} 27'$; between Paris and Cape Horn is $104^{\circ} 48'$.

Examples for Practice.

27. What is the difference of latitude between Copenhagen and Gibraltar ?

28. What is the difference between London and the Cape of Good Hope ?

29. What is the difference between Berlin and Bristol ?

30. What is the difference between Calcutta and St. Helena ?

31. What is the difference between Madrid and Moscow ?

32. What is the difference between Leghorn and Liverpool ?

33. What is the difference between Pekin and Philadelphia ?

34. What is the difference between Petersburg and Naples ?

PROBLEM V.—*To find the difference of longitude between any two places.*

Rule.—Bring one of the places to the brazen meridian, and mark its longitude ; then bring the other place to the meridian, and the number of degrees between its longitude and the first mark is the difference of longitude.

Ex.—Thus the difference of longitude between London and Constantinople, is $28^{\circ} 48'$; between Constantinople and Madras is $51^{\circ} 29'$.

Examples for Practice.

35. What is the difference of longitude between Athens and Batavia ?

36. What is the difference of longitude between Brest and Cape Horn ?

37. What is the difference of longitude between Charlestown in America, and Cork in Ireland ?

38. What is the difference of longitude between Rome and Cape Finisterre ?

39. What is the difference of longitude between Canton and the north-east point of the Orkney Isles ?

40. What is the difference of longitude between Morocco and Thibet?

41. What is the difference of longitude between Cape Boador in Africa, and Port Jackson in New South-Wales?

42. What is the difference of longitude between the most northerly point of Madagascar and Otaheite?

43. What is the difference of longitude between Mecca and Calcutta?

PROBLEM VI. — *To find the distance of any two places on the Globe.*

Rule. — Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, and the degrees between them multiplied by $69\frac{1}{6}$ will give the distance in English miles.

Ex. — Thus the distance between the Lizard Point and the Island of Bermudas is 47° , or 3248 miles; between London and Jamaica is 4850 miles.

Examples for Practice.

44. What is the distance between Samarcand, in Talitary and Pekin?

45. What is the distance between Warsaw and Ascension Island?

46. What is the distance between the North Cape and Gibraltar?

47. What is the distance between Lisbon and Ispahan?

48. What is the distance between Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope?

49. What is the distance between Madrid and Cairo?

50. What is the distance between Boston and Cayenne?

PROBLEM VII. — *The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other plate.**

Rule. — Bring the place where the hour is given to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the

* When the distance or difference of longitude between two places is known, it is easy to ascertain that difference of time

hour-circle to that hour; then turn the globe, till the proposed place comes under the meridian, and the index will point to the present hour at that place.

Ex. — Thus, when it is twelve o'clock at noon in London, it is nearly four in the afternoon at the island of Mauritius; but at Jamaica, it is only about seven in the morning.

Examples for Practice.

51. When it is ten in the morning at London, what is the time at Calcutta and at Canton?

52. When it is eight in the morning at Dublin, what o'clock is it at the Pelew Islands, Barbadoes, and the western side of the Lake Superior in America?

53. When it is midnight at Rome, what o'clock is it at Owhyhee and at Easter Island?

54. When it is midnight at Lisbon, what o'clock is it at York, Moscow, Cape Horn, Genoa, Syracuse, and Leghorn?

55. How much are the clocks of Barbadoes behind ours?

by calculation. It is noon, or twelve o'clock, when any place on the globe is exactly towards the sun; and the succession of day and night, of morning, noon, and evening, may be beautifully shown by turning the terrestrial globe in the sunshine, or in the light of the candle. But to ascertain exactly the number of hours and minutes in which, at the same moment of time, two places differ, it is necessary to divide the difference of longitude by 15, because every 15 degrees is equal to one hour of time; and, consequently, also, every degree is equal to four minutes of time. For example, when it is noon at London, it will be four o'clock in the afternoon at all places which are sixty degrees of longitude east of London, and eight in the morning at all places which are sixty degrees west of London. At all places which have 180 degrees difference of longitude, it will be twelve o'clock at night when it is noon at London. And in this manner the hour in any part of the world may be calculated, by adding to the given hour when the place is east, and by subtracting when it is west. — *See the Royal Atlas.*

56. When it is noon at Port Jackson, in New South-Wales, what time is it at Paris and at Dublin?*

PROBLEM VIII. — *Rectify the globe for the latitude, zenith, and sun's place.*

Rule. — For the latitude: elevate the pole above the horizon according to the latitude of the place.

2. For the zenith: screw the quadrant of altitude on the meridian at the given degree of latitude, counting from the equator towards the elevated pole.

3. For the sun's place: find the sun's place on the horizon, and then bring the same place found on the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the hour index to twelve at noon.

Ex. — Thus, to rectify for the latitude of London on the 10th of May. The globe must be so placed, that the north pole shall be $51\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the north side of the horizon; then $51\frac{1}{2}$ will be found on the zenith of the meridian, on which the quadrant must be screwed. — On the horizon, the 10th of May answers to the 20th of Taurus; which find on the ecliptic, and bring it to the meridian, and set the index to twelve, and the globe is rectified for the latitude, zenith, and sun's place, for the 10th of May.

Examples for Practice.

57. Rectify the globe for London, Petersburg, Madras, and Pekin, for the 24th of February.

58. Rectify the globe for Oporto, Venice, Quebec, Port Mahon, Vienna, Dantzic, and Corinth, for the 27th of June and the 6th of August.

* The different manner in which some nations reckoned time is as follows: — the Babylonians, Persians, and Syrians, began their day at sun-rising, and count 24 hours. The ancient Jews, Athenians, and Italians, reckon from sun-setting. The Egyptians, like the English, began at midnight. Astronomers and seamen begin the day at noon, and reckon 24 hours to the next day at noon; and, according to this method of reckoning, are all the calculations of the sun, moon, and planets, made in an ephemeris, almanack, &c.

PROBLEM IX. — *To find at what hour the sun rises and sets, on any day in the year.*

Rule. — Rectify for the latitude and sun's place (by Prob. VIII.) and turn the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point to the hour of rising; then bring it to the western edge of the horizon, and the index will show the time of setting.

Ex. — Thus, on the 16th of March the sun rises at a little after six in the morning, and sets at a little before six in the evening.

Examples for Practice.

59. At what time does the sun rise and set at Petersburg, Naples, and Canton, on the 24th of January?

60. At what hours does the sun rise and set at Dublin, Gibraltar, Tenerife, and Vienna, on the 15th of April, the 4th of July, and the 20th of November? *

PROBLEM X. — *To find the length of the day and night at any time of the year.*

Rule. — Double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night: double the time of the setting, which gives the length of the day.

Ex. — Thus, on the 25th of May the sun rises at London at about four o'clock, and sets at eight. The length of the night is twice four, or eight, hours; the length of the day is twice eight, or sixteen, hours.

Examples for Practice.

61. What is the length of the day and the night, on the 22d of April, at London, Madrid, and Batavia?

62. What is the length of the day and the night, on the 10th

* About the 21st of March the sun rises due east, and sets due west; between this and the 21st of September, it rises and sets to the northward of these points; and, in the winter months, to the southward of them. When the sun's place is brought to the eastern or western edge of the horizon, it marks the point of the compass upon which it rises or sets on that day.

of June, at Phillips's island, Mexico, New York, and Canton?

PROBLEM XI. — *The day of the month being given, to find the sun's declination, and all those places where the sun will be vertical on that day.*

Observe, The declination of the sun is its distance from the equator, north or south.

Rule. — Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and bring it to the meridian, and the degree which stands over it is the sun's declination. Then turn the globe from west to east; and to all the places that pass under that degree will the sun be vertical on that day.

Ex. — Thus, on the 27th of October, the sun's declination will be $19^{\circ} 18'$ south, and he will be vertical at St. Salvador, in South America, &c. on that day. On the 10th of May, the sun is vertical to the salt mines in Africa, Ageeg in the Red Sea, Fort Victoria, Hindoostan, Sinho, Cochin-China, the Island of Owwhyee, and Porto Rico.

Examples for Practice.

63. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 10th of February?
64. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 12th of March?
65. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 9th of April?
66. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 15th of August?
67. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 21st of September?
68. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 6th of November?
69. When will the sun pass vertically over Surinam?
70. When will the sun pass vertically over the middle of the Bay of Honduras?
71. When will the sun pass vertically over the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, and Guam?

72. When may we condole with our friends at Borneo, on account of their suffering vertical heat?

73. When does the rainy season commence at Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Madras?

74. When will the Nile begin to swell?

75. On what two days in the year will a person at St. Christopher's have no shadow?

76. On what days will the sun pass over Jamaica?

PROBLEM XII.—*At a given place and hour, to find where the sun is then vertical.*

Rule.—Bring the sun's place, found in the ecliptic for that day, to the meridian, which shows its declination; then bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index to the given hour. Turn the globe till the index points to twelve at noon, and the place exactly under the sun's declination, on the brazen meridian, will have the sun vertical at the given time.

Ex.—Thus, on the 11th of May, it will be found that the sun is vertical at Port Royal, in Jamaica, when it is a few minutes past five in the afternoon at London.

On the 24th of April, when it is six in the morning at London, the sun will be vertical at Madras.

Examples for Practice.

77. Where is the sun vertical on the 26th of June, when it is seven in the morning in London?

78. Where is the sun vertical on the 26th of June, when it is two in the morning at Quebec?

79. Where is the sun vertical on Christmas-day, when it is midnight at Petersburg?

80. Where is the sun vertical on the 10th of November, when it is six in the evening at Ormus?

PROBLEM XIII.—*The day, hour, and place, being given, to find all those places of the earth where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon, midnight, &c.*

Rule.—Find by the last problem, the place to

which the sun is vertical at the given hour, and bring the same to the meridian, and rectify the globe to a latitude equal to the sun's declination. Then, to all the places just under the *western* side of the horizon, the sun is *rising*; to those just above the *eastern* horizon the sun is about to set; to all those under the *upper* half of the brazen meridian, it is *noon*; and to all those under the *lower* half, it is *midnight*.

Ex. — Thus, when it is ten in the morning at London, on the longest day, the sun is rising in Virginia, Hayti, &c. it is setting in the eastern part of Java, Japan, &c. and it is noon at Petersburg.

And, on the 30th of April, when it is four in the afternoon in London, the sun will have just risen at Owhyhee; it will be noon at Breton Island and Buenos Ayres; it will be setting at the Cape of Good Hope; and midnight at Manilla, Formosa, &c.

Examples for Practice.

81. To what places is the sun rising, and to what places is it setting, when at London it is eight in the evening, on the 25th of October?

82. To what places is it midnight on the 14th of May, when it is eight in the morning at London?

83. Where is it noon on the 1st of December at ten in the forenoon at London. *

PROBLEM XIV. — *To find all the places to which a lunar eclipse is visible, at any instant.*

Rule. — Find the place to which the sun is vertical at that time, and bring that place to the zenith, and set the index to the upper twelve: then turn the globe till the index points to the lower twelve, and the eclipse is visible to every part of the earth that is now above the horizon.

Ex. — On the 2d of October, 1800, there was an eclipse of

* For the Answers see the Tutor's Key.

the moon at nine in the evening in London, and the duration was about two hours: where was it visible?

Ans. To Europe, Africa, Arabia, Persia, &c.

Examples for Practice.

84. There was a total eclipse of the moon at seven in the evening on the 27th of May: to what places was it visible?

85. There was an eclipse of the moon, January 26th, at eight in the evening: was it visible in London?

86. To what places was the eclipse of the moon on the 22d of July, at four in the afternoon, visible?

PROBLEM XV. — *The day and hour of a solar eclipse being known, to find all the places in which that eclipse will be visible.*

Rule. — By Prob. XII. find at what place the sun is vertical at that hour. Rectify the globe for the latitude of that place, and bring the place itself to the brazen meridian. The eclipse, if a considerable one, will be visible at most of the places above the horizon.*

Ex. — Thus, on the 24th of April, 1800, there was an eclipse of the sun at one in the morning, which was visible in Kamtchatka, the north east of Siberia, part of China, and the north-west of North America.

Examples for Practice.

87. The sun was eclipsed August 17th, about seven in the morning: was it visible in London?

88. The sun was eclipsed February 21st, at nine at night: to what places was it visible?

PROBLEM XVI. — *To find the angle of position between any two places.*

Def. — The angle of position between two places,

* If the eclipse be small, it will not be visible to many places above the horizon; and, on that account, there is no certainty in determining whether an eclipse of the sun will be visible, by the globe only.

is an angle at the zenith of one of the places, formed between the brazen meridian and the quadrant of altitude, passing through the other place, and is measured on the horizon.

Rule. — Elevate for the latitude of one of the places, which bring to the brazen meridian; screw the quadrant of altitude over it, and lay the graduated edge over the other place: then the number of degrees contained between the meridian and quadrant, measured on the horizon, is the angle required.

Ex. — Thus the angle of position between London and Constantinople is 76° .

Examples for Practice.

89. What is the angle of position between Lisbon and Alexandria in Egypt?

90. What is the angle of position between Petersburg and Delhi?

91. What is the angle of position between Paris and Buenos Ayres?

PROBLEM XVII. — *To point with the finger to any town or country.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude and zenith, and place the globe north and south, by the compass, taking care to allow the needle a variation of about 24° west: then the finger will easily point out which way every neighbouring city lies.

Ex. — Thus, standing with my face to the north, I must point to the north-west for Glasgow, and south-east for Alexandria.

Examples for Practice.

92. Which way must I sail from the Land's End to New York?

93. What winds will carry me from Dover to Copenhagen?

94. By what route must a person sail from Gibraltar to Ceylon?

95. What track do the ships pursue in going from the Cape of Good Hope to New Holland?

PROBLEM XVIII. — *A place being given in the torrid zone, to find those two days in the year in which the sun will be vertical there.*

Rule. — Bring the place to the brazen meridian: mark the degree over it, which is its latitude: move the globe round, and observe the two points of the ecliptic that pass under the said degree of latitude. Look on the wooden horizon, and see what two days answer to the two points of the ecliptic already found; and on these the sun is vertical to the given place.

Ex. — Thus, the sun is vertical to Madras on the 23d of April, and the 17th of August. And at St. Helena, the sun will be vertical on the 4th of February, and the 4th of November.

Examples for Practice.

96. What day is the sun vertical at Peru; at Cape Comorin, in the East Indies; and to the river Maranon?

PROBLEM XIX. — *To find the sun's meridian altitude at any given place.*

Rule. — Elevate the globe for the latitude of the place. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and bring it to the brazen meridian: count the number of degrees contained on the meridian, between the horizon and the sun's place, which is the altitude required.

Ex. — Thus, on the 21st of May, the sun's meridian altitude at London will be nearly 59°.

Examples for Practice.

97. What is the meridian altitude of the sun at London, October 26th?

98. What is the sun's meridian altitude at Petersburg on the longest day?

99. How high will the sun ascend on Christmas-day at Bastia, in the island of Corsica?

100. What will be the meridian altitude of the sun at Samarcand, on Michaelmas-day?

PROBLEM XX. — *To find the altitude of the sun at any given place and hour.*

Rule. — Rectify for the latitude, zenith, and sun's place. Turn the globe till the index points to the given hour, and bring the quadrant of altitude to the sun's place at that hour, and the degrees, counted on that from the horizon, are equal to the altitude sought.

Thus, the altitude of the sun at London, on the 21st of May, at nine in the morning, will be a little more than 43°.

Examples for Practice.

101. What is the altitude of the sun at London, on the 24th of January, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon?

102. What is the altitude of the sun at Moscow, at eight in the morning on the 1st of May?

103. What is the sun's altitude at Constantinople, at ten in the forenoon, on the 24th of June?

PROBLEM XXI. — *Any place being given in the northern frigid zone, to find the number of days on which the sun shines constantly, without setting, at that place, and the number of days he is totally absent.*

Rule. — Rectify for the latitude of the place, and bring the *ascending* part of the ecliptic (that is, the part reckoned from Capricorn, through Aries, Gemini, &c. to Cancer) to the north part of the horizon: observe the degree of the ecliptic which cuts that point; and the day in the calendar which answers to that degree shows the time when continued day begins: then bring the *descending* part of

the ecliptic (that is, the part that passes from Cancer, through Leo, &c. to Capricorn) to the said north point of the horizon, and observe the degree as before; and the day, on the calendar, which answers to it is that in which continual day ends.

Ex. — Thus, at latitude 76° north, continual day begins about the 27th of April, and lasts till August 15th; that is, during 110 or 111 days, the sun never goes below the horizon. And as the longest night is, in all latitudes, equal to the longest day, the people that live at the South Cape in Spitzbergen, or 76° north latitude, never see the sun for 110 days successively, except by refraction. *

At the North Cape, Lapland, or latitude 71° , continual day begins about the middle of May, and lasts to the end of July; and continual night begins about the middle of November, and lasts till about the end of January.

Examples for Practice.

104. What is the length of continual day at the north part of Nova Zembla?

105. When does continual day begin in Davis's Straits?

106. When does the sun begin to shine without intermission in latitude 80° north, and what is the length of continual day there?

PROBLEM XXII. — *To explain the phenomena of the harvest-moon.*

Obs. The harvest-moon is the full moon, which happens at or near the time of the autumnal equinox, when a few nights before and after the full, the moon rises nearly at the same time, on account of the horizon being nearly parallel to that part of her orbit at which she then is.

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude; and

* To find when the longest night begins and ends, proceed as before, bringing the ascending and descending points of the ecliptic to the *south* instead of the north part of the horizon.

for the moon's place, by White's, or any other Ephemeris, for four or five days before and after the full moon; and put a patch on each of these places. Bring the sun's place, for each day, to the brazen meridian, and set the index to twelve at noon; turn the globe westward till the moon's place, corresponding to that day, comes above the horizon, and the index will show the time of rising.

Ex. — Thus the difference of the time of the rising of the moon, two or three days before and after full in September, was about sixteen minutes only.

USE OF THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

114. The Celestial Globe is an artificial representation of the heavens, having the fixed stars drawn upon it in their natural order and situation. The eye is supposed to be placed in the centre; and if a hole were made in the places of the stars, the real stars in the heavens would be seen through those holes.

115. As the terrestrial globe, by turning on its axis, represents the *real* diurnal motion of the earth; so the celestial globe, by turning on its axis, represents the *apparent* motion of the heavens.

116. The zodiac is an imaginary belt around the heavens, of about sixteen degrees broad, in which the planets move. Through the middle of it runs the ecliptic, or the apparent path of the sun.

The twelve signs of the zodiac, which belong to the celestial globe, have been already enumerated. *

117. The first point of Aries and Libra are called the *equinoctial* points; because, when the sun ap-

* See page 100.

pears to be in either of them, the day and night are equal.

118. The first points of Cancer and Capricorn are called *solstitial* points; because, when the sun is near either of them, he seems to stand still, or to be at the same height in the heavens at twelve o'clock at noon, for several days together.

119. *Definition 1.* — The *latitude* of the heavenly bodies is measured from the ecliptic, north and south. The sun, being always in the ecliptic, has no latitude.

120. *Definition 2.* — The longitude of the heavenly bodies is reckoned on the ecliptic, from the first point of Aries, eastward round the globe. The longitude of the sun is called the sun's place in the ecliptic.

PROBLEM I. — *To find the latitude and longitude of any star.**

Rule. — Put the centre of the quadrant of altitude on the pole of the ecliptic, and its graduated edge on the star; then the arch of the quadrant, intercepted between the star and the ecliptic, shows its latitude: and the degree which the edge of the quadrant cuts, on the ecliptic, is the degree of its longitude.

Ex. — Thus the latitude of Regulus is $0^{\circ} 28'$ N. and its longitude nearly 147° . The latitude of Arcturus is 31° N. nearly: its longitude is about 201° .

Examples for Practice.

107. What are the latitude and longitude of Cor Caroli? of Aldebaran? and, of β in Perseus?

* The latitude and longitude of the planets and moon are given in White's Ephemeris, in the Nautical Almanack, &c.

108. What are the latitudes and longitudes of Canis Minor? of Canis Major? of Capella? and, of the bright star in the Northern Crown?

PROBLEM II. — *To find any place in the heavens by having its latitude and longitude given.*

Rule. — Fix the quadrant of altitude, as in the last problem, and let it cut the longitude given on the ecliptic; then seek the latitude on the quadrant, and the place under it is the place sought.

Ex. — Thus, if I am asked what part of the heavens that is, whose longitude is $60^{\circ} 30'$ and latitude $5^{\circ} 30'$ south, I find it is the place which Aldebaran occupies.

Examples for Practice.

109. What star is that whose longitude is 85° , and whose latitude is 16° , south?

110. What star is that whose longitude is 200° , and whose latitude is 2° , south?

111. If a comet appears in that part of the heavens whose longitude is 125° , and latitude 64° , to what constellation must I look for it?

PROBLEM III. — *To find the declination of the sun and stars.*

Def. — The declination of any heavenly body is measured upon the meridian from the equator.

Rule. — Bring the sun or star to the brazen meridian, and then its distance, in degrees from the equator, is its declination.

Ex. — Thus, the sun's declination, April 19, is $11^{\circ} 19'$ north. On the 1st of December it is $21^{\circ} 54'$ south.

Examples for Practice.

112. What is the declination of the sun on the 18th of February, and on the 15th of May?

113. What is the declination of the sun on the 11th of August, and on the 21st of September?

114. What is the declination of the sun on the 10th of November, and on the 21st of December?

115. What is the declination of β in Draco, and of the Pole Star?

116. What is the declination of α in Libræ, and of γ in the Dragon's Head?

PROBLEM IV. — *To find the right ascension of the sun, or of any star.*

Def. — The *right ascension* of any heavenly body, is its distance from the first meridian, (or that which passes through the first point of Aries,) counted on the equator.

Rule. — Bring the sun's place, or that of the star, to the brazen meridian; and the number of degrees on the equator, between that meridian and the first point of Aries, is the right ascension.

Ex. — Thus, the sun's right ascension on April 19th is $27^{\circ} 30'$; on the 1st of December $247^{\circ} 30'$.

Examples for Practice.

117. What is the sun's right ascension on the 15th of January, and on the 18th of March?

118. What is the sun's right ascension on the 24th of May, 16th of September, and 19th of December?

119. What is the right ascension of the star β in Auriga's shoulder?

120. What is the right ascension of Dubhe on the back of the Great Bear?

121. What is the right ascension of the Bull's eye?

122. What is the right ascension of Rigel in Orion's foot?

123. What is the right ascension of β in the Northern Scale?

PROBLEM V. — *The latitude of the place, the day and hour being given, to represent the face of the heavens at that time, by the celestial globe, so as to find and point out all the constellations, and principal stars, there visible.*

Rule. — Elevate the globe to so many degrees

above the horizon, as are equal to the latitude of the place, and set the globe due north and south; find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the brazen meridian, and set the index to twelve at noon; turn the globe westward till the index points to the given hour; then the surface of the globe represents the exact face of the heavens at the given place.

Examples for Practice.

- 124. Let the learner now represent the face of the heavens for six and ten o'clock in the evening of the 5th of November.
- 125. For nine and twelve at night of the 10th of May.
- 126. For the same hours on the 19th of October.

PROBLEM VI. — *To find the time when any of the heavenly bodies rise, set, or come to the meridian.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the index to XII. Then turn the globe till the given body comes to the eastern part of the horizon, and the index shows the time of its rising. Bring the body to the meridian, and the index shows the time of its coming to it. Bring the body to the western horizon, and the index shows the time of its setting. Thus the time of the sun's rising and setting may be found. Turn the globe about its axis: all those stars which do not descend below the horizon, never set at that place; and those which do not ascend above it, never rise there.

Examples for Practice.

- 127. At what time does the sun rise and set on the 10th of May?

128. At what time does Aldebaran come to the meridian on the 12th of November?

129. When will Arcturus set on the 21st of June?

130. At what time will γ in Draco be vertical over London this day?

PROBLEM VII. — *To find how many hours any star is above the horizon, from its rising to its setting, in any latitude.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe, and bring the star to the eastern edge of the horizon, and note the time of rising; turn the globe to the western side, and the number of hours that the index passes over the dial-plate, answer to the time that the star is above the horizon. Thus Aldebaran, at London, continues about fifteen hours above the horizon, and Rigel about ten hours and a half.

Examples for Practice.

131. How long does Aldebaran continue above the horizon at Copenhagen, and at Jamaica?

132. How long is Canis Major above the horizon at Petersburg?

For various astronomical Explanations, see Blair's Grammar of Philosophy, or Squire's Grammar of Astronomy, or the Wonders of the Heavens.

OF MAPS.

121. **LATITUDE** is the distance of a place, in degrees, north or south, from the equator.

The *latitude* of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run up and down the sides. If the figures increase upward, the latitude is north; if they increase downward, the latitude is south.

122. **LONGITUDE** is the distance of the meridian of one place, in degrees and minutes, from the meridian of another place; as from the meridian of London, or Ferro, or Paris.

The *longitude* of places upon maps, is expressed by the figures which run along the top and the bottom. When the figures increase from right to left, the longitude is west; and when they increase from the left to right, the longitude is east.

123. In maps in general, the top is northward, the bottom southward, the left-hand westward, and the right hand eastward. When otherwise, the bearings of the map are expressed by a small compass, with a fleur-de-lis pointing to the north, and a cross pointing to the east.

124. Distances upon maps are measured by means of a scale which is generally placed in one of the corners.

Obs. 1. The mode of constructing maps is fully explained in my larger work, entitled "Popular Illustrations of Geography;" and various interesting and highly useful Problems on the use of Maps, are given in my Royal Atlas; by means of which all the Problems on the Terrestrial Globe are solved by means of maps.

2. The Royal Atlas contains a complete treatise on the construction of general and particular maps and charts.

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES,

(*Answers to which are given in the Tutor's Key,*)

ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

1. How many degrees is the equator from each pole?

2. Does Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope stretch farthest to the south?

3. How is the Mediterranean Sea situated?
4. How is Madagascar situated?
5. Near what parallel of south latitude is the island of Amsterdam?
6. Between what countries is the Bay of Bengal?
7. Where is St. Helena?
8. How are Arabia and Thibet situated with regard to Persia?
9. Near what meridian in the eastern hemisphere is Kerguelen's Land, or Isle of Desolation?
10. Do the Sandwich Islands lie in the eastern or western hemisphere?
11. In what zone is Nova Zemla?
12. Do the New Hebrides, the Friendly, or the Society Islands, lie most westward?
13. Where is the Caspian Sea?
14. What is the longitude of the most easterly part of South America?
15. Is there more land in the northern or in the southern hemisphere?
16. Which of the four general divisions or quarters of the earth is the largest?
17. How is America separated from Europe and Africa?
18. Where are the Foxes' Islands?
19. What is the longitude of the most easterly part of Africa?
20. How is the island of Sumatra situated with regard to the equator?
21. What is the latitude of the most southerly part of New Holland?
22. Does Terra del Fuego join the continent of South America?
23. What two large gulfs, or bays, are those in North America?

24. What is the longitude of Byron's Island, situated near the equator?
25. Where is Easter Island?
26. How are the Falkland Islands situated?
27. What is the latitude of the most northerly cape of Europe?
28. Where are the Bahama Islands?
29. How many miles broad is that part of South America, where it is crossed by the equator?
30. How is the Bay of Biscay situated?
31. How is the Arabian Sea situated?
32. Is Rio Janeiro or Rio de la Plata the most southerly?
33. Which lies most north, the island of Cuba or St. Domingo?
34. What is the longitude of the most westerly part of America?
35. What meridian cuts the Falkland Islands?
36. How is Norfolk Island situated with respect to New Zealand?
37. What are the latitude and longitude of the island of Juan Fernandez?
38. How is Japan situated with regard to the continent of Asia?
39. Which are the most northerly, the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands?
40. Where is New Guinea?
41. Which are the principal islands through which the equator passes?
42. Of what does New Zealand consist, and which are the principal capes belonging to it?
43. Is Jamaica or St. Domingo the most westerly island?
44. What is the situation of California, in North America?

45. Where are the Ladrone Islands?
46. Are Asia and America connected?
47. What great town is that on Rio de la Plata?
48. How are the Caribbee Islands situated?
49. Is Jamaica or Cuba the most northerly island?
50. Where are Davis's Straits?
51. Is Congo or Angola the most southerly?
52. How is Madagascar situated?
53. On which side of the equator is Christmas Island?
54. Are the Philippine or the Ladrone Islands the most northerly?
55. What are those islands that lie in about 48° south latitude, in the eastern hemisphere?
56. How is Nova Zemla situated?
57. Which is the principal of the Japan Islands?
58. How is Louisiana situated?
59. Where is Cape St. Roque?
60. Is Quebec or Halifax the most westerly town?
61. What is the longitude of the northern cape of California?
62. Is Sumatra or Java the most southerly?
63. Is Hudson's Bay or Baffin's Bay the most northerly?
64. How are Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, situated with respect to each other?
65. Which is nearest to the great Wall of China, Peking or Nankin?

ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

66. What are the boundaries of Europe?
67. With which of the other general divisions or quarters of the earth is Europe connected?

68. How is it separated from Africa?

69. In what part does it make the nearest approach to that continent?

70. Where is Torneo situated?

71. Name the principal towns which lie on the Danube?

72. On what river does Rome stand?

73. What nations in Europe have no sea-coast?

74. The meridian of 25° , and the parallel of 35° , intersect each other nearly over the centre of an island. What is the name of that island?

75. Which of the principal rivers of France empty themselves into the Bay of Biscay?

76. Does any part of Europe lie in the torrid zone?

77. The metropolis of one kingdom is situated on an island belonging to it. What are the names of all three?

78. How is Corinth situated?

79. To what country are the Pyrenees boundaries?

80. When it is noon at London, what o'clock is it at Buda, Nicopoli, Petersburg, and at Novgorod?

81. Where is the Naze?

82. How is Archangel situated?

83. On what rivers are Warsaw, Bender, Ocza-kov, and Cherson situated?

84. Which is the most southerly island, Sardinia or Corsica?

85. In what part of the Island of Sicily is Syracuse?

86. How are Dijon, Lyons, Avignon, and Marseilles, situated with regard to each other?

87. Is Madrid or Lisbon the most to the south?

88. How are Sicily and Malta situated with respect to each other?

89. Is Lake Onega or Ladoga the most northerly?

90. How is Ireland separated from Great Britain?

91. Is Dantzic or Konigsburg the most easterly town?

92. Where is the Isle of Man?

93. What principal towns stand on the river Elbe?

94. What towns stand on the Rhine?

95. How is Great Britain situated with regard to the continent?

96. Trace the course of the Alps?

97. Is Ivica, Minorca, or Majorca, nearest to Spain?

98. How is Constantinople situated?

99. What principal towns stand on the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne?

100. Where is the Cattogat?

101. How is Geneva situated?

102. Is Genoa or Turin the most northerly?

103. On what rivers are Hamburg, Leipsic, and Dresden?

104. How is the Island of Candia situated?

105. In what part of the Mediterranean is Rhodes?

106. Where is Bastia?

107. Is Zante or Cephalonia the most southerly?

108. What is the capital of Hungary?

109. How are the Shetland Isles situated?

110. Where is the White Sea?

111. Where is Cape Ortegál?

112. How is Cyprus situated?

113. What sea washes the coast of Holland?

114. In what sea is Gotthland?

115. What sea separates Europe from Asia?
116. What strait divides Italy from Sicily?
117. In what gulf is Aland?
118. Of what country is Berne the capital?
119. Is Mantua or Milan the nearest to the Gulf of Venice?
120. Opposite to what part of England is Brest?
121. What are the two gulfs that empty themselves into the Baltic?
122. What is the name of the city that lies between the Gulf of Finland and the Lake Ladoga?

ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

123. How are Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem, situated with regard to each other?
124. How are the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the sea of Aral, situated?
125. Where is Astracan?
126. What are the longitude and latitude of Ispahan, Calcutta, Seringapatam, Madras, and Pegu?
127. What part of Asia lies in the torrid zone?
128. How is Sumatra separated from Malaya and Java?
129. What principal town stands on the Ganges?
130. How is Arabia bounded?
131. Near what sea does Pekin stand?
132. On what river is Nankin situated?
133. How are the Kurilé Isles situated?
134. What island is that through the centre of which the tropic of Cancer runs?
135. What are the three principal towns in Ceylon?
136. Which is the most northerly port, Mocha or Aden?

137. What are the latitude and longitude of Tobolsk and Obdorsk, in Siberia?

138. How are the Maldives and Laccadives situated?

139. Which is the largest of the Asiatic islands?

140. How is Sachalin or Segalien situated?

141. On what river stands the town of Tatta?

142. How far asunder are the towns of Calicut and Pondicherry, and how are they situated?

143. When it is six o'clock in the evening at Diarbekr, in Turkey, what is the time at Lassa in Thibet?

144. What is the latitude of Cape Comorin?

145. Are the Pelew Isles or the Moluccas nearest the equator?

146. Into what sea do the Ganges and Burrampooter flow?

147. Where do the Tigris and Euphrates empty themselves?

148. Opposite to what cape is the island of Socotra?

149. How is the island of Formosa situated?

150. What two islands does the Strait of Sunda separate?

151. Is Mocha or Aden the most westerly?

152. Is Mecca or Medina the most northerly?

153. What is the south cape of Hindoostan?

154. What is the strait that separates Sumatra from Malaya?

155. How are the Loo-choo Islands situated?

156. Where is the island Hainan?

157. Into what sea does the Indus flow?

158. On what river is Bagdad?

159. Into what gulf do the Euphrates and Tigris flow?

160. Into what sea does the river Amur flow?
161. In what islands are Bencoolen and Batavia?
162. Of what country is Teheran the capital?
163. How are the Spice Islands situated?
164. How is Kamtchatka situated?
165. In what bay are the Andaman Islands?

ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

166. What are the most northerly states of Africa?
167. How is that part of Africa divided that lies contiguous to the Gulf of Guinea?
168. How are Loango, Congo, and Angola, situated?
169. In what latitude is Cape Verde?
170. Where is Table Bay?
171. Opposite to what part of the African coast is the island of Madagascar?
172. What is the latitude of Sierra Leone?
173. Into what sea does the Nile empty itself?
174. What are the straits that lead to the Red Sea?
175. Which are the principal towns in Egypt?
176. Where are the Comoro Isles?
177. Find the latitudes and longitudes of the islands Ascension, Annabon, and St. Helena?
178. In what gulf are situated the islands of Fernando-Po, Prince's, and St. Thomas's?
179. How is Africa separated from Asia?
180. Is Tunis or Tripoli the most northerly town?
181. Trace the Nile from its source, and write down all the principal towns upon it?
182. How is the island of Bourbon situated with regard to Mauritius, or the Isle of France?

183. In what latitude is St. Salvador?
184. Which are the most considerable lakes in Africa?
185. Is Gondar or Sennaar the most westerly town?
186. What are the north and south capes of Madagascar?
187. What river in Africa is next in magnitude to the Nile?
188. What is the name of the river that empties itself near the Cape of Good Hope?
189. What range of mountains run almost across Africa?
190. Does the river Niger flow into any Sea?
191. What desert separates Barbary from Guinea?
192. In what direction is the course of the river Nile?
193. How are the Canary Islands situated?
194. In what part of Africa is the coast of Natal?
195. Is Mozambique or Mocaranga the most northerly?
196. What are the longitude and latitude of St. Salvador?
197. On what river is Thebes?
198. How are Alexandria and Rosetta situated?
199. On what part of the coast are Zanguebar, Adel, and Ajan?
200. Describe the situation of Lake Maravi?
201. Opposite to what cape is St. Iago?
202. How is Nubia situated?
203. What is that part of the Indian ocean called which flows between Madagascar and Africa?
204. What are the latitude and longitude of the small island of Zanzibar?

205. What are the longitude and latitude of Benin?

ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

206. What are the latitudes and longitudes of Mexico and Acapulco?

207. How is the bay of Campechy situated?

208. Into what country does the bay of Honduras extend?

209. Where do the mouths of the Mississippi empty themselves?

210. How far south does East Florida extend?

211. Is North America celebrated for its lakes?

212. What large river is connected with Lake Superior, &c.?

213. How is Nova-Scotia situated?

214. What is its principal town?

215. Is Newfoundland an island?

216. What is its Great Bank celebrated for?

217. What is the north-east boundary of New Brunswick?

218. What is the name of the south-west cape of Greenland?

219. To what does Davis's Strait lead?

220. How is Labrador bounded?

221. How is Louisiana situated?

222. Where is Cook's river?

223. Which is the most northerly, and which the most southerly, province of the United States?

224. Is the Ohio a branch of any other river?

225. How is Queen Charlotte's Island situated?

226. Where is Breton Island?

227. On what river is Quebec situated?

228. How is James's Bay situated?

229. How is New Brunswick bounded?

230. How is Prince Edward Island situated?
231. What are the longitude and latitude of Philadelphia?
232. Where is the Havanna?
233. Of what island is Kingston the capital?
234. How are Jamaica, Domingo, and Porto Rico, situated, with regard to each other?
235. Where are the Stony Mountains?
236. How is Nootka Sound situated?
237. Where is Cape Farewell?
238. Into which of the United States does the Chesapeak extend?
239. Where is Clerke's Island?
240. To what latitude have Messrs. Hearne and Mackenzie explored?
241. Into what sea does Cape Gracios à Dios run out?
242. With what river is the Slave Lake connected?
243. Is the Slave Lake or Lake Athapescow the most northerly?

ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

244. How far south is Cape Horn?
245. What islands are those near the Straits of Magellan?
246. Which is the largest river in South America?
247. What is the name of the range of mountains extending through the whole length of South America?
248. What part of that continent is called Columbia and Terra Firma?
249. Find the latitudes and longitudes of Quito, Lima, and Potosi.
250. How is Buenos Ayres situated?
251. What are the principal towns on the coast of Guyana?

252. Where is Panama Bay?
253. What is the capital of the Brazils?
254. Near what meridian is the island of St. Felix?
255. By what is Patagonia separated from Terra del Fuego?
256. On what parallel of latitude is Trinidad?
257. In what degree of latitude does the river Orinoco empty itself?
258. What is the capital of Chili?
259. How is the island of Chiloe situated?
260. On what river is Assumption?
261. Where is Carthagena?
262. How is Porto Bello situated?
263. How are the Galapago islands situated?
264. What are the names of the two Capes at the entrance of Rio de la Plata?
265. On which side of South America is Brazil?
266. How is Amazonia situated?
267. Where is Staten Island?
268. How is Cape St. Roque situated?
269. What are the latitudes and longitudes of Valdivia, St. Salvador, and Nicaragua?
270. What gulf is the south-western boundary of Columbia, or Terra-Firma?
271. There are two islands, named Trinidad; how are they both situated?
272. Is Peru or Chili the most southerly?
273. How is the gulf of Guaiquil situated?
274. Which is the most northerly, Tobago or Trinidad?
275. How is New Granada situated?

ON THE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See the *Second Part of my British Geography*,
which is devoted to this Subject.)

276. What are the latitude and longitude of the Lizard Point, Cornwall?

277. What countries does the Wash separate?

278. What is the principal island in the south of Hampshire?

279. In what county is Weymouth?

280. In sailing from London to the Land's End, what counties must I pass?

281. In what county is Flamborough Head?

282. In what county are Shields and Sunderland?

283. Near what county is Holy Island?

284. At the entrance of what bay is Hartland Point?

285. Where is Lundy Island?

286. Into what county does Milford-Haven project?

287. Where is St. David's Head?

288. Near what county is the island of Anglesea?

289. In sailing from London to Berwick, what counties must I pass?

290. What river separates England from Scotland?

291. Is Edinburgh or Glasgow the most northerly town?

292. What large river empties itself into the Bristol Channel?

293. In what latitude is Aberdeen?

294. What is it that separates the main land of Scotland from the Orkney Isles?

295. What large island lies between the main of Scotland and the Western Isles?

296. Is the isle of Rum, or Skye, the most northerly?

297. Which is the largest of the Western Isles, and which is the most westerly?

298. Are the lakes in Scotland numerous?

299. In what latitude is Kinnaird's Head?

300. Between what parallels of latitude is Ireland situated?

301. What is the principal river of Ireland, and where does it empty itself?

302. In what province is Cork?

303. Is Londonderry or Armagh the most northerly?

304. What is the most southerly cape?

305. In what province is Tuam?

306. How is Wexford situated?

307. In what province is Belfast?

308. In what province is Dublin?

309. What are the principal lakes in Ireland?

310. How is Antrim situated?

311. When it is nine o'clock at Yarmouth, what is the hour at the Mullet, one of the most westerly points of Ireland?

312. How are Newcastle and Shields situated with regard to each other?

313. Is Leeds or York the most northerly?

314. On what river does York stand?

315. How is the isle of Anglesea situated?

316. What three principal towns are on the Severn?

317. Is Derby or Nottingham the most westerly?

318. What is that town in Ireland whose latitude is 55° ?

319. With what river do Lough Rea and Lough Derg in Ireland communicate?

320. Where is the Pentland-frith?
 321. How is Aberdeen situated?
 322. Is Liverpool or Manchester the most northerly?
 323. How is Holyhead island situated?
 324. On what river is Stockton?
 325. Which is the most inland, Ipswich or Harwich?
 326. Is Durham or Carlisle the most northerly?
 327. How is Swansea situated?
 328. What degree of latitude runs through the Isle of Man?
 329. Is Wexford or Waterford the most southerly?
 330. What are the latitude and longitude of Elphin?
 331. On what river is Killaloe situated?
 332. Where is Milford-Haven?
 333. What is the latitude of Wicklow?

N. B. For Questions and Facts in British Geography, the Student should consult the Second Part, which is a precious Volume for the Study of English Youth.

QUESTIONS corresponding with the Facts stated in the Grammar, Answers to which are given in the TUTOR'S KEY.

334. What was the antient name of Asiatic Russia?
 335. What is the general description of Arabia?
 336. To what power does Lapland belong?
 337. Upon what government is Norway dependent?
 338. What is meant by the Universe?
 339. What part of the world does Turkey comprehend?
 340. What is the population of Prussia estimated at?

341. What is the chief city in the Austrian dominions, and under what title is the Emperor ranked there?

342. How are the Birman separated from Hindoostan?

343. Which are the nearest fixed stars?

344. Repeat Gay's description of the palmetto?

345. How is the eastern Archipelago divided?

346. What are the countries on the eastern coast of Africa?

347. For what is Madeira famous, and how is it situated?

348. Repeat Dr. Young's description of Egypt?

349. Which are the northern Mahometan states in Africa, and for what are the inhabitants of them remarkable?

350. For what are the United States of America celebrated?

351. What island does the *first* division of Australasia contain? What the *second*? — *third*? — *fourth*? — *fifth*? — *sixth*?

352. How is Africa described?

353. Are there any inland seas in Africa?

354. What is the size of the earth?

355. What character do the Laplanders bear?

356. Of what countries does Europe consist?

357. How far distant is Sirius?

358. What are the amusements of the Laplanders?

359. For what is China remarkable?

360. What is the estimated population of that part of Hindoostan which is subject to Great Britain?

361. How are Mounts Sinai and Horeb situated?

362. Whither are the convicts from Bengal sent?

363. What is said remarkable of Mount Vesuvius?
364. How is Great Britain divided?
365. How is Wales divided?
366. For what is Cork remarkable?
367. What is the name now given to the antient Mesopotamia?
368. Which are the principal mountains of Asiatic Turkey?
369. With what is the sun attended?
370. Which are the principal towns of England?
371. For what is Spain remarkable?
372. For what is Switzerland remarkable, and how is it divided?
373. For what are Balbec and Palmyra famous?
374. Which are the principal rivers in Spain?
375. What oceans and seas are contiguous to Asia?
376. Of what does the solar system consist?
377. What countries in North America do the *native tribes* possess?
378. Which are the chief islands belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and what do they produce?
379. Of what does Denmark consist?
380. For what is Germany remarkable?
381. What does Turkey in Europe comprehend?
382. What are the principal towns in Russia?
383. What are the chief rivers in Germany?
384. For what is Paris celebrated?
385. Which are the principal lakes in Russia?
386. What is said remarkable of the Maelstream?
387. Into how many provinces was Holland formerly divided, and what were the names of them?
388. Is Russia famous for its inland navigation?
389. For what is Mount Athos celebrated?

390. What is the chief trade of Russia?
391. Which are the celebrated mountains in the Austrian dominions?
392. What is the character of the inhabitants of Asia?
393. How large is the sun?
394. Where is Bagdad?
395. Which are the most considerable towns of Scotland?
396. How are Corsica and Sardinia situated?
397. How is Turkey governed?
398. What other names are given to Holland, Tuscany, St. Domingo, and Armenia?
399. Which are the chief rivers in Scotland?
400. What is the proper denomination of the Caspian Sea?
401. For what is Malta celebrated?
402. How is Italy divided?
403. In how long time does the sun turn on his axis?
404. Which are the principal islands belonging to Great Britain? — *See the SECOND PART.*
405. By whom is Chinese Tahtary inhabited, and what does it produce?
406. How are Mocha and Aden situated?
407. Which are the most important of the West India islands?
408. To whom does Guyana belong?
409. Where are the Galapago and Pearl islands?
410. For what is the gulf of St. Lawrence remarkable?
411. How is Guinea divided?
412. What is said remarkable of Madagascar?
413. To whom does the settlement in Sierra Leon belong?

414. How do you define Geography?
415. How do the Laplanders generally travel?
416. What are the proportions of land and water on the globe?
417. Can you tell the distance of the planets from the sun?
418. Which are the principal rivers of Europe?
419. How was France formerly divided, and how is it divided at present?
420. What did Austria gain by the partition of Poland?
421. What did Russia gain by the partition of Poland?
422. What did Prussia gain by the partition of Poland?
423. For what is Iceland celebrated?
424. Is Russia remarkable as a level country?
425. Is France celebrated for its canals?
426. What are the principal towns in the Austrian dominions?
427. What is remarkable of the streets of Holland?
428. Have any rivers their source among the mountains in Switzerland?
429. How is Great Britain described by the poet?
430. What is the size of London, and the computed number of its inhabitants?
431. How is Gibraltar situated?
432. How is Ireland divided?
433. Which are the principal islands of Asia?
434. What are the principal straits connected with Asia?
435. What is said of comets?
436. Which are the languages used in Turkey?
437. Which are the principal towns of Persia?

438. Which are the chief cities in China?
439. What is the current money of the Birmans?
440. What are the beasts of burden in Arabia?
441. How is Arabia Deserta situated?
442. What is the produce of Hindoostan?
443. Which are the inland seas of America?
444. Which of the West India islands belong to Britain?
445. Are the mountains of South America remarkable?
446. Which are the Spanish dominions in North America?
447. Are they celebrated for great fertility?
448. Where is Patagonia, and what is said respecting the inhabitants?
449. What is remarkable in the climate of Chili?
450. Where is St. Helena?
451. What are the newly-discovered planetary bodies called?
452. Which of the planets have moons?
453. Where is the Peak of Tenerife?
454. Which is Caffraria?
455. How are the United States of America divided?
456. Of what islands does the first division of Polynesia consist? — what the second? — third? — fourth? — fifth? — sixth? — seventh? — eighth?
457. Which are the chief rivers in Independent Tahtary?
458. Which is Stony Arabia and its chief town?
459. Are rivers and trees uncommon in Persia?
460. Is the Birman empire remarkable for its forests?
461. How large is the moon?

462. To what country does the island of Sachalin belong?
463. What are the products of China?
464. What islands belong to Asiatic Russia?
465. What is Malaya, or Malacca, and what are the inhabitants called?
466. Of how many different parts does the land in general consist?
467. How do you define a peninsula?
468. What is a strait?
469. Which are the principal capes of Europe?
470. How many continents are there?
471. Is there any thing peculiar with regard to the absence of the sun in Lapland?
472. Which are the chief mountains in Turkey?
473. What are the principal islands near the coast of France?
474. How is Amsterdam built?
475. What are the natural curiosities belonging to Russia?
476. What are the principal sources of wealth in Sweden?
477. What kind of country is Norway, and, how do the inhabitants chiefly subsist?
478. What are the products of Asia?
479. Into how many counties is England divided?
480. Repeat Milton's lines on the English rivers?
481. What are the principal mountains of Switzerland?
482. What chain of mountains runs through Italy?
483. Which are the principal cities of Turkey?
484. Which are the chief towns in Ireland?
485. Which are the chief islands near Spain?
486. Where are the principal lakes in England?
487. Which are the chief English rivers?

488. What is the principal city in Asiatic Russia?
489. What is the extent of China Proper?
490. What does Chinese Tahtary produce?
491. For what is Malaya or Malacca celebrated?
492. What does Persia export?
493. What is the capital of the Spanish dominions in North America?
494. Which is their chief river and lake?
495. What do the British dominions in North America include?
496. How are the Bahama Islands situated?
497. Which are the most important of the West India Islands?
498. How is the eastern Archipelago divided?
499. What islands are comprised in its first division? — what in the second? — third? — fourth? — fifth?
500. Which of the West India islands belong to the Danes?
501. Is the Portuguese territory in South America large?
502. Which are the chief rivers in Africa?
503. How are the Canary Islands situated?
504. What is an isthmus?
505. How many great oceans are there?
506. Which are the principal rivers in Europe?
507. How many provinces are there in Holland?
508. Of what do the Austrian dominions consist?
509. What is remarkable of Adrianople?
510. What are the principal towns of France?
511. Into how many provinces is Norway divided?
512. What countries are subject to Denmark?
513. Which are the chief towns of Prussia?

514. What is Russia?
515. Which are the most considerable towns of Scotland?
516. Which are the most celebrated rivers in Asia?
517. How and when was Lisbon destroyed?
518. How is Spain divided?
519. Which are the principal towns in Switzerland?
520. Which are the chief towns of Spain?
521. For what is Great Britain celebrated?
522. Which are the principal rivers in Turkey?
523. What is said of the Imperial canal in China?
524. Is Corea considered as part of China?
525. How is Thibet situated?
526. How is the kingdom of Siam situated?
527. For what is Cambodia remarkable?
528. Which are the most remarkable islands belonging to Persia?
529. Which are the principal rivers in Hindoostan?
530. How is Arabia Felix situated?
531. In what does British India consist?
532. Which are the chief towns of Arabia?
533. Which are the northern, middle, and southern, states of the United States of North America?
534. For what is South America celebrated?
535. What countries does it comprehend?
536. Does it often rain in Egypt, or how is the ground watered for the purpose of husbandry?
537. How many islands are there off Cape Verde?
538. Where is Sierra Leone?
539. What is a peninsula?
540. What is a gulf?

541. How many human beings are supposed to be on the earth?

542. What are the chief productions of Lapland?

543. How is Africa bounded?

544. How far does Sahara, or the Great Desert, extend?

545. Which are the principal lakes in America?

546. What is the produce of the United States?

547. Which of the West India Islands belong to the Swedes? — and which to the Dutch?

548. How is Caffraria situated? and where is the Cape of Good Hope?

549. Which are the principal rivers in Africa?

550. What is the chief produce of the West India Islands?

551. How are the Caribbee Islands situated?

552. Which are the chief cities and towns in the United States of North America?

553. Which are the principal islands contiguous to China?

554. What islands are opposite to Malaya?

555. Which is the chief river in Tonkin-China?

556. For what is Siam remarkable?

557. What is said of Pegue?

558. What islands belong to Scotland?

559. Which are the principal cities in Italy?

560. Which are the most considerable lakes in Scotland?

561. How is Portugal situated, and what are its chief towns?

562. What are the principal rivers of Italy?

563. What is remarkable in the streets of Holland?

564. Which are the principal powers in Germany?

565. Which are the chief rivers in Holland?

566. Which are the principal mountains in France?
567. Which is the chief city of Turkey in Europe, and how is it situated?
568. Which are the chief rivers in France?
569. Which are the principal rivers in Germany?
570. Are the canals in Holland very useful?
571. Which are the principal rivers in Russia?
572. What is a sea?
573. What are the chief productions of Lapland?
574. How do the inhabitants of Norway chiefly subsist?
575. Which is the chief town of Denmark, and how is it situated?
576. Are there many islands in the Baltic?
577. For what is Sweden celebrated?
578. Into how many provinces is Norway divided?
579. Are the mines of Sweden remarkable?
580. Whence do the rivers of Sweden take their rise?
581. Which is the chief town of Norway?
582. Which are the principal European rivers?
583. Are there any tides in the Baltic?
584. Are there any natural curiosities in Sweden?
585. What are the products of China?
586. Where is the Levant?
587. For what are Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, famous?
588. For what is the coast of Greenland famous?
589. Which is the *Great* and which the *Little* Belt?
590. How long has Petersburg been a city of consequence?
591. On what gulf does it lie?
592. How is Holland, or the Netherlands, divided?
593. For what is Leyden famous?

594. For what is the Hague famous?

595. Which were the three northern circles in Germany?

596. Which the middle, and which the southern?

597. How are the circles subdivided?

598. Are the independent princes in Germany numerous?

599. Where stood the famous city of Delphos, and what is that city now?

600. What kind of government is that of Turkey?

601. What title does the Grand Seignior assume?

602. For what was the strait of Messina celebrated?

603. For what are Candia and Malta celebrated?

604. For what is Rhodes famous?

605. How are the Azores situated?

606. Are the Scilly Islands visible from Cornwall?

607. Which is the usual passage from England to the capital of Ireland?

608. How is Berwick on Tweed situated?

609. What religion chiefly is professed in Asia?

610. For what is Mount Ararat famous?

611. For what is Natolia, or Asia Minor, celebrated?

612. Where is that part of Asia which is called the Holy Land?

613. How is the river Jordan situated?

614. Of what length and breadth is the wall of China?

615. For what is Calcutta famous?

616. For what is the wilderness of Arabia famous?

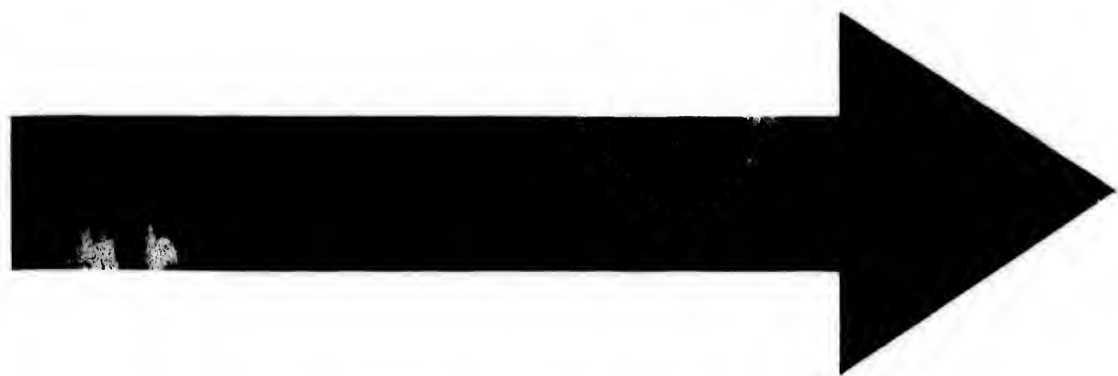
617. How are the mountains of North America situated?

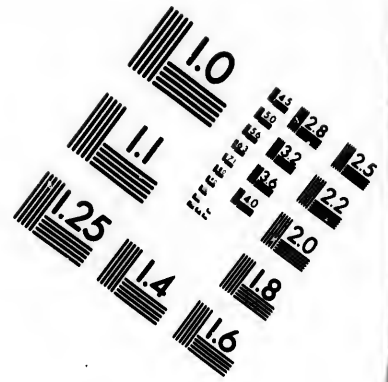
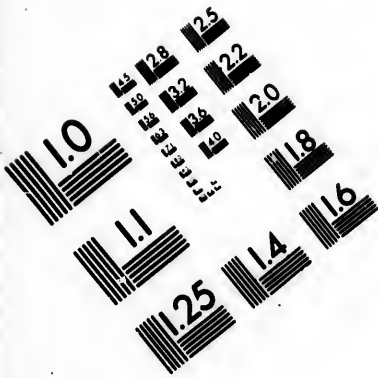
618. Whence do the rivers La Plata and Maranon have their rise?
619. Which are the highest mountains in the world?
620. How far do the mountains of the Moon reach?
621. What is the extent of Barbary?
622. Of what height is the Peak of Tenerife?
623. How is the eastern coast of Africa divided?
624. For what is St. Helena remarkable?
625. What is the chief produce of Persia?
626. In what state are Ava and Pegue?
627. Which are the chief rivers of China?
628. To what power is Corea subject?
629. How is Siam situated?
630. What is the capital of Tuscany?
631. What is the chief river of Spanish North America?
632. What are the principal products of India?

QUESTIONS ON THE NATURE AND USE OF THE GLOBES.

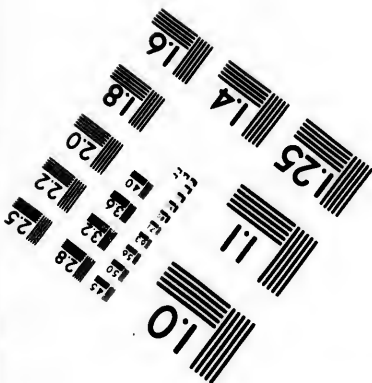
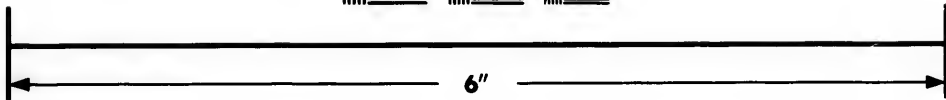
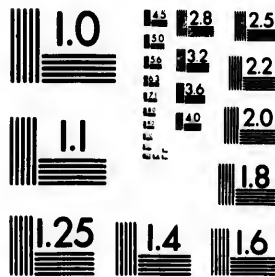
633. What is the figure of the earth?
634. What is its diameter?
635. What is its circumference?
636. What is the terrestrial globe?
637. What is its axis?
638. What are its poles?
639. What is a great circle on the globe?
640. Into how many degrees is any circle supposed to be divided?
641. How is a degree subdivided?
642. What is the equator?
643. What is a meridian?
644. What is meant by the first meridian?

645. What are the northern and southern hemispheres?
646. What are the eastern and western hemispheres?
647. What is the latitude of any place on the globe?
648. How many miles are in a degree of latitude?
649. What is the longitude of a place?
650. What is the distinction between north and south latitude.
651. What is the distinction between east and west longitude?
652. What are parallels of latitude?
653. What is the difference of latitude of two places?
654. What is the difference of longitude?
655. What is the zenith of a place?
656. What is its nadir?
657. What is the horizon of a place?
658. Explain the division of the horizon into points of the compass.
659. Which are the cardinal points?
660. Explain the meaning of the circles and divisions marked on the horizon of the globe.
661. What are the tropics?
662. What are the polar circles?
663. What is the torrid zone?
664. What are the temperate zones?
665. What are the frigid zones?
666. Explain the diurnal phenomena of the heavens as seen —
1. At the equator.
 2. At the poles.
 3. At any intermediate point.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26
27
28
29
30

667. What are meant by the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and when do they happen?

668. What are meant by the summer and winter solstices, and when do they happen?

669. Explain the changes that take place in the length of the day and night in consequence of the sun's annual motion —

1. At either of the poles.
2. At the equator.
3. At any place in the polar circle.
4. At any place in either temperate zone.
5. At any place in the torrid zone.

670. What is the celestial globe?

671. What are its axis and poles?

672. What is the equinoctial circle?

673. What is the ecliptic?

674. What are the poles of the ecliptic?

675. What are the equinoctial points?

676. What are the solstitial points?

677. What is a constellation?

678. What is the zodiac?

679. What are the signs of the zodiac?

680. What are hour-circles?

681. What are circles of declination?

682. What are azimuth-circles?

683. What is the prime-vertical?

684. What is the right ascension of the sun or a star?

685. What is its declination?

686. What is its latitude?

687. What is its longitude?

688. What is its altitude?

689. What is its azimuth?

690. What is its rising or setting amplitude?

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

	English Feet above level of Sea.
Highest summit of the mountains of Thibet	25000
Chimborazo highest summit of the Andes	20909
Mountain of Potosi, S. America	18000
Volcano of Popocatepee, N. America	16365
Mont Blanc, highest mountain in Europe	15680
Mountains of Geesh, Africa	15050
Mount St. Elias, N. W. Coast of America.....	12672
Peak of Teneriffe	12236
Highest Peak of Atlas chain, Africa.....	11980
Mont Perdu, highest summit of Pyrenees	11283
Etna, Sicily	10963
Mount Lebanon, Turkey in Asia.....	9520
Mount Ararat, Turkey in Asia	9500
City of Quito, S. America	9356
St. Gothard, Switzerland	9075
Peak of Lomnitz, highest summit of Carpathians	8640
Hospice of Great St. Bernard, the highest inhabited ground in Europe	8040
Chain of Olympus, Turkey in Asia	6500
Chain of Mount Ida, Turkey in Asia	4960
Hecla, Iceland	4900
Vesuvius, Italy	3900
Chain of Dofra-fial, Norway.....	3600
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope.....	3582
Mount Athos, Turkey in Europe	3353
The Ghauts, Hindoostan	3000
Highest point of Gibraltar	1439

MOUNTAINS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain	4380
Cairngorum, Inverness-shire.....	4050
Ben Lawers, Perthshire	4051
Ben More, Perthshire	3903
Schehallien, Perthshire	3564
Snowdon, Caernarvonshire	3568

	English Feet above level of Sea.
Cader Idris, Merionethshire	3550
Macgillicuddy's Reeks, highest mountain in Ireland ...	3404
Crosfell, Cumberland	3390
Ben Lomond, Stirlingshire	3262
Goat-field, Arran	2945
Logan house, highest of Pentlands	1700
Highest inhabited ground in Britain at Leadhills	1564
Arthur's seat, Edinburgh	810

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF

REMARKABLE PLACES.

The longitudes from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Abo, in Finland	60° 27' N.	22° 18' E.
Aleppo	36 11 N.	37 10 E.
Alexandria, in Egypt	31 13 N.	29 55 E.
Algoa Bay, Africa	34 4 S.	25 42 E.
Amsterdam	52 22 N.	4 53 E.
Antwerp	51 13 N.	4 24 E.
Archangel	64 32 N.	40 43 E.
Astracan	46 21 N.	48 2 E.
Athens	37 53 N.	23 46 E.
Babelmandeb Isle	12 35 N.	43 28 E.
Bassora or Basra.....	30 30 N.	47 33 E.
Batavia	6 9 S.	106 52 E.
Berlin	52 32 N.	13 22 E.
Bermudas' Is'	32 22 N.	64 33 W.
Bombay	18 56 N.	72 58 E.
Bordeaux	44 50 N.	0 34 W.
Boston, in America.....	42 23 N.	70 59 W.
Breslau	51 6 N.	17 2 E.
Brest	48 23 N.	4 29 W.
Bristol	51 27 N.	2 35 W.
Brussels	50 51 N.	4 22 E.

ish Feet
 ve level
 of Sea.
 3550
 3404
 3390
 3262
 2945
 1700
 1564
 810

ch.
 gitude.
 18' E.
 10 E.
 55 E.
 12 E.
 3 E.
 4 E.
 3 E.
 2 E.
 6 E.
 8 E.
 3 E.
 2 E.
 2 E.
 3 W.
 3 E.
 4 W.
 9 W.
 2 E.
 9 W.
 5 W.
 2 E.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Buenos-Ayres	34°25' S.	58°16' W.
Cadiz	36 32 N.	6 17 W.
Calais	50 57 N.	1 51 E.
Calcutta, in Bengal.....	22 35 N.	88 26 E.
Cairo, in Egypt	30 3 N.	31 18 E.
Cambridge	52 13 N.	0 4 E.
Canaria, Canary Islands.....	28 5 N.	15 25 W.
Canton.....	23 7 N.	113 16 E.
Cape Clear, Ireland.....	51 25 N.	9 29 W.
Cape Farewell.....	59 45 N.	47 50 W.
Cape of Good Hope (Town)	33 56 S.	18 32 E.
Cape Horn	55 58 S.	67 21 W.
Caraccas	10 30 N.	67 1 W.
Cartagena, South America.....	10 26 N.	75 37 W.
Charlestown, in America	32 43 N.	79 52 W.
Constantinople.....	41 1 N.	28 53 E.
Copenhagen.....	55 41 N.	12 34 E.
Corinth.....	37 58 N.	23 28 E.
Cork.....	51 54 N.	8 30 W.
Craow	50 4 N.	19 57 E.
Dantzic	54 21 N.	18 38 E.
Dover	51 8 N.	1 19 E.
Dublin	53 21 N.	6 17 W.
Edinburgh	55 58 N.	3 10 W.
Ferro, Canary Isles	27 45 N.	18 0 W.
Finisterre, Cape	42 54 N.	9 16 W.
Florence	43 47 N.	11 15 E.
Genoa	44 25 N.	8 58 E.
Gibraltar	36 6 N.	5 20 W.
Glasgow	55 52 N.	4 16 W.
Goa	15 29 N.	73 57 E.
Gottingen	51 32 N.	9 56 E.
Greenwich	51 29 N.	0 0 *
Hague	52 3 N.	4 17 E.
Hakluyt's Head	79 45 N.	9 15 E.
Halifax, in Nova Scotia.....	44 40 N.	63 33 W.
Hamburg.....	53 33 N.	9 58 E.
Havanna	23 9 N.	82 16 W.
Helena, St. Island	15 55 S.	5 36 W.
Ianina, in Albania	39 42 N.	20 49 E.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Jerusalem	31° 47' N.	35° 20' E.
Irkutsk	52 17 N.	104 11 E.
Ispahan	32 25 N.	51 50 E.
Land's End, England	50 4 N.	5 41 W.
Leghorn	43 31 N.	10 16 E.
Leige, or Luik	50 39 N.	5 31 E.
Lima	12 2 S.	76 55 W.
Lisbon	38 42 N.	9 8 W.
Liverpool	53 24 N.	2 58 W.
Lizard Point	49 57 N.	5 11 W.
London (St. Paul's)	51 31 N.	0 5½ W.
Madras	13 4 N.	80 22 E.
Madrid	40 25 N.	3 42 W.
Malacca, city	2 11 N.	102 15 E.
Manilla	14 36 N.	120 53 E.
Marocco	31 37 N.	7 36 W.
Marseille	43 18 N.	5 22 E.
Mauritius.....	20 10 S.	57 29 E.
Mexico.....	19 26 N.	99 5 W.
Milan	45 28 N.	9 11 E.
Mississipi, mouth of.....	29 6 N.	89 8 W.
Moscow	55 46 N.	37 33 E.
Naples	40 50 N.	14 12 E.
Newcastle.....	55 2 N.	1 31 W.
New Orleans	29 58 N.	90 8 W.
New York	40 41 N.	74 5 W.
North Cape	71 10 N.	26 0 E.
Norwich	52 37 N.	1 14 E.
Odessa	46 29 N.	30 43 E.
Oporto, or Porto.....	41 10 N.	8 37 W.
Orkney Islands, N. E. end	59 22 N.	2 22 W.
Oxford	51 45 N.	1 15 W.
Otaheite	17 29 S.	149 30 W.
Paris.....	48 50 N.	2 20 E.
Pekin	39 54 N.	116 27 E.
Petersburg, St.	59 56 N.	30 18 E.
Philadelphia.....	39 57 N.	75 10 W.
Phillips's Island	16 24 S.	143 57 W.
Plymouth.....	50 22 N.	4 7 W.
Port Jackson (town of Sydney).....	33 52 S.	151 12 E.

Latitude.	Longitude.
20° E.	Port Mahon..... 39° 53' N. 4° 22' E.
11 E.	Port Royal, Jamaica 17 55 N. 76 49 W.
50 E.	Portsmouth 50 48 N. 1 6 W.
41 W.	Prague 50 5 N. 14 25 E.
16 E.	Prince Regent's Bay 76 8 N. 65 0 W.
31 E.	Quebec 46 47 N. 71 10 W.
55 W.	Quito 0 13 S. 77 55 W.
8 W.	Revel 59 26 N. 24 42 E.
58 W.	Riga 56 56 N. 24 0 E.
11 W.	Rio de Janeiro 22 53 S. 43 3 W.
5 W.	Rome 41 54 N. 12 27 E.
22 E.	Rotterdam 51 55 N. 4 28 E.
42 W.	St. Agnes', Scilly Isles 49 54 N. 6 19 W.
15 E.	St. Vincent, Cape 37 3 N. 9 1 W.
53 E.	Smyrna 38 28 N. 27 6 E.
36 W.	Stockholm 59 21 N. 18 4 E.
22 E.	Suez, in Egypt 29 59 N. 32 35 E.
29 E.	Syracuse 36 58 N. 15 25 E.
5 W.	Tangier 35 48 N. 5 48 W.
11 E.	Tenerife 28 17 N. 16 40 W.
8 W.	Tobolsk 58 12 N. 68 25 E.
33 E.	Toulon..... 43 7 N. 5 55 E.
12 E.	Trafalgar, Cape 36 10 N. 6 1 W.
31 W.	Tripoli 32 54 N. 13 21 E.
8 W.	Tunis 36 48 N. 10 11 E.
5 W.	Turin 45 4 N. 7 40 E.
0 E.	Venice 45 26 N. 12 20 E.
14 E.	Vera Cruz 19 12 N. 96 9 W.
43 E.	Verde, Cape 14 44 N. 17 31 W.
37 W.	Vienna 48 13 N. 16 21 E.
22 W.	Upsal 59 52 N. 17 39 E.
5 W.	Uraniburg 55 54 N. 12 42 E.
30 W.	Utrecht 52 5 N. 5 7 E.
20 E.	Warsaw 52 14 N. 21 2 E.
7 E.	Washington..... 38 53 N. 77 3 W.
8 E.	Yarmouth 52 37 N. 1 44 E.
0 W.	York 53 58 N. 1 6 W.
7 W.	
7 W.	
2 E.	

A VOCABULARY
OF
NAMES OF PLACES,

DIVIDED AND ACCENTED

In the way in which they are usually pronounced.

[*THE Tutor will consult the advantage of his pupil by causing him to read over a column of this table every day; or, if his age permit, the whole may be very usefully committed to memory, at the rate of six or eight words a day. Unless, when it is otherwise expressed, the letters are understood to possess the ordinary powers of the English language; and the divisions of the words, and marks of accentuation, are similar to those which are used in Dr. Mavor's and other Spelling-books. Syllables which are dropped in pronunciation are inclosed within a parenthesis.*]

- As'l-burg; a city of Jutland, in Denmark.
 Aar'-huus; a city of Jutland, in Denmark.
 A-bas'-si-a; a name of Habesh, or Abyssinia.
 Ab-be-ville; a city in the north of France.
 Ab-er-de'en; a town and university in Scotland.
 Ab-er-ga-(ven)-ny; a town in Monmouthshire.
 Ab-er-y-st-with; a town in South Wales.
 A'-bo; a city in Swedish Finland, ceded to Russia.
 Ab-ys-si'n-i-a, or Ha-besh; a large kingdom of eastern Africa.
 Ac-a-pu'l-co; a sea-port of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean.
 A-cha'-i-a; a district of Antient Greece, in which stood Corinth and Sycion.
 Ach'-em; the capital of Sumatra.
 Acqs; (pronounced Ax;) a small city in the south of France.
 Ac'-qui; (pronounced Ac'-key;) a strong town of Piedmont, in Italy.
 Ac'-ra, or A'-cre; a celebrated sea-port in Syria.
 Ad-ri-a-no'-ple; the second city in European Turkey.
 Af-ri-ca; a large but uncivilized quarter of the globe.
 A-ga'-des; a kingdom in central Africa, famous for its manna.
 Ag-ger-hu'us; the largest diocese in Norway.

- A'-gra ; a province of Northern Hindoostan.
 Aix-la-Chape'lle ; (pron. Aiz-lah-sha-pe'l,) a celebrated city in the Grand Duchy of the Rhine.
 Al-ba'-ni-a ; a province of European Turkey.
 Al'-ba-ny ; a city in the State of New York.
 Al-bu-que'rque ; (pron. Al-bu-ki'rk,) a strong town in Spain.
 Al'-der-ney ; a British island in the English channel.
 A-len-te'-jo ; one of the largest provinces in Portugal.
 Al'-go-a Bay ; a new British colony, about 420 miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.
 A-le-ou-tian Archipelago ; the range of islands in the Northern Pacific Ocean, between Asia and North America.
 A-le'p-po ; the metropolis of Syria.
 Al-es-sa'n-dri-a ; a strong town of Piedmont, in Italy.
 Al-ex-a'n-dri-a ; a city in Lower Egypt.
 Al-ge-si'-ra ; a province of European Turkey, included in the ancient Mesopotamia.
 Al-ge zi'-ras ; an ancient town in the South of Spain.
 Al-gi'-er ; (pron. Al-ge'er,) a kingdom of northern Africa.
 Al'-i-cant ; a sea-port of Spain, on the east.
 Al-me'i-da ; a town in Portugal.
 Alps ; the highest mountains in Europe, dividing France from Italy, &c.
 Al-sa'ce ; a former province of France, on the east.
 Alt'-dorf ; a handsome town in Switzerland.
 Am'-a-zon ; properly Ma-ra-non ; a great river of South America.
 Am-bo'y-na ; one of the Molucca islands.
 A-me'r-i-ca ; the largest of the four quarters of the globe.
 A'-mi-ens ; a famous city in the North of France.
 Am-phi-p-o-lis ; a city of ancient Macedonia, now Iamboli.
 Am-ster-da'm ; the capital of the Dutch Netherlands.
 An-co'-na ; a considerable town and district in Roman Italy.
 An-da-lu'-si-a ; a province in the South of Spain.
 An'-da-man ; the name of a range of islands in the Bay of Bengal.
 An-des and Cor-dil-le'-ras ; a great chain of mountains, partly double, in South America.
 An'-dros ; an island in the Archipelago.
 An'-gle-sea ; the north-west county of North Wales.
 An-go'-la ; a country of Western Africa.
 An-go'-ra ; (pron. An-gou-ra,) a city of Natolia, in Turkey.

- An-ho'tt**; (pron. An-o'ut,) an island of Jutland, in Denmark.
An-jou'; a former province in the north-west of France.
A-na'p-o-lis; a town of Maryland, in the United States.
An-ne'-cy; a town of Savoy, in the kingdom of Sardinia.
Ans-pa'ch; a city of Germany, now in Bavaria.
An-ti'l-las; the West-Indian Islands: the Greater Antillas being Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico the Lesser Antillas are those commonly called the Caribbee Islands, or Windward and Leeward Islands.
An-ti-nop-o-lis; an antient city of France, now Antibes.
An'-ti-och; formerly the metropolis of Syria.
An-ti-pa'-ros; an island in the Archipelago.
An-to-ni-o, St.; one of the Cape Verde islands.
An'-trim; a county in the north-east of Ireland.
Ant'-werp; a celebrated city of the Belgic Netherlands.
An-si'-as; a country of Western Africa.
Ap-en'-nines; a chain of mountains in Italy.
A-ra'-bi-a; a large country in the south-west of Asia.
Ar'-a-can; a small kingdom of the Birman Empire.
A'-ral; a lake of Asia, to the east of the Caspian Sea.
A'-ra-rat; a celebrated mountain of Armenia.
Ar-be'-la; a city of Kurdistan, in Asiatic Turkey.
Ar-ca'-di-a; a province of the antient Peloponnesus.
Arch-a'n-gel; a considerable city in the north of Russia.
Ar-chi-pe'l-a-go and Æ-ge'-an Sea; the islands and sea between Greece and Asia-Minor.
Arc-tic High-lands; the extensive countries bounding, on the north, the sea called Baffin's Bay.
Ar-de'ne; a famous forest of Luxemburg and the Netherlands.
Ar-i-a'-no; a town of Naples.
Ar-ma'gh; (pron. Ar-mar';) a county in the north-east of Ireland.
Ar-me'-ni-a, or Tur-co-ma-nia; a province of Asiatic Turkey.
Ar-ne'-burg; a town of Prussian Germany.
Ar'-ra-gon; one of the most considerable provinces of Spain.
As-ca-lo'n, an antient town of Palestine.
Ash-an-tee'; a considerable kingdom of western Africa.
A'-si-a; the most fertile of the four quarters of the globe.
A'-sov, or A'-zoph; a town in southern Russia, at the mouth of the River Don.
As-syr-i-a; an antient kingdom of Asia, now Kurdistan, &c.

- As-tra-ca'n; the metropolis of Asiatic Russia.
 As-tu'-ri-as; a northern province of Spain.
 A'-thens; an antient city of Greece.
 A'-thos; a high mountain on a peninsula north of the Archipelago.
 At-las; a chain of mountains in northern Africa.
 A'-va; a province of the Birman Empire.
 Au'ck-land Isles; a group to the South of New Zealand, discovered by Captain Abraham Bristow, in 1806.
 A-ve'r-no; a celebrated lake near Naples, in Italy.
 Au'gs-burg; (pron. Os'-burg,) a city of Bavaria.
 Av'-ig-non; (pron. Av'-i-non,) a city in the south of France.
 Av-ra'nches; (pron. Av-ra'nsh,) a town in the N. W. of France.
 Au's-tral-ia; the largest island in the world, containing New Holland and New South Wales, which are divided by the meridian of 135° east.
 Au-run-ga'-bad; a city in the Deccan of India.
 Aus-tri-a; a province of Germany, which gives name to the present empire.
 Au-ve'rgne; (pron. Au-verne,) a former province of France.
 As'-a-mor; a sea-port of Morocco.
 A-zo'res; islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal.
 Ba-bel-man'-deb; a famous strait in the Indian Ocean.
 Ba'-by-lon; the antient capital of Chaldea, &c.
 Ba'-tri-a; an antient kingdom of Asia, on the west of the modern Chinese Tahtary.
 Ba'-den; a grand duchy on the right or eastern bank of the Rhine.
 Baf-fin's Bay; a large gulf between Greenland and North America.
 Bag-dad; (pron. Bag-dat;) a celebrated city of Turkey, on the river Tigris.
 Bag-na-gar; the former name of Hydrabad, in India.
 Ba-har; a province of northern Hindostan, on the west of Bengal.
 Ba-hi-e, or St. Sal-va-dor; an important sea-port on the east of Brazil.
 Ba-ya-dor; (pron. Be-ya-dor,) a cape on the west of Africa.
 Ba-lac, the antient Heliopolis; ruins in Syria.
 Ba'-ly; an island near Java, in the East India.
 Ba'-da; the chief of the nutmeg-islands.

- Ban-tam**; a town and district of Java.
Bar-ba'-does; a British island in the West Indies.
Bar-ba-ry; the northern part of Africa, from Morocco to Tripoli.
Ba'r-ca; a country situated between Tripoli and Egypt.
Bar-ce-lo'-na; a city of Catalonia, in Spain.
Ba'-sle; a protestant canton of Switzerland.
Bas-a-no; a town in the state of Venice.
Bas-so-ra; (pron. Bas'-ra,) a principal sea-port of Turkey, on the river Euphrates.
Ba's-ti-a; the capital of Corsica.
Ba-ta'-vi-a, in Java; the capital of the Dutch settlements.
Ba-va'-ri-a; a large kingdom in Germany.
Be'-i-ra; a province of Portugal.
Bel-fa'st; a town in the north of Ireland.
Bel-gi'-um; the Belgic or Southern Netherlands.
Bel-gra'de; a celebrated town of Servia, in Turkey.
Belle-i'sle; an island on the western coast of France.
Be-loo'-chi-stan; an extensive country of eastern Persia.
Bel-ve-de're; a province in the Morea.
Be'in-be-a; a district of Angola, in Africa.
Be-il-go-rod, or **A-ker-man**; a town of Bessarabia.
Be-na-res, on the Ganges; the most populous city of British India.
Ben-coo'-len; a British town and fort in Sumatra.
Be'n-der; a town of Bessarabia, now belonging to Russia.
Be-ne-ve'n-to; a city of Naples, belonging to the Pope.
Ben-ga'l; a large province of Hindoostan, watered by the Ganges.
Be'r-gen; a sea-port town of Norway.
Be'r-gen; the Dutch name of the town of Mons.
Be'r-gen-op-zoom; a town of North Brabant.
Ber-lin; the capital of Prussia.
Ber-mu'-das; British islands on the western side of the Atlantic.
Berne; the capital of Switzerland.
Bes-sa-ra'-bi-a; a Turkish province of European Russia.
Be'th-le-hem; (pron. Be'th-lem,) a town of Palestine.
Bil-bo'-a; the capital of Biscay, in Spain.
Bil-dul-ge-rid; (properly Bled-el-jerede,) a country of northern Africa.
Bir; (pron. Beer,) a town of Diarbekr, in Asia.

Bi's-cay ; a province in the north of Spain.

Bis-na-ga'r ; a city of Mysore, in Hindoostan.

Bi-thyn-i-a ; an antient province in the north of Asia Minor.

Ble'n-heim ; (pron. Ble'n-hem,) a village near Hockstadt, in Bavaria, celebrated for a victory gained there by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704.

Boe'-ton ; an island of the Oriental Archipelago.

Bo-he'-mi-a ; a kingdom of the Austrian empire.

Bo'k-ha-ra ; a town of Bucharica, in Tahtary.

Bo-lo'g-na ; (pron. Bo-lo-na,) a duchy in Roman Italy.

Bom-ba'y ; a British city and island in Hindoostan.

Bo-na-vi's-ta ; one of the Cape Verde Islands.

Bor-de'aux ; (pron. Boor-dô,) a large town in the west of France.

Bo'r-ne-o ; a great island of Southern Asia.

Bo's-ni-a ; a province of European Turkey.

Bos-ton ; the capital of the State of Massachusetts, in North America.

Bo'th-ni-a ; a subdivision of western Finland.

Bo-vi'nes ; (pron. Bo-ve'ne,) a town in the southern Netherlands.

Bou-lo'gne ; (pron. Boo-lo'ne,) a sea-port in the north of France.

Bour-bon ; an island east of Madagascar, belonging to France.

Bou-ta'n ; a kingdom in the north of Hindoostan.

Bra-ba'nt, North and South ; two provinces of the Netherlands.

Brac-ci-a'-no ; (pron. Bra'-chi-a'r-no,) a duchy of Roman Italy.

Bra-ga'n-za ; a considerable town in Portugal.

Bran-den-burg ; a province of western Prussia.

Braz-i'l ; a vast country in South America, belonging to Portugal.

Bru'-ges ; a city of the Belgic Netherlands.

Bre'-men ; a duchy in the kingdom of Hanover ; also an independent city adjoining the same.

Bre's-lau ; a small duchy of Silesia, in Prussia.

Brest ; a sea-port town in the west of France.

Bre'-tagne ; (pron. Bri't-ta-ny) a former province of France, on the west.

Bre'-ton Island ; an island on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

- Bri-an-çon**; (pron. Brè-an-son,) an antient town near the Alps, in France.
- Bright-he'lm-stone**; (pron. Bri'gh-ton;) a famous sea-bathing place in Sussex.
- Bri't-ain**; a general name given to the largest of the British Islands, including England, Wales, and Scotland.
- Brunswick**; a duchy and city in the north of Germany.
- Bru's-sels**; the capital city of the Belgic Netherlands.
- Bu'da**; a fortified town in Hungary.
- Bu'en-os-Ayres**; the capital of La Plata, in South America.
- Bu'r-gun-dy**; a former province of France, toward the south.
- By-za'n-ti-um**; the antient name of Constantinople.
- Ca-bot-ia**; British territories in North-America, containing the Canadas, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia.
- Ca-bul**; (pron. Cau-bul,) a kingdom of northern Hindoostan, including part of Persia.
- Ca'diz**; a large sea-port town of Spain, on the south-west.
- Cad-o-ri-no**; (pron. Cad-o-re'-no,) a province of the State of Venice.
- Caf-fra'-ri-a**; a country in the south of Africa, east of the colony of Good Hope.
- Cag-li-a'-ri**; the capital of the island of Sardinia.
- Cai-ro**; the capital of Egypt.
- Ca-la'-bri-a**; the southern provinces of Naples.
- Ca-la-ma'-ta**; a town of Greece.
- Cal-cu't-ta**; the capital of the English empire in India.
- Ca-le-do'-ni-a**, New; a large island in the Southern Pacific Ocean.
- Cal-i-cut**, a kingdom in the S. W. of Hindoostan.
- Cal-i-fo'r-ni-a**; a peninsula of Spanish North America.
- Cal-la'-o**; the sea-port town of Lima, in Peru.
- Cal-mar**; a sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic.
- Ca'l-va-ry**; a mountain near Jerusalem.
- Cam-ba'y**; a fine town in the N. W. of Hindoostan.
- Cam-bo'-di-a**; a kingdom of the Birman Empire.
- Cam-bridge**; a town and university in England.
- Cam-pe'-chy**; a strong town in New Spain.
- Ca'n-a-da**; a large country in British North America.
- Ca-na'-ra**; a province on the Malabar coast.
- Can-da'-har**; a province of Cabul.
- Ca'n-ton**; a considerable city in China.

- Cape-town; the town of the Cape of Good Hope.
Cape Verde Islands; a group on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal.
Ca-pra'-ri-a; an island in the Tuscan Sea.
Ca-ra-ma'-ni-a; a province in the south of Asia Minor.
Car-ni'-ola; a province of the Austrian Empire.
Ca'r-lo-stad; (pron. Ca'rl-stat,) the capital of Austrian Croatia.
Carls-ru-he'; the seat of government in the Grand Duchy of Baden.
Car-ma'-ni-a; a province of Persia, now Kerman.
Ca-ro-li'-nas; two of the States in North America.
Car-pa'-thi-an Mountains; a chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.
Car-tha-ge'-na; a famous sea-port in Spain; also another in Columbia.
Ca'sh-gar; the capital of Chinese Tahtary.
Cash-mere; a province of Cabul, in India.
Cas-tile; (pron. Cas-te'le,) an antient kingdom in Spain.
Cat-a-lo'-ni-a; a considerable province of Spain, to the north-east.
Ca'u-ca-sus; a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas.
Cay-e'ne; a French province in Guyana.
Ce'l-e-bes; a large island of the Oriental Archipelago.
Ceph-a-lo'-ni-a; one of the seven Ionian Islands.
Ce-ri-go; (pron. Che-ri-go,) one of the Ionian Islands.
Cey-lo'n; a large island in the East Indies, dependant on Great Britain.
Chal-dæa; a portion of the antient kingdom of Babylon.
Cha-li-cut; a chief town, and the present capital, of Abyssinia.
Chan-der-na-gur; a French settlement in Bengal.
Che'r-bourg; (pron. She'r-burg,) a sea-port town in the north of France.
Che'r-son; (pron. Khe'r-son,) a government and city of Russia, near the Black Sea.
Chi-a-ri; a town of Lombardy.
Chi'-li; (pron. Che'-li,) a country on the west of South America.
Chi'-na; the most populous empire in the world.
Cho'e-xim, or Kho-tim; a town in the Russian part of Moldavia.

- Cho-ra'-zan ; the north-easternmost province of Persia.
- Chris-ti-a'-na ; the capital of Norway.
- Chris-ti-a-no'-ple ; a sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic.
- Cir-ca's-si-a ; a large country of Asiatic Russia.
- Co-bu'rg ; a principality of Upper Saxony.
- Co-lo'g-na ; (pron. Co-lo'-na,) a town of Padua, in the state of Venice.
- Co-lo'gne ; (pron. Co-lo'ne,) a city in the duchy of the Rhine.
- Co-lu'm-bia ; the republican States in the north of South-America.
- Co-lu'm-bia, River ; a large river of North America, running into the Pacific Ocean.
- Com-pe'igne ; (pron. Com-pâin,) a town in the north of France.
- Co'n-go ; a kingdom in western Africa.
- Con-naught ; the western province of Ireland.
- Con-ne'c-ti-cut ; one of the States of North America.
- Con-stan-ti-no'-ple ; the capital of Turkey.
- Co-pen-ha'-gen ; the capital of Denmark.
- Cor-cy-ra ; the antient name of Corfu.
- Cor-fu ; the chief of the Ionian Isles, near the Gulf of Venice.
- Co'r-inth ; a very antient town of the Morea.
- Cork ; a county and city in the south of Ireland.
- Co'rn-wall ; the most western county of England.
- Co-ro-ma'n-del ; the eastern coast of the peninsula of India.
- Co'r-si-ca ; an island of France, in the Mediterranean.
- Cor-to'-na ; a town in Tuscany.
- Cou-ta'n-ces, (pron. Coo-ta'nce,) a sea-port town in the north of France.
- Cra'-cow ; an independent city and territory of Poland.
- Cre-mo'-na ; an antient town of Milan, in Italy.
- Cre's-sy ; a little town in the north of France, celebrated for the battle of 1346.
- Cu'-ba ; the largest island in the West Indies.
- Cy-clades ; islands of the Archipelago, between Negropont and Candia.
- Cy-prus ; a large island in the Levant.
- Da-bul ; a town on the coast of Malabar, in India.
- Dac-ca ; a city of Bengal, on the Ganges.
- Da'-ci-a ; the antient name of Transylvania.
- Da-ghé's tan ; a province of Russia, in Asia, on the western side of the Caspian Sea.

- Da-le-ca'r-li-a ; a province of Sweden.
- Da-ma'r ; a town of Arabia Felix.
- Da'm-be-a ; a province of Abyssinia.
- Da-mi-et-ta ; an antient town of Egypt, on a mouth of the Nile.
- Da'nt-zic ; a considerable commercial town in Prussia.
- Da'n-ube ; the largest river in Europe.
- Dar-da-ne'les ; two antient castles, protecting the Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople.
- Da'-ri-en ; (or Isthmus of Panama ;) a narrow neck of land connecting North and South America.
- Dau'-phi-ny ; a former province in the south-east of France.
- Dec-can of India ; the Peninsula, or southern part, of Hindoostan.
- De-la-ware ; a great river, and one of the States, of North-America.
- De'l-hi ; a province and city of northern Hindoostan.
- De'los ; an island in the Archipelago.
- De'l-ta ; the northern divisions of Egypt, formed by the Nile.
- De'n-mark ; one of the northern kingdoms of Europe.
- De-se-a'-da, or De-sid-er-a'-da ; the first of the Caribbee islands discovered by Columbus.
- Di-ar-be'-kir ; a province of Asiatic Turkey.
- Dieppe ; (pron. Deep,) a sea-port in the north of France.
- Di'u ; an island and town of Guzarat, belonging to Portugal.
- Do-mi'n-go, St. ; a large island in the West Indies, comprehending Hispaniola and Hayti.
- Do-min-i'-cs ; a British island in the West Indies.
- Don, or Ta-na'-is ; a great river, running towards the Black Sea.
- Don-go'-la ; (pron. Dan-go'-la,) a province of Nubia.
- Do'r-drecht ; (pron. Dort,) a strong town in Holland.
- Dre's-den ; the capital of the kingdom of Saxony.
- Dri'-no ; (pron. Dre'-no,) a sea-port of Turkey, on the Adriatic Sea.
- Dron-the'im ; a city of Norway, towards the north.
- Dub-lin ; the capital of Ireland.
- Dun-dee ; a considerable town in the east of Scotland.
- Du'n-kirk ; a sea-port town in the north of France.
- Du-qu'e-la ; (pron. Du-ke-la,) a province of Morocco.
- Du's-sel-dorf ; a strong town in the duchy of the Rhine.
- Dwi'-na ; a considerable river and province of Russia.

Ed'-in-burgh; (properly Ed'-in-burg;) the capital of Scotland.
E'-gypt; an antient kingdom of Africa, now a province of Turkey.

El'ba; an island on the coast of Tuscany.

El-e-pha'n-ta; an island eight miles from Bombay, remarkable for its antiquities.

Em'-den; the principal sea-port town of the kingdom of Hanover.

Eng'-land; the southern part of Great Britain, containing 40 counties.

E-o-li-an Isles; a volcanic cluster on the north of Sicily.

E-pi'-rus; a province of European Turkey.

Er'-furt; the capital of Thuringia, in Prussian Saxony.

Er-ze-rum, or Arz-roum; the capital of Armenia.

Es-cu'-ri-al; a palace in New Castile, in Spain.

Es-qui-ma'ux; (pron. Ess-ki-mo';) an uncivilized people of North-America.

Es-tre-ma-du'-ra; a central province of Spain.

E-thi-o'-pi-a; a very large country of Africa.

E-thi-o'-pi-an Ar-chi-pe-la-go; the islands about Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean.

Et'-na; an immense volcanic mountain in Sicily.

E-tru'-ria; the antient name of Tuscany.

Eu-phra'-tes; a great river in Asia, which falls into the Persian Gulf.

Ev-re'ux; (pron. Evroo',) a large town in the north of France.

Eu'-rope; the smallest but most distinguished quarter of the world.

Faa-borg; a town in Denmark.

Fars, or Pars; a very fertile province of Persia.

Fas, or Fez; a province of Morocco.

Fer-ma'-nagh; (pron. Fer-ma'-na,) a county of Ulster in Ireland.

Fe'r-ro; the westernmost of the Canary Islands.

Fe'r-rol, a sea-port town in the N. W. of Spain.

Fi'n-land; a northern province of Russia.

Fla'n-ders; two provinces of the Belgic Netherlands.

Flor'-ence; the capital city of Tuscany.

Flo'r-i-da; a state of North-America.

Fo'-ki-en; a province in China,

Fon-te-ra'-bi-a; a sea-port town of Biscay, in Spain.

- Fon-te-vra'ult**; (pron. Fon-te-vro';) a town in the north-west of France.
- For-mo'-sa**; (properly Taiwan;) an island in the Chinese Sea.
- For-te-ven-tu-ra**; one of the Canary Islands.
- Fort Marl-bo-ro**; the fort of Bencoolen.
- Fo-sa'-no**; an episcopal town in Piedmont.
- Fra'-ga**; a town of Arragon, in Spain.
- France**; a great kingdom in Europe.
- France, isle of**; in the Indian Ocean; now Mauritius.
- Frank-fort**; an independent city on the river Mayn, in Germany.
- Fre'd-er-icks-burg**; a considerable town in Norway.
- Fre'd-er-ic-ton**; the capital of New Brunswick, in North-America.
- Fre-do'-nia**; a collective name of the United States of North-America.
- Fri'-burg, or Frey-burg**; (pron. Fre'-burg;) a town in the duchy of Baden, formerly the capital of the Brisgaw.
- Fri'-burg**; (pron. Fre'-burg;) one of the Swiss Cantons.
- Friendly Islands**; a large group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook.
- Frie's-land**; (pron. Fre'ez-land;) a province of the Dutch Netherlands.
- Fri'-u-li**; a province of Italy, on the north-east.
- Fron-tig-ni-a'c**; (pron. Fron-tin-ya'c;) a town in the south of France.
- Fu'r-sten-burg**; a principality of the Grand Duchy of Baden.
- Gai-e'-ta**; a celebrated town of Naples.
- Ga-la-pa'-gos**; islands situated on the equator, in the South Sea.
- Gal-i'-ci-a**; a province of Spain, in the north-west.
- Ga'l-i-lee**; a country of antient Palestine.
- Gall, St.**; a considerable town in Switzerland.
- Ga'm-bi-a**; a great river of Negroland, in western Africa.
- Ga'n-ges**; a celebrated river of India.
- Ga's-co-ny**; a former province of France, in the S. W.
- Ga'-za**; an antient town in Palestine.
- Ge'a-ron**; (pron. Ja'-roon;) a town in Persia.
- Gel-der-land**; (pron. Gu'el-der-land;) a province of the Dutch Netherlands.
- Ge-ne'-va**; a republican canton and city of Switzerland.
- Ge'n-o-a**; once a republic, now a province of Sardinia.

- George, St. ; a strong fort at Madras, in India.
- George, St. ; the largest of the Bermudas' Islands.
- Ge'or-gi-a ; a province of Asiatic Russia.
- Ge'or-gi-a ; a southern State of North America.
- Ge'r-many ; a large portion of Europe, divided into many states.
- Ghent, or Gent ; a considerable town in Flanders.
- Ghi'-lan ; (pron. Ge'lan ;) a province of western Persia.
- Gib-ral-tar ; a strong town and fort in Spain, belonging to Great Britain.
- Gi-lo'-lo ; a large island of the Oriental Archipelago.
- Gla'-ris ; one of the nineteen cantons of Switzerland.
- Gla's-gow ; a large city in the west of Scotland.
- Glatz ; a strong town in Bohemia.
- Glo'-ces-ter ; pron. Glo's-ter ; a county of England.
- Gol-co'n-da ; a province of southern Hindoostan.
- Gom-bro'n ; (pron. Gom-bro'on ;) a sea-port town in Persia.
- Go-me'-ra ; one of the Canary Isles.
- Go'n-dar ; a capital city of Abyssinia.
- Good-Hope ; a large British colony ; the southernmost part of Africa. Its Cape is the south-west point.
- Go'-tha ; a principality of Upper Saxony.
- Gra'n-a-da ; a southern province of Spain.
- Grave ; (pron. Grav ;) a strong town of the central Netherlands.
- Gra-ve-li'nes ; (pron. Grav-le'ne ;) a sea-port town in the north of France.
- Great Bri-tain ; the name of the largest of the British Islands, fully described in the Grammar of British Geography.
- Greece ; a celebrated country in European Turkey.
- Greeks ; the natives of Greece ; also those inhabitants of Turkey who are of the Greek church.
- Gre'en-land ; a large country of the Arctic Seas, celebrated for the whale fishery on its coasts.
- Gre-no'-ble ; an episcopal town in the south of France.
- Gri-so'ns ; people who inhabit the Alps in Switzerland.
- Gra'd-no ; a town of Lithuania, now in Russia.
- Gro'n-in-gen ; a province of the Dutch Netherlands.
- Gua-da-lo'upe ; (pron. Ga-de-loop' ;) one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to France.
- Gui'n-e-a ; a part of western Africa, from which slaves were formerly brought.

Guy-a'-na; a large country of South America, between the rivers Orinoco and Maranon; colonized by different European nations.

Gu'a-a-rat; a province of western Hindoostan.

Ha-ba'r; an antient town of western Persia.

Hae'r-lem; (pron. Har-lem;) a town of Holland.

Hague; the seat of government in the Netherlands.

Hai-nault; a province of the Netherlands, now He-ne-gou-wen.

Ha'm-burg; a large independent city, in the north of Germany.

Ha'n-o-ver; a kingdom of Germany, belonging to the Guelphs.

Hanse Towns; sea-port towns in Germany, united for their common interest, at Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec.

Ha'r-wich; (pron. Har-rij;) a sea-port town of Essex.

Ha-va'n-na; the principal sea-port town of Cuba, in the West Indies.

Havre-de-Grace; (pron. Ha'v-er-de-Grass;) a sea-port town in the north of France.

He'b-ri-des; (properly He-bu-des;) islands on the west of Scotland.

He'b-ri-des, New; islands on the western side of the Pacific Ocean.

He'i-del-burg; a considerable town of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

He-le'-na, St.; an island in the Ethiopic Ocean.

He'l-voet-sluis; (pron. He'l-vet-sloos;) a maritime town of Holland.

He-ne-gou-wen, late Hai-nault; one of the Belgic Netherlands.

Her-cu-la'-ne-um; an antient city of Naples, overwhelmed by the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.

Her-man-sta'tt; an episcopal town of Transylvania.

He'rts-berg, or Herz-berg; a town of Prussian Saxony.

Hesse (pron. Hess) Darm-stadt; a grand duchy of Germany, of which Darmstadt is the capital.

Hesse, (pron. Hess) Electoral; a sovereignty of Germany, of which Cassel is the capital.

Hi-e-ro'p-o-lis; an antient town of Asia Minor.

Hin-doo-sta'n; that part of India which is within the Ganges.

His-pan-i-o'-la; the eastern half of the island of St. Domingo.

Ho-bart; the capital town of Van Dieman's Land.

- Hogue; a town of France, on the north coast, near Cape Barfleur.
- Ho'l-land, North and South; two provinces of the Dutch Netherlands.
- Hol-stain; a southern province of Denmark.
- Hon-du'-ras; a province of New Spain, in the West Indies.
- Ho'-reb; a famous mountain in the north-west of Arabia.
- Hoo-Qua'ng; (pron. Hu-ca'ng;) a province of China.
- Hu'd-son's Bay; a large gulf of North America.
- Hud-son-i'a; the territories of Hudson's Bay.
- Hue-en; (pron. Veen;) a small island at the entrance of the Baltic, where Tycho Brahé built a celebrated observatory, called Uraniburg, but from which, on the death of his generous patron, Frederic, he was expelled by the minister Walchendorp.
- Hu'n-ga-ry; a kingdom of the Austrian Empire.
- Hy-dra-bad; the capital of the Deccan, in India.
- Hyr-ca'ni-a; the antient name of part of Persia.
- Ja-blu'n-ka; a town of Moravia, on the frontier of Hungary.
- Ja'f-fa; (pron. Yaf-fa;) a town of Palestine; the antient Joppa.
- Ja-mai-ca; the principal of the English West-Indian Islands.
- Ja-ne'i-ro; (pron. Ja-ne'-ro;) a province of Brasil.
- Ia-ni-na; (pron. Yau-ne-na;) a strong town, the present capital of Albania.
- Ja pa'n; an empire of eastern Asia, composed of several islands.
- Ja'-va; a large island of Asia, south of Borneo.
- I'ce-land; a large island in the Northern Ocean, belonging to Denmark.
- I'da; a famous mountain in the island of Candia.
- I-du-me'-a, or E'-dom; an antient territory of Palestine.
- Je'd-do; the metropolis of the empire of Japan.
- Je'-na; a strong town of Upper Saxony.
- Je'r-sey; a British island on the coast of France.
- Je-ru'-sa-lem; a famous city of Palestine.
- Je's-so; (pron. Ye'd-so;) a large island tributary to Japan.
- Il-li-nois; one of the United States in North America.
- In-di a-na; one of the United States in North America.
- In'-dies, East, comprehend all the countries of Asia, washed by the Indian Ocean; divided into India within the river Ganges, and India beyond the Ganges.
- In'-dies, West, comprehend a vast number of islands, of all

izes, between North and South America and the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico.

In'dus ; a large river of Asia, near the western boundaries of Hindoostan.

In-gol-sta'dt ; a strong town of Bavaria.

In'gri-a ; a province of Russia, in the government of Petersburg.

In-nis-ki'l-len ; a town of Ulster, in Ireland.

Ins'pruck ; a town in the Tyrol, a province of Austria.

I-o'-ni-an Is-lands ; seven islands, on the western coast of Greece, under the government of Great Britain.

Ip-sa'-la ; a town of European Turkey.

I're-land ; one of the British Isles, and one of the finest and most fertile countries in the world.

Ir'-tysh ; a large river of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia.

Is-pa-ha'n ; the former capital of Persia.

Is'tria ; a province of Austria on the Adriatic Sea.

It'a-ly ; a very large peninsula in the south of Europe.

Ith-a'-ca, or Te-a'-ki ; one of the Ionian Islands.

Iv'-i-ca, an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Ju't-land ; a peninsula in Denmark.

Ka'f-fa ; a considerable sea-port of Crim Tahtary ; now Russian.

Ka'-hi-ra ; the Turkish name of Cairo.

Kamt-cha't-ka ; a large peninsula, on the east of Asiatic Russia.

Kehl ; a strong fortress on the Rhine, in the Duchy of Baden.

Ken-tuc-ky ; one of the United States in North America.

Ke'r-ry ; a county in Ireland ; province of Munster.

Kh'a'n-deish, or Can-deish ; a province in the west of Hindoostan.

Ki'an-Nan ; a province of China.

Ki'an-si ; a province of China.

Kiel ; a large and strong town of Holstein.

Ki'-ov ; the capital of the Russian Ukraine.

Ko'-la ; the capital of Russian Lapland.

Ko'n-igs-berg, or Kongs-berg ; a town of Bavaria.

Ko'n-igs-berg ; the capital of Regal or Eastern Prussia.

Ku'-ri-les ; a cluster of islands in the sea of Kamtchatka.

La'-bez ; a province of Algier, in Africa.

La'-bi-a ; a town of Servia, in European Turkey.

Lab-ra-do'r ; a country of Cabotia, in North America.

- La-do'-ga; a considerable town of Russia, in Europe.
- La-dro'ne, or Ma-ri-anne islands; a cluster of isles on the western side of the Pacific Ocean.
- La-ho'r; a province of northern Hindoostan.
- Lamp-sa-co; an antient town of Natolia, in Asia.
- Lan-da'u; a strong town near the Rhine, belonging to Bavaria.
- Lan-dre'-cy; a town of France, in the north-east.
- La'nd-shut; a strong town of Bavaria.
- Lands-kro'na; a sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic.
- La-na'rk; a county in Scotland.
- Lan-gue-do'c; a province in the south of France, containing several departments.
- La'-os; a kingdom of the Birman Empire.
- La'p-land; a large country in the north of Europe.
- La-ri's-sa; an antient town of Thessaly, in Greece.
- Lau-sa'anne; (pron. Lo-sa'n;) a large town of Switzerland.
- Lau'-ter-burg; a town of France, on the Rhine.
- Leg-ho'rn; (pron. Le-go'rn, properly Livorno;) a maritime town of Tuscany.
- Leg-na-na; a town of the State of Venice.
- Le'in-ster; (pron. Le'n-ster;) the eastern province of Ireland.
- Le'ip-sic; a large and strong town of the kingdom of Saxony.
- Le'i-trim; (pron. Le'-trim;) a county of Ireland.
- Le'-man; a large lake of Switzerland, generally called the Lake of Geneva.
- Le'm-nos; an island off the entrance of the Dardanelles.
- Le'-o-min-ster; (pron. Le'm-ster;) a town of Herefordshire.
- Le'-o-pol-stadt; (pron. Lep-ol-stat;) a strong town of Hungary.
- Le-o-to'ng; a province of the Chinese Empire.
- Le-pa'n-to; a sea-port town of Livadia, in Greece.
- Leu-ca-thi-a; one of the Ionian Islands.
- Le'y-den; a large town of Holland.
- Liege, or Lu-ik; a city and province of the Belgic Netherlands.
- Li'-ma; the middle division and capital of Peru.
- Li'm-burg; a province in the Belgic Netherlands.
- Li'-me-rick; (pron. Li'm-rick;) a county and city of Munster, in Ireland.
- Li-pa'-ri; one of the Eolian Isles off the coast of Sicily.
- Lip-pe; a principality of Northern Germany.
- Li's-bon; the capital of Portugal.

- Lisle, or Lille ; a large and strong town in the north of France.
Lith-u-a'-ni-a ; a large country in Europe, formerly a part of Poland, now Russian.
Li-va'-dia ; a province and town of Greece.
Lo-a'n-go ; a country of western Africa, the inhabitants of which are the blackest in the world.
Lo'm-bar-dy ; a kingdom which formerly included the whole of the northern parts of Italy, now Austrian.
Lo'-mond, Loch ; a large lake in the west of Scotland.
Lo'n-don ; the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the largest city in the world.
Lo'n-don-der-ry ; a county of Ulster, in Ireland.
Lo'-qua-bar ; (pron. Lo'-ca-ber ;) a district in the west of Scotland.
Lo-re't-to ; an episcopal town of Ancona, in Roman Italy.
Lo'-thi-an ; a district of Scotland, which includes Edinburgh, the capital.
Lo'u-is-burg ; (pron. Lo'o-is-burg ;) a petty village, once the capital of Breton Island, in North America.
Lou-is-i-a'-na ; a southern State of North America.
Louth ; a county of Leinster, in Ireland.
Lou-va'in, or Leu-ven ; a strong town of Brabant, in the Netherlands.
Lu-be'c ; an independent city in the north of Germany.
Lu-ca'y-o ; one of the Bahama Islands.
Lu'c-ca ; a Duchy of northern Italy.
Lu'-ci-a, St. ; one of the West-Indian Islands, belonging to Great Britain.
Luck-now ; a city of Bengal, on the Ganges.
Lu'-ik ; the Dutch name of Liege.
Lu'n-dy ; an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel.
Lu'-nen-burg ; a province of the kingdom of Hanover.
Lune-vi'lle ; (pron. Lune-ve'l ;) a town in the N. E. of France.
Lu'x-em-burg ; a grand duchy and city of Germany, annexed to the kingdom of the Netherlands.
Ly-o-no'is ; (pron. Le'-on-na ;) a former province of France.
Ma-ca'-o ; a Portuguese settlement, near Canton, in China.
Ma'-cas-ser ; a kingdom of Celebes, in the East Indies.
Mad-a-ga's-car ; a large island in the Indian Ocean.
Ma-dei'-ras ; (pron. Ma-de-ras ;) Madeira proper, Porto-Santo, and the Desertas ; islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
Ma-dra's ; a considerable town and port of British India.

- Ma-dri'd ; the capital of Spain.
- Ma-du'-ra ; a southern province of Hindoostan.
- Ma'es-tricht ; a strong town in the Belgic Netherlands.
- Ma'g-de-burg ; the capital of Prussian Saxony.
- Ma-ge'l-lan ; a famous strait in the southern part of South America.
- Maine ; a former province in the west of France.
- Maine ; the north-easternmost of the United States, America.
- Ma-jo'r-ca ; an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean.
- Mal-a-ha'r ; a part of the western coast of Hindoostan.
- Ma-lay-a, or Ma-la'c-ca ; a peninsula in the south of Asia, containing the sea-port of Malacca, belonging to the Dutch.
- Mal-di'-ves ; a cluster of islands west of Ceylon.
- Ma'-lo, St. ; a sea-port town in the north of France.
- Ma'l-ta ; an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain.
- Man ; an island in St. George's Channel.
- Man-ga-lo're ; a sea-port town on the Malabar coast, in the East Indies.
- Man-he'im ; a strong fortified town of the Duchy of Baden, in Germany.
- Ma-ni'l-la ; the capital of the Philippine Islands.
- Ma'n-tu-a ; a considerable duchy in Austrian Italy.
- Ma'r-a-thon ; a village of Attica, in Antient Greece.
- Mar-a-non ; commonly Amazon ; a great river of South America.
- Ma-ran-ham ; a sea-port on the north coast of Brasil.
- Ma-ri'-no, (pron. Ma-re'-no,) St. ; a little republic of Roman Italy.
- Ma'r-li ; a village of France, famous for its water-works.
- Mar-mo'-ra, the Sea of ; connects the Black Sea with the Archipelago.
- Ma-roc-co ; the chief sovereignty of Barbary, or northern Africa.
- Mar-se'ille ; a sea-port in the south of France.
- Mar-ta'-ban ; a province of the Birman Empire.
- Mar-ti-ni'-que ; an island in the West Indies, belonging to France.
- Ma'-ry-land ; one of the United States of North America.
- Mas-sa-chu'-sets ; one of the United States of North America.
- Ma-su-li-pa-ta'm ; a town on the Coromandel coast of Hindoostan.
- Ma'-ta-pan, Cape ; the most southern cape of the Morca.

- Mau-be'auge**; (pron. *Mor-bo'osh*;) a town of France, in the department of the north.
- Mau-ri'-ti-us**; an island of the Ethiopian Archipelago, belonging to Great Britain.
- Me'c-ca**; a chief town of Arabia, the place of Mahomet's nativity.
- Meck-len-burg-Schwe-rin**; a Grand Duchy of northern Germany.
- Meck-len-burg-Stre-litz**; a Grand Duchy of northern Germany
- Me'ch-lin**; a city of the Belgic Netherlands.
- Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea**; the sea between Europe and Africa, so called from its being nearly surrounded by land.
- Mei-nun-gen**; a principality of Upper Saxony.
- Mentz**; a considerable city in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.
- Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a**; the antient name of Diarbekr and Algesira.
- Mes-si'-na**; a strong sea-port town in Sicily.
- Me'x-i-co**; a considerable country and city of Spanish America.
- Mi-chi-gan**; a territory of the United States of America.
- Mi'd-del-burg**; a strong town of the Netherlands, in the isle of Walcheren.
- Mil'an**; a duchy of Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital.
- Mil-ford**; a new town of Milford-Haven, in South Wales.
- Min-da-na'-o**; the largest of the Philippine Islands.
- Min-gre'-li-a**; a country of Asia, bordering on the Black Sea, now Russian.
- Mi-no'r-ca**; an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Mi-si'-tra**; the capital of the Morea, in Greece: the antient Sparta.
- Mis-si-si'-pi**; a great river in, and one of the States of, North America.
- Mis-sou'-ri**; an immense river, and one of the States, of North America.
- Mo'-ca-ran-ga**; a kingdom of Africa, in the south-east.
- Mo'-cha**; a sea-port town of Arabia Felix.
- Mo-de'-na**; a duchy in northern Italy.
- Mol-da'-vi-a**; a province of European Turkey, partly possessed by Russia.
- Mo-lu'c-cas**; a cluster of islands south of the Philippines.
- Mo-na'-co**; a strong town of Nice, in Italy.
- Mons, or Ber-gen**; the capital of Henegouwen, or Hainault, in the Netherlands.
- Mont-a'l-ban**; a strong town of Arragon, in Spain.

- Mont-ine'-dy; a strong town in the north-east of France.
- Mo'n-te Vi-de-o; a town on the river of La Plata, in South America.
- Mo-ra'-vi-a; a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia.
- Mo-re'-a; the antient Peloponnesus of Greece.
- Mo-zam-bi'que; (pron. Mo-za'm-be'ek;) a state of eastern Africa, subject to the Portuguese.
- Mo's-cow; the antient capital of Russia.
- Mun-chen; the modern name of Munich.
- Mu'-nich; (pron. Mu'-nic;) the capital of Bavaria.
- Mu'n-ster; the southern province of Ireland.
- Mu'n-ster; the capital of Westphalia, in the duchy of the Rhine.
- Mu'r-ci-a; a kingdom of Old Spain.
- Mu's-cat; a sea-port town of Arabia Felix, on the east.
- My-co'-ne; an island in the Archipelago.
- Na'-mur, or Na-men; a province and city of the Belgic Netherlands.
- Na'n-cy; a city of France, in the north-east.
- Nan-ki'n; a province and great city in China.
- Nantes; an antient town in the west of France.
- Na'-ples; a kingdom in the south of Italy.
- Nar-bo'ne; an antient town in the south of France.
- Nas-sa'u; a grand duchy on the east of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.
- Na-to'-li-a, now Anadoli; a province of Asiatic Turkey.
- Na-va'rre; a province of Spain, adjoining another of the same name, now included within a department of France.
- Na'x-os; an island in the Archipelago.
- Naz-a-reth; a celebrated village of Palestine.
- Ne-ga-pa-ta'm; a town on the Coromandel coast, Hindoostan.
- Ne'-gro-land, Sou-dan, or Ni-gri-tia; a large tract of country in central Africa.
- Ne'-gro-pont; an island in the Archipelago.
- Ne-ri'nsk; a strong town in Siberia.
- Ne'th-er-lands; a large country in Europe, containing seventeen provinces; formerly divided into the Seven United Provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, and the French Netherlands, but now one kingdom.
- Neuf-cha-te'au; (pron. Noo'-shat-to;) a strong town in Luxemburg.
- Neuf-cha-te'l; (pron. Noo'-shat-tel;) a principality of Switzerland.

New-fou'nd-land ; a large island on the eastern coast of North America.

New Hamp-shire ; one of the States of North America.

New Jer-sey ; one of the States of North America.

New York ; a State of North America, the capital of which bears the same name.

Ni-ag-a-ra ; a river in North America, celebrated for its cataracts between the Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Ni-ca-ra-gu'a ; a maritime province of Mexico.

Nice ; (pron. Nees ;) a province of northern Italy.

Ni'c-o-bar Islands ; a group on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal.

Nic-o-me'di-a ; an antient town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey.

Ni-co'p-o-lis ; a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey.

Nie's-ter, or Dnie's-ter ; (pron. Nees'-ter ;) a large river that falls into the Black Sea.

Ni'eu-port ; a sea-port town of Flanders.

Ni'-ger ; a very large river in central Africa.

Nile ; a river of Egypt and Nubia, the most celebrated in the world.

Ni'me-guen ; the capital of Gelderland.

Ni'n-e-veh ; an antient city of Assyria.

Noo't-ka Sound ; an inlet on the western coast of North America.

No'r-man-dy ; a former province in the north of France.

North Ca-ro-li-na ; one of the States of North America.

No'r-way ; a large country of northern Europe, united to Sweden.

Nor-wich ; an antient city in the east of England.

No'-va-Sco'-ti-a ; a considerable country of British America.

No-va-Zem-bla ; two great islands of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia.

No'-vo-go-rod ; a large province of Russia.

Nu'-bi-a ; an extensive country of eastern Africa.

Nu-ma'n-tia ; an antient town of Old Castile, in Spain ; now in ruins.

Nu'-rem-berg ; a town of Bavaria, the former capital of Franconia.

O'-be ; a large river in Asiatic Russia, running towards the north.

O-den-ze'e ; the capital of the island of Fuen, in Denmark.

O-des-sa ; a great sea-port of Russia, on the Black Sea.

O-e'-land ; an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea.

- O-hi-o'** ; a river, and one of the States, in North America.
- OY-mutz** ; the capital of Moravia.
- O-lym-pus** ; a celebrated mountain on the north of ancient Thessaly, in Greece.
- O-ne-ga** ; a large lake of European Russia.
- O-ne'g-li-a** ; a sea-port town of Genoa.
- Oo-na'-lash-ka** ; an island in the Aleoutian Archipelago.
- O-po'r-to**, or **Porto** ; a sea-port town of Portugal.
- O-ri-en-tal Archipelago** ; the islands off the southern part of the continent of Asia ; of which the chief are, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippine Islands, Celebes, &c.
- O-ris-sa** ; a province of eastern Hindoostan.
- Ork-neys** ; islands in the north of Scotland.
- Or'-lea-nois** ; a former province near the middle of France.
- Or'-mus** ; an Island in the Persian Gulf.
- Os'-na-bruck** ; a province of the kingdom of Hanover.
- Os-te'nd** ; an exceedingly strong town of West-Flanders.
- Os'-ti-aks** ; a people of Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obe.
- O'-ta-heite** ; one of the Society Islands in the South Sea.
- Ot-clia-kov** ; a town of the government of Cherson, on the Black Sea.
- O-tra n-to** ; a province of Naples, in the south-east.
- Ot-to-man Empire** ; the empire of Turkey.
- O-ver-ys-sel** ; a province of the Dutch Netherlands.
- O-vi-e-do** ; an episcopal town of Asturias, in Spain.
- O-why-he'e** ; the most easterly of the Sandwich Islands.
- Ox-ford** ; a fine city and famous university in England.
- Pa-ci'fic Ocean**, or **South Sea** ; the Grand Ocean, which divides Asia from America.
- Pa'dang** ; a town of Sumatra.
- Pa'd-u-a** ; a celebrated city in the State of Venice.
- Pa-la't-i-nate** ; a former province of Germany, divided into the upper and lower ; the first being the Palatinate of Bavaria, and the second the Palatinate of the Rhine.
- Pa'l-es-tine** ; a country of Asiatic Turkey.
- Pal-my-ra** ; the ruins of a magnificent city of Arabia Deserta.
- Pa-na-ma** ; the name of the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of a city on the same.
- Pa-pu-a** ; a large island, north of Australia, commonly called New Guinea.
- Pa-ra** ; a considerable town in the north of Brazil,

- Pa'r-a-guay; an extensive country of South-America.
 Par-is; the metropolis of France.
 Pa'r-ma; a duchy of Italy, given to the empress of France.
 Par-na's-sus; a famous mountain of Livadia, in Greece.
 Pa'-ros; one of the Cyclades in the Archipelago.
 Pa't-a-go-ni-a; a large country of South America.
 Pa't-mos, or Pat-mo-sa; an island in the Archipelago.
 Pa't-na; a city of Hindoostan, on the Ganges.
 Pa'-tras; a sea-port town in the north-west of the Morea.
 Pa'-vi-a; an antient town of Milan, in Italy.
 Pe-gu'e; a kingdom of the Birman Empire.
 Pe-ki'n; the metropolis of China.
 Pe-le'w Islands; a group to the east of the Philippine Islands.
 Pe-lo-pon-ne-sus; the antient peninsula of Greece, now the
 Morea.
 Pe'm-broke; a maritime county of South Wales.
 Penn-syl-va'-ni-a; one of the United States of North America.
 Pen-sa-co'-la; a town of Florida, near the Gulf of Mexico.
 Per-ga'-mos; an antient town in Natolia, now Bergamo.
 Per-nam-bu-co; a considerable sea-port of Brasil.
 Pe'r-si-a; a large, but divided, empire of Asia.
 Pe'r-si-an Gulf; a large gulf between Persia and Arabia.
 Per-sha'w-er; a city of Cabul.
 Pe-ru'; a country on the western side of South America.
 Pe'-ters-burg; the capital of the Russian Empire.
 Phil-a-de'l-phi-a; the capital of Pennsylvania.
 Phi'l-ip-pine Islands; islands situated in the Chinese sea.
 Phil-ip-vi'le; (Phil-lip-vele;) a town in the Netherlands.
 Phi'l-ips-burg; a town and fortress of the Duchy of Baden.
 Phil-lips's Island; an island of the Georgian group, in the
 Pacific Ocean.
 Phi'l-ip-stadt; a town of Gothland, in Sweden.
 Phœ-ni'-ci-a; a subdivision of Syria, in Asia.
 Pi'c-ar-dy; a former province of France, in the north.
 Pie'd-mont; (pron. Pe'de-mon;) a country of Italy, now a pro-
 vince of Sardinia.
 Pi'-sa; (pron. Pe'-sa;) an antient town of Tuscany.
 Pla-ce'n-za; a duchy of Italy, attached to Parma.
 Pla'-ta; an extensive country of South America.
 Pla'-ta, River; a considerable river in South America.
 Pla-tæ'; a famous town of Bœotia, in Antient Greece.
 Po; a large river in northern Italy.

- Poic-to'u; (pron. Poi-too';) a former province in the west of France.
- Po'-land; formerly a large kingdom of Europe, but now partitioned under the dominions of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
- Po-me-ra'-ni-a; a province of Prussia, in Germany.
- Po'n-di-cher-ry; a large town on the Coromandel coast, belonging to the French.
- Ponte-cor-vo; a town of Naples, belonging to the Pope.
- Po'rt-o Be'l-lo; a sea-port town of the isthmus of Panama.
- Po'rt-o Ve'c-chi-o; a sea-port town of Corsica.
- Po'r-tu-gal; the most western kingdom of Europe.
- Po-sen; a new duchy of Prussian Poland.
- Po-to'-si; a considerable town of Peru.
- Po'ts-dam; a town and castle of Brandenburg in Prussia.
- Prague; the capital of Bohemia.
- Pre-co-pi-a; a town of Servia, in European Turkey.
- Prince Edward Island; an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; formerly St. John's.
- Prov-e'nce; a former province in the south of France.
- Pro'v-i-dence; a town and county of Rhode Island, one of the United States of America.
- Pro'v-i-dence; one of the least of the Bahama Islands.
- Pru's-si-a; a considerable kingdom of northern Europe.
- Pu'lo Ca'n-ton; an island on the coast of Cochin China.
- Pu'lo Pe-na'ng; an island in the Strait of Malacca, called also Prince of Wales' Island.
- Pyr-e-ne'es; a ridge of mountains which separates Spain from France.
- Pyr-mont; a town of Lippe, in northern Germany.
- Que-be'c; the capital of Canada, in North America.
- Ques-no'y; (pron. Que-no'y;) a town in the north-east of France.
- Qui'b-e-ron; a peninsula of the western coast of France.
- Qui-lo'-a; a sea-port town of Zanguebar, in Africa.
- Qui'-to; (pron. Ke'-to;) a province and city of South-America.
- Ra'-ab; an episcopal town of Lower Hungary.
- Ra-ma; an antient town of Palestine.
- Ra'm-i-lies; a village of South Brabant.
- Ra't-is-bon; a city of Bavaria; now Regensburg.
- Ra-ve-n-na; the capital of Romagna, in Roman Italy.
- Red Sea; the gulf between Arabia and Egypt.

Re-so-lu'-ti-on Isiand ; one of the Georgian Isles, in the Pacific Ocean.

Rhe' ; an island on the western coast of France.

Rheims ; (pron. Rheems ;) a city of France, in the north-east.

Rhine ; a great river in Europe.

Rhine, Grand Duchy of ; a great province, on both sides of the Rhine, annexed to Prussia.

Rhodes ; the easternmost island of the Archipelago.

Rhode-island ; one of the United States of North-America.

Rhone ; a considerable river of France, running to the south.

Ri'-ga ; the capital of Livonia, in Russia.

Ri-o Ja-ne'i-ro ; (pron. Re'-o Ja-ne'-ro ;) a river and sea-port ; the capital of Brasil.

Ri'ph-e-an mountains ; a chain of high land between the rivers of northern and southern Russia.

Rod-ri'gues ; an island of the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain.

Ro'che-fort ; a sea-port in the west of France.

Ro-che'lle ; (Ro-she'l ;) a large town in the west of France.

Ro-ma'g-na ; (Ro-ma'-na ;) a province of Roman Italy.

Rome ; the capital of the Pope's dominions.

Ro-se't-ta, or Ra's-chid ; a town of Lower Egypt.

Ros-sa'-no ; a city of Naples, in the south-east.

Ro'-ta ; a town of Spain, on the bay of Cadiz.

Ro't-ter-dam ; a large and strong city of Holland.

Ro-vi'g-no ; (pron. Ro-ve'-no ;) a town of Istria.

Ru'-gen ; an island of Prussia, in the Baltic Sea.

Ru's-si-a ; the largest empire in the world.

Rys-wick ; a famous village in Holland.

Sa'-ba ; one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to the Dutch.

Sa-ble-sta'n ; a province of eastern Persia.

Said ; supposed to be the antient Thebais ; a town of Egypt.

Sai-gon ; a sea-port town of Tsiampa, belonging to Cochinchina.

St. An-drews ; a town and university of Scotland.

St. Ia-go ; (pron. St. Ya-go ;) the largest of the Cape Verde Islands.

Saint John's ; the chief town of Newfoundland.

Saint John's ; the principal sea-port of New Brunswick.

Sal-a-ma'n-ca ; an antient town and university in Spain.

Sa'-lem ; a sea-port town of Massachusetts Bay.

Sa-le'e ; an antient sea-port town of Marocco.

- Sa'ltz-burg ; an antient city of Bavaria ; now Austrian.
 Sal-va-do'r, St. ; a Portuguese town of Congo, in Africa.
 Sa-mar-ca'nd ; the capital of Usbeck or Independent Tahtary.
 Sam-ba'l-las ; a cluster of islands near the isthmus of Darien.
 Sa-moi-e'-da ; (pron. Sa-mo-e'-da ;) a large country of Asiatic
 Russia, bordering on the Icy Ocean.
 Sa'-mos ; an island of the Archipelágo.
 Sa-na ; the capital of Arabia.
 Sa'nd-wich Islands ; a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
 Sa'r-a-gos-sa ; a town of Arragon, in Spain.
 Sar-din-i-a ; an island and kingdom in the Mediterranean.
 Sa-vo'y ; a duchy, included in the kingdom of Sardinia.
 Sa'x-o-ny ; a kingdom, with several principalities, in Germany.
 Scar-pa'n-to ; an eastern island of the Archipelágo.
 Schaff-hau'-sen ; a canton in Switzerland.
 Scheld ; a large river of the Netherlands.
 Sey-che'lles ; islands of the Indian Ocean ; now British.
 Sci'l-ly ; a cluster of islands and rocks off the west of Cornwall.
 Sci-o ; an island of the Archipelágo.
 Sco't-land ; the part of Great Britain north of the river Tweed.
 Scyl-la ; celebrated rocks near Sicily.
 Se-ba's-tian, St. ; a strong sea-port in the north of Spain.
 Se-da'n ; a town in the north-east of France.
 Se-ne-gal ; a large river, and French settlement, in western
 Africa.
 Se-ne-gam-bi-a ; an extensive country of western Africa.
 Se-na'-ar ; a kingdom of Nubia, in eastern Africa.
 Ser-in-ga-pa-t'am ; a large city of Hindoostan.
 Se'r-vi-a ; a province of European Turkey.
 Se'v-ern ; a considerable river in the west of England.
 Se-ville ; the capital of Andalusia, in Spain.
 Sha'n-non ; a river in the west of Ireland.
 She'p-vey ; an island on the coast of Kent.
 She't-land ; islands lying to the north of the Orkneys.
 Si'-am ; a kingdom of the Birman Empire.
 Si-be'-ri-a ; a large country of Asiatic Russia.
 Si'-ci-ly ; a large island of Naples, in the Mediterranean.
 Si'-er-ra Le-o'n ; a large river in Africa, near the mouth of
 which is an English settlement.
 Si-le-si-a ; a province of Prussian Germany.
 Si-na'-i ; a mountain of Arabia Petrea.
 Sind ; a province of western Hindoostan.

- Si-no'-pe ; a strong sea-port town of Natolia, on the Black Sea.
 Skye ; one of the largest of the Hebrides.
 Sle's-vig ; a duchy or province of Denmark.
 Sli-go ; a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught.
 Smyr-na ; a sea-port town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey.
 So-ci'-ety Islands ; a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
 So-cot-o'-ra, or So-co'-tra ; an island belonging to Arabia Felix.
 So-fa'-la ; a small kingdom in the south-east of Africa.
 South Ca-ro-li-na ; one of the States of North America.
 South-Shet-land ; a group of isles lately discovered in the Southern Ocean, in latitude $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., longitude 60° W.
 Spa ; a town of the Netherlands, in the south-east.
 Spain ; a large kingdom in the west of Europe.
 Spire ; a city on the Rhine, belonging to Bavaria.
 Spitz-be'r-gen ; islands in the Arctic Ocean, between Greenland and Nova Zemlia.
 Spo-ra-des ; the eastern division of the Grecian Archipelago.
 Stam-bo'ul ; the Turkish name for Constantinople.
 Sti'r-i-a ; a province of the Austrian Empire.
 Stock-holm ; the metropolis of Sweden.
 Stra's-burg ; a large town of France, on the Rhine.
 Strom-bo'-li ; one of the Eolian islands, in the Mediterranean.
 Stu't-gard ; the capital of Wurtemberg, in Germany.
 Su'-ez ; a town at the northern extremity of the Red Sea.
 Su-ma'-tra ; a large island in the Indian Ocean.
 Su'n-da Isles ; a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.
 Su'-rat ; a sea-port town on the western coast of Hindoostan.
 Su-ri-na'm ; a Dutch colony in Guyana.
 Suse ; a province of Africa, tributary to Marocco.
 Su'-sa ; a strong town in Piedmont.
 Swe'-den ; a large kingdom in the north of Europe.
 Swi't-zer-land ; a republic between France, Italy, and Germany. It is divided into nineteen cantons.
 Syd-ney, in Port Jackson ; the chief town of New South Wales.
 Syd-ney ; the chief town of Breton Island, in North America.
 Syr-a-cuse ; an ancient town in Sicily.
 Syr-i-a ; a province of Turkey, in Asia.
 Ta'-ble Moun-tain ; an elevation near the Cape of Good Hope.
 Ta'-gus ; a river of Spain and Portugal, which passes by Lisbon.
 Ta'n-gier ; a sea-port town of Faz, in Marocco.
 Ta-he-ran, or Te-he-ran ; the present capital of western Persia.
 Tan-jo're ; a province of the Coromandel coast.

- Ta-ra'n-to ; a sea-port town of Naples.
- Tar-a-go'na ; a city and sea-port of Catalonia, in Spain.
- Tah-ta-ry, or Tar-ta-ry ; a very large portion of Asia.
- Ta't-ta ; a large city in western Hindoostan.
- Tau'ris, or Te-briz ; a considerable town in western Persia.
- Tau'-rus ; a vast chain of mountains between the Mediter-ranean and Caspian Seas.
- Te'f-flis ; a strong town of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia.
- Te'n-e-dos ; a celebrated island in the Archipelago.
- Te'n-e-rife ; one of the Canary Islands.
- Ten-nes-see ; one of the United States of North-America.
- Te'r-cei-ra ; one of the Azores, or Western Islands.
- Ter-na'te ; one of the Molucca Islands.
- Ter-ra del Fu-e'go ; the southern extremity of America.
- Te'r-ra Fir-ma, now Co-lum-bi-a ; a large country in the north of South America.
- Thames ; a large navigable river which rises in Gloucestershire, and flows, through London, into the North Sea.
- The-ba'is, or Lu'x-or ; an antient city of Upper Egypt.
- Thi'-bet ; (pron. Tí'-bet ;) a kingdom of Chinese Tahtary.
- Thi-on-ville ; (pron. Te-on-ve'le ;) a city in the N.E. of France.
- Thu-ri'n-gi-a ; a province of Saxony, annexed to Prussia.
- Tí'-ber ; a large river of Italy, which passes by Rome.
- Tí'-gris ; a celebrated river in Asia, which unites its course with the Euphrates.
- Tí'n-i-an ; one of the Ladrone Islands.
- Ti-vo'-li ; an antient town of Roman Italy.
- To-ba'-go ; one of the British Caribbee Islands.
- To-bo'lsk ; the capital of Siberia.
- To-ka'y ; a strong town of Upper Hungary.
- To-le'-do ; an antient town of New Castile, in Spain.
- Tom-buc-too, or Tem-buc-too ; a great town on the Niger.
- Ton-ga-ta-bo'o ; one of the Friendly Islands.
- Ton-qui'n, or Ton-ki'n ; a kingdom annexed to Cochin-China.
- To'r-ne-a ; a town of Bothnia ; now Russian.
- Tou-lo'n ; an antient and strong town in the south of France.
- Tou-lo'use ; (pron. Too-lo'oz ;) a city in the south of France.
- Tran-que-bar ; a town on the Coromandel coast, belonging to Denmark.
- Tran-syl-va'-ni-a ; a province of Europe, annexed to Hungary.
- Trent ; an Austrian city, south of the Tyrol.
- Treves ; (pron. Trave ;) an antient city on the Rhine.

- Tri-este; an ancient sea-port town of Istria.
 Tri'n-i-dad; the southernmost of the Caribbee Islands.
 Trin-co-ma-le'; a large harbour in the island of Ceylon.
 Tri'p-o-li; one of the Barbary States in Africa.
 Troy; the capital of Troas, in Asia-Minor, now no more.
 Tsi-am-pa; a province annexed to Cochin-China.
 Tu'-nis; one of the northern states of Africa.
 Tur-co-ma'-ni-a, or Armenia; a province of Asiatic Turkey.
 Tu'r-key; the dominions of the Grand Seignior.
 Tu's-ca-ny; a considerable state of Italy.
 Tweed; a large river that separates England from Scotland.
 Tyre; an ancient sea-port town of Palestine; now Sour.
 Ty'-rol; a mountainous province of the Austrian Empire.
 Va-le'n-ci-a; a province in the east of Spain.
 Va-len-ci-e'n-nes; (pron. Va-len-ce-e'n;) a strong town in the north of France.
 Val-la'is; a canton of Switzerland.
 Van-Die-man's Land; a large island to the southward of New South-Wales, belonging to Great Britain.
 Va-re'nnes; (pron. Va-re'n;) a town in the N. E. of France.
 Ve'n-ice; a city and province of Austria.
 Ve'-ra Cruz; a sea-port town of New Spain, on the east.
 Ve'r-dun; a strong town in the north-east of France.
 Ver-mont; a fertile and pleasant state of North America.
 Ve-ro'-na; an ancient town of Venice, in Italy.
 Ver-sa'illes; a town of France, famous for its palace.
 Ve-su'-vi-us; a large volcano near Naples.
 Vi-e'n-na; the metropolis of the Austrian Empire.
 Vir-gin Islands; a cluster north of the Caribbees; West-Indies.
 Vir-gi'n-i-a; one of the United States of North America.
 Vis-a-po're; a province of central Hindoostan.
 Vi's-tu-la; a considerable river in Poland.
 Volga; a large river of Russia, which falls into the Caspian Sea.
 Uk-ra'ine; a large and fertile country of southern Russia.
 Ulm; a strong city of the kingdom of Wurtemberg.
 Ul'-ster; the northern province of Ireland.
 Un'-der-wald; a canton of Switzerland.
 United States of America; a large and powerful republic, formerly colonies of Great Britain.
 United Kingdom; England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.
 Uo'-sal; a city and university in Sweden.
 U'-ri; a canton of Switzerland.

- Ush'-ant ; an island off the north-west coast of France.
- U'-trecht ; a province of the Dutch Netherlands.
- Wa'l-che-ren ; an island in Zealand.
- Wales ; a rich and picturesque part of the island of Great Britain, containing twelve counties.
- Wa-la'-chi-a ; a province of Turkey in Europe.
- Wa'r-saw ; the capital of Poland.
- We'i-mar ; a Grand Duchy of Upper Saxony.
- Whi'-dah ; a kingdom of Guinea, in western Africa.
- White Sea ; a gulf of the Arctic Ocean, in Russia.
- Wi'-burg ; (properly Vy-borg ;) a capital town in Finland.
- Wil-li-am, Fort ; the fort of Calcutta, in Bengal.
- Wi'l-na ; a large trading town of Lithuania, in Russia.
- Windward Islands ; the Eastern Antillas, or West-Indian Isles, so called from first receiving the trade-wind. The isles to the west are the Leeward Isles.
- Wol-fen-bu't-tel ; a considerable town of Brunswick.
- Wu'r-tem-burg ; a kingdom in Germany.
- Wu'rz-burg ; a district and city of Bavaria.
- York ; an antiënt city in the north of England.
- York, New ; a fine city, and one of the United States.
- Y'-pres ; (pron. E'-pray ;) a strong town of Flanders.
- Za'-hir ; a large river of Congo, in Africa.
- Zaim-bre ; a large lake of Congo.
- Zan-gue-ba'r ; a large country of eastern Africa.
- Zante ; one of the Ionian Islands.
- Zan-zi-ba'r ; an island on the eastern coast of Africa.
- Za'a-ra, or Sa-ha-ra ; a vast sandy desert in the centre of Africa.
- Ze'a-land ; a province of the Dutch Netherlands.
- Zu'-ric ; a canton of Switzerland.
- Zu'y-der-zee ; a great gulf of the Dutch Netherlands.

THE END.

ESTABLISHED SCHOOL-BOOKS,

PRINTED FOR

Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

THE ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK; accompanied by a progressive Series of easy and familiar Lessons, adapted to the Capacities of Children, and embellished with a Variety of Engravings. By W. MAJOR, LL.D. Price 1s. 6d.

READING EXERCISES for SCHOOLS, on a new and very popular Plan. By the Rev. DAVID BLAIR. Price 2s. bound.

THE CLASS-BOOK; or, **THREE HUNDRED and SIXTY-FIVE READING LESSONS**, for SCHOOLS of either SEX. By the Rev. DAVID BLAIR. A New Edition. Price 5s. bound.

UNIVERSAL STENOGRAPHY; or, a **COMPLETE SYSTEM** of **SHORT-HAND**. By Dr. MAJOR. Price 6s.

THE ELEMENTS of **NATURAL HISTORY**, for the Use of Schools. By Dr. MAJOR. Price 7s. 6d. bound.

POETRY for **CHILDREN**. By Miss AIKIN. Price 2s.

CLASSICAL ENGLISH POETRY. Selected by Dr. MAJOR. Price 5s. 6d.

THE ARITHMETIC of **REAL LIFE** and **BUSINESS**, adapted to the practical Use of Schools. By the Rev. J. JOYCE. Price 3s.

A KEY to Ditto, for the Use of Teachers. Price 3s.

THE BRITISH NEPOS, consisting of Select Lives of the illustrious Britons, from Alfred the Great to Lord Nelson. By W. MAJOR, LL.D. Price 5s.

A SELECTION of the **LIVES** of **PLUTARCH**. By W. MAJOR, LL.D. Price 5s. 6d.

Established School-Books.

SERMONS for **SCHOOLS**, containing one for every Sunday in the Year. By the Rev. S. BARROW. Price 7s.

THE ELEMENTS of **BOOK-KEEPING**, by **SINGLE** and **DOUBLE ENTRY**. By **JAMES MORRISON**. Price 8s.

ILLUSTRATIONS of **GEOGRAPHY**, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons, containing all the interesting and amusing features of Geographical Knowledge, and calculated to convey instruction by means of the striking and pleasing Associations produced by the peculiar Manners and Customs of all Nations and Countries, with thirty-five beautiful engraved Plates and Maps. By the Rev. J. GOLDSMITH. Price 14s. bound.

CLASSICAL READING LESSONS for **EVERY DAY** in the Year; selected chiefly from the best English Writers of the Reign of George the Third. By the Rev. W. SHARP, Price 5s. 6d.

A GENERAL COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, comprehending Trade, Manufactures, and Navigation; as also Agriculture, so far as it is connected with Commerce; with brief Abstracts of the Laws relating to the Regulation and Protection of Trade and Tradesmen; exhibiting their present State, and their Connexion in these Kingdoms with those of other Parts of the World. By THOS. MORTIMER, Esq. With considerable Alterations and Additions. By W. DICKENSON, Esq. With the Assistance of Professional Gentlemen in the various Departments. A new Edition, brought down to the present Time, in One large Vol. 8vo. Price 11. 5s. boards.

THE UNIVERSAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, and CHRONOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, including Thirteen Thousand Lives of eminent Persons of all Ages and Nations, the Succession of Sovereign Princes, and above Twenty-five Thousand Dates, revised, enlarged, and brought down to the present Time. By JOHN WATKINS, LL. D. Price 11. 5s. boards.

very
i.

LE
8s.

o of
and
ated
aing
oms
ved
14s.

DAY
s of
RYE,

RY,
also
with
and
ment
e of
With
son,
the
the
ls.

RI-
in-
all
and
and
INS,

PERSONS OF SCOTLAND containing the names of every
person in the Kingdom of Scotland. Printed in London, 1793.

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF DUMFRIES
and GALLOWAY. By James Robertson Esq. 1793.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESCRIBE THE GEOGRAPHY for the Use of
Travellers, and to explain the Nature of the Mountains, Rivers,
Lakes, and other remarkable Objects in the Kingdom of Scotland.
By James Robertson Esq. 1793.

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF DUMFRIES
and GALLOWAY. By James Robertson Esq. 1793.

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF DUMFRIES
and GALLOWAY. By James Robertson Esq. 1793.

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF DUMFRIES
and GALLOWAY. By James Robertson Esq. 1793.

